

A HISTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY, OHIO: FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENT TO...

Nelson Wiley Evans, Emmons
B. Stivers



A HISTORY
OF
ADAMS COUNTY, OHIO

**FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENT TO THE
PRESENT TIME**

INCLUDING

**Character Sketches of the Prominent Persons Identified with the First
Century of the County's Growth**

AND

Containing Numerous Engravings and Illustrations

BY

NELSON W. EVANS AND EMMONS B. STIVERS

**WEST UNION, OHIO
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PREFACE

The history of Adams County properly dates from the month of December, in the year 1790, when Nathaniel Massie and his little band of hardy frontiersmen began the erection of the Stockade at the Three Islands on the present site of the town of Manchester. This was the "pioneer corps" in the Virginia Military Reservation, in the Northwest Territory, and was the beginning of the third permanent white settlement in the State of Ohio.

This settlement was begun at a time when the Indian denizens of the region were waging the most cruel and most relentless warfare in the history of the country, against the border settlements of Virginia and Kentucky; and, it was maintained by its brave and vigilant founders, without Federal assistance, until the close of hostilities at the Treaty of Greenville in 1795.

From the Stockade as a base of supplies, and as a place of refuge in case of attack, these daring adventurers explored by stealth the remotest parts of the Reservation, and entered and surveyed the most desirable lands of the region. They prepared the way for those patriots of the Revolution who came with their families to establish their future homes here, and to lay, ultimately, the foundation of one of the greatest States of the Union.

To preserve in book-form the history of the founding of Adams County and of the growth and development of its resources; to preserve for future generations the story of the lives of the pioneers and their descendants, that their virtues may be emulated and their achievements appreciated, is the intended mission of this volume. To what extent the Compilers have succeeded in the accomplishment of their designs, must be determined by the reader.

The volume is composed of four books:

A GENERAL HISTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY; THE TOWNSHIP HISTORIES; CHARACTER SKETCHES OF THE PIONEERS; and, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

A feature of the volume is the very complete Index.

Grateful acknowledgement is hereby made to the public-spirited persons, both residents and non-residents of Adams County, who by their kindly offices greatly lightened the task of the Compilers in collecting and preserving the matter for this volume.

E. B. S.
N. W. E.

October 30, 1900.

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10

18

16

50

55

77

81

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I.

HISTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY.

<u>CHAPTER I.</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
<u>Outline Sketch of Adams County.....</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>CHAPTER II.</u>	
<u>Geology and Mineralogy.....</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>CHAPTER III.</u>	
<u>The Mound Builders.....</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>CHAPTER IV.</u>	
<u>The Indians</u>	<u>28</u>
<u>CHAPTER V.</u>	
<u>The Virginia Military District.....</u>	<u>36</u>
<u>CHAPTER VI.</u>	
<u>The Pioneers</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>CHAPTER VII.</u>	
<u>Conflicts and Adventures with the Indians.....</u>	<u>65</u>
<u>CHAPTER VIII.</u>	
<u>Civil Organization in the Northwest Territory.....</u>	<u>77</u>
<u>CHAPTER IX.</u>	
<u>The Territorial Courts.....</u>	<u>81</u>

CHAPTER X.

<u>Organization of the Townships.....</u>	<u>PAGE.</u> <u>98</u>
---	---------------------------

CHAPTER XI.

<u>Commissioners' Early Proceedings.....</u>	<u>104</u>
--	------------

CHAPTER XII.

<u>Public Roads and Highways.....</u>	<u>114</u>
---------------------------------------	------------

CHAPTER XIII.

<u>The Early Taverns and Old Inns.....</u>	<u>124</u>
--	------------

CHAPTER XIV.

<u>County Affairs</u>	<u>133</u>
-----------------------------	------------

CHAPTER XV.

<u>The Courts Under the Constitution.....</u>	<u>168</u>
---	------------

CHAPTER XVI.

<u>Politics and Political Parties.....</u>	<u>234</u>
--	------------

CHAPTER XVII.

<u>Military History</u>	<u>330</u>
-------------------------------	------------

CHAPTER XVIII.

<u>Miscellaneous</u>	<u>365</u>
----------------------------	------------

PART II.**TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.**CHAPTER I.

<u>Bratton Township</u>	<u>413</u>
-------------------------------	------------

CHAPTER II.

<u>Franklin Township</u>	<u>415</u>
--------------------------------	------------

CHAPTER III.

<u>Greene Township</u>	<u>421</u>
------------------------------	------------

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VII

CHAPTER IV.

	<u>PAGE.</u>
<u>Jefferson Township</u>	<u>428</u>

CHAPTER V.

<u>Liberty Township</u>	<u>434</u>
-------------------------------	------------

CHAPTER VI.

<u>Manchester Township</u>	<u>437</u>
----------------------------------	------------

CHAPTER VII.

<u>Meigs Township</u>	<u>445</u>
-----------------------------	------------

CHAPTER VIII.

<u>Monroe Township</u>	<u>449</u>
------------------------------	------------

CHAPTER IX.

<u>Oliver Township</u>	<u>453</u>
------------------------------	------------

CHAPTER X.

<u>Scott Township</u>	<u>457</u>
-----------------------------	------------

CHAPTER XI.

<u>Sprigg Township</u>	<u>461</u>
------------------------------	------------

CHAPTER XII.

<u>Tiffin Township</u>	<u>468</u>
------------------------------	------------

CHAPTER XIII.

<u>Wayne Township</u>	<u>485</u>
-----------------------------	------------

CHAPTER XIV.

<u>Winchester Township</u>	<u>492</u>
----------------------------------	------------

PART III.

<u>PIONEER SKETCHES</u>	<u>501</u>
-------------------------------	------------

PART IV.

<u>BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES</u>	<u>674</u>
------------------------------------	------------

ILLUSTRATIONS

PORTRAITS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Belli, Major John.....	522	Meek, Rev. John.....	606
Bunn, Dr. James W.....	750	Meek, William M.....	485
Burgess, Rev. Dyer.....	514	McDill, Rev. David, D. D.....	821
Campbell, Hon. Alexander.....	279	McGovney, Crockett.....	485
Campbell, Judge John W.....	301	McSurely, Rev. William.....	818
Campbell, John.....	534	Miller, Dr. Flavius J.....	750
Campbell, Joseph R.....	712	Murphy, Capt. David A.....	312
Cockerill, Gen. Joseph R.....	311	Pollard, Hon. John K.....	273
Collings, Hon. George.....	179	Quarry, Rev. William P.....	459
Collins, Rev. John.....	606	Ramsey, Rev. William W.....	485
Darlington, Gen. Joseph.....	251	Rothrock, Judge James H.....	615
Donalson, Israel.....	66	Russell, Hon. William.....	303
Dobbins, Rev. Robert.....	606	Shriver, Hon. Joseph A.....	867
Dunbar, David.....	730	Sinton, David.....	618
Edgington, Dr. Charles W.....	746	Smith, Hon. Andrew C.....	293
Ellison, William.....	459	Smith, Hon. Joseph P.....	855
Enochs, Gen. William H.....	326	Sparks, Charles S.....	865
Evans, George C.....	217	Spring, Rev. John W.....	881
Evans, Nelson W.....	745	Steen, Aaron.....	606
Evans, Edward P.....	206	Steen, Rev. Moses D. A.....	868
Hamilton, Robert.....	913	Stivers, Hon. Emmons B.....	854
Holmes, John.....	763	Thomas, James Baldwin.....	629
Hook, James N.....	459	Thomas, James S.....	885
Kirk, Albert D.....	485	Truitt, Samuel B.....	437
Kirker, Gov. Thomas.....	82	Truitt, Mary.....	437
Lafferty, Joseph W.....	750	Van Dyke, Rev. John P.....	459
Lafferty, Dr. Nelson B.....	750	Wamsley, William M.....	654
Lodwick, Col. John.....	581	Wykoff, Cyrus W.....	227
Massie, Gen. Nathaniel.....	51	Wilson, Hon. John T.....	318
Mason, Judge John W.....	232	Willson, Dr. William M.....	437
McCormick, Dr. George D.....	823	Willson, Jerusha.....	437
McCauslen, Hon. Thomas.....	628		

VIEWS.

	PAGE.
Bird's-eye View of West Union.....	470
County Jail.....	482
Court House.....	136
Great Serpent Mound.....	24
Miller and Bunn Building, West Union.....	780
Public School Building, Manchester.....	442
Old Stone Court House, West Union, Frontispiece	
Residence of Dr. James W. Bunn.....	690
Residence of Dr. George F. Thomas.....	446
Residence of Dr. Flavius J. Miller.....	808
Residence of James H. Connor.....	717
Rock Spring, West Union.....	12
Scene on the Ohio.....	421
THE SCION Office, West Union.....	479
The Old Treber Tavern, Lick Fork.....	126
Twin Rocks, Cedar Fork.....	16
The Wilson Children's Home.....	77

PART I.
HISTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY

By **EMMONS B. STIVERS**

HISTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY

CHAPTER I.

OUTLINE SKETCH OF ADAMS COUNTY

ADAMS COUNTY is one of the oldest in Ohio. It was formed July 10, 1797, by proclamation of Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Northwest Territory. The elder Adams was then President of the United States, and St. Clair named the county in his honor. The civil organization of the county was effected Tuesday, September 12, 1797, at Manchester, the site of the first white settlement in the Virginia Reservation, and the third in Ohio. There were three counties organized in Ohio before Adams, namely: Washington, Hamilton, and Wayne.

Adams County lies on the majestic Ohio, and borders Highland on the north, Scioto on the east, and Brown on the west. Pike joins at the north-east angle. The form of the county is rectangular, its longer sides being its eastern and western boundary lines, and it contains six hundred and twenty-five square miles of surface. The original boundaries of the county included the greater portion of the Virginia Reservation. On the hydrographic charts of the state, Adams County is classed in the Scioto Valley section, but it is properly designated an Ohio River county. Its system of drainage empties directly into the Ohio, except a small area in the northeastern part drained by Scioto Brush Creek, a tributary of the Scioto River.

Few counties of the state surpass Adams in the number and size of its fine streams and creeks. The largest of these is Ohio Brush Creek, a magnificent stream that flows through the central portion of the county from the north and empties into the Ohio River. From the village of Newport at the junction of its west and east branches to its mouth at the Ohio, it traverses a distance of nearly forty miles, and for the greater portion of its course attains the magnitude of a small river. In the days of the old iron furnaces their products were transported a portion of the year in barges from "Old Forge Dam" to the Ohio. A system of slackwater navigation on Ohio Brush Creek was at one time contemplated by the state when the iron furnaces were in operation there. In an article in the WESTERN PIONEER George Sample states that in 1806, he loaded two flat boats with flour at his residence on Ohio Brush Creek and took them from there to New Orleans. Hundreds of rafts of logs used to be floated from the vicinity of the Sproull bridge during good stages of water, while the lower course of the creek could be used almost the entire year.

Next in size and importance to Ohio Brush Creek is the West Fork, really the parent stream, which takes its source near Bernard in Eagle

Township, Brown County, and flows southeasterly, entering Adams County at the northwest, crossing Winchester and Scott Townships and uniting with the East Fork at the village of Newport on the western border of Meigs Township. It receives from the north the waters of Little West Fork which drains the northern part of Winchester Township; and Buck Run and Georges Creek which drain Scott Township. From the southwest it receives Elk Run on the western border of Scott, and Cherry Fork, a fine stream that drains Wayne and the western portion of Oliver Township.

The East Fork takes its source at the junction of the "Three Forks," Baker's, Middle and West, in the northern portion of Bratton Township. It is a beautiful stream nearly or quite as large as the West Fork, but differing from it in that its channel is cut in the flinty limestone while the former is furrowed deep in the blue limestone. It flows from the northeast across Bratton Township and the northwestern portion of Meigs, and unites with West Fork at the village of Newport. Its principal tributary from the east is Crooked Creek which rises in Franklin Township, while from the west it receives the waters of Little East Fork, the source of which is in the eastern portion of Scott Township.

Scioto Brush Creek, the waters of which drain the eastern portion of the county, is a fine stream and one of the most picturesque. It rises in Jefferson Township near the center, flows north and then east entering Scioto County and thence the Scioto River near Rushtown, a few miles north of Portsmouth. The principal tributary of Scioto Brush Creek in Adams County is Blue Creek which rises on the border of Greene Township within six miles of the Ohio River and flows north receiving the waters of Churn Creek near Blue Creek postoffice in Jefferson Township. Near this point it unites with Burley's Run and forms Scioto Brush Creek. Turkey Creek rises near Steam Furnace in Meigs Township, flows southeast and unites with Scioto Brush Creek in Jefferson Township, near Wamsleyville.

The North Fork of Scioto Brush Creek rises in Franklin Township, flows southeast receiving the waters of Cedar Fork and unites with Scioto Brush Creek in Scioto County. Lower Twin Creek rises on the southern border of Jefferson Township and flows south into the Ohio River near Rockville. Stout's Run is a small stream that rises in the hills of Jefferson Township and enters the Ohio at the village of Rome in Greene township. The west central portion of Adams County is drained by the East Fork of Eagle Creek which rises near West Union and flows southwest receiving from the north Hill's Fork and from the south Kite's Fork, in Liberty Township, and thence crosses the Brown County line and unites with the West Fork of Eagle Creek at Stevenson's Mill in Byrd Township. Big Three Mile and Little Three Mile each rise in Sprigg Township and flow southwest into the Ohio River. Lick Fork of Ohio Brush Creek rises near West Union and flows northeast uniting with the latter near Dunkinsville. Beasley's Fork has its source near that of Lick Fork, courses to the southeast across Monroe Township and enters Ohio Brush Creek.

The surface of Adams County is diversified. In the west central and northwest it is flat or gently undulating. In the central and northern portions it is more broken, the hills are more lofty, their tops being gently

rounded or spread out in broad table lands. In the east the surface is very broken, there are high ridges and lofty hills, with many knobs reaching an elevation of a thousand feet, and some nearly fourteen hundred feet above the sea level, as for instance, Peach Mountain in the southeast corner of Meigs Township and Greenbriar in Jefferson Township. On the top of the former is a large farm in a fine state of cultivation. In the south bordering the Ohio River is a range of beautiful hills, some almost attaining the altitude of mountains, affording a stretch of scenery far more beautiful and picturesque than any view along the highlands of the Hudson. The valley of Ohio Brush Creek far surpasses in beauty, and equals in fertility of soil that of either the Miami or Scioto, while along its principal tributaries are some of the finest farms in the state. Along Scioto Brush Creek and its tributaries, the valleys are deep and narrow but very fertile; and the neat farms with comfortable homes nestling under the shadow of the emerald-capped hills, present a most delightful picture of rural life. Being in the sandstone region the water of the streams is soft and very clear, appearing in the deeper pools to be a deep azure blue.

The lands of Adams County, from an agricultural stand, are generally considered poor by those unfamiliar with its soils. But this impression is erroneous. While there is some poor or unproductive soil throughout the county, and especially in the hilly portions, yet there is a very great deal of good lands in every section. In pioneer days the eastern part of the county lying within the Waverly sandstone section was considered as of no value except for the timber and tanbark it afforded; and the scattered inhabitants were spoken of as a "vagrant class" of "coon hunters and bark peelers" by an early historian of the state, whose statements are copied by many of the succeeding writers of Ohio history down to the present time, just as some geographers yet place the old town of Alexandria at the mouth of the Scioto on their maps. But today this section contains many fine farms. The valley lands are rich, and many of the hillsides produce goods crops of hay and corn, while some of them grow crops of fine white burley tobacco. In fact this is the tobacco section of the county. And the inhabitants instead of being a vagrant class of "coon hunters" are generally an industrious, intelligent and prosperous people. It is true, ignorance and poverty exist there, as in all communities. The western portion of the county, including all of Winchester Township and a portion of Scott, Wayne, Liberty and Sprigg, lies within the blue limestone belt and the soil is fairly productive of crops of wheat, oats, corn, and in the valleys, tobacco; and the entire section when properly cared for produces excellent crops of timothy and clover hay. Some of the most productive farms of the county are on the uplands in the cliff limestone section in the south central part of the county, while the coves in Tiffin, Monroe, Wayne and Scott Townships have long been celebrated for their productiveness. The central portion of Adams County with its numerous streams and never failing springs affords the finest grazing lands in southern Ohio, and the sheep and cattle industry is the chief source of wealth in this section.

The thickly grown virgin forest that once clothed the county contained a great variety of the most valuable timber. In the west there were extensive tracts of level lands heavily timbered with the finest specimens of hickory, white oak, beech and white maple. Recently a

white oak tree was felled in Liberty Township, which measured over seven feet across the stump. In the southwest and along the Ohio River grew the largest specimens of buckeye, red oak, black walnut, red elm and black maple. In the cliff limestone region, especially about West Union in Tiffin Township and on Gift Ridge in Monroe Township, grew the gigantic yellow poplar, and the largest specimens of black maple, with areas interspersed with hickory, white oak, ash and black walnut. Along the waters of the West Fork of Ohio Brush Creek and its tributaries were forests of black maple, red oak, dogwood, and in the coves and rich loams, the largest growths of wild cherry and black walnut, while in the bottoms on the borders of the streams grew enormous sycamores with their whitened trunks resembling columns of Carrara marble. On the hillsides and ridges in the section east of Ohio Brush Creek and extending to the Waverly sandstone region of Scioto Brush Creek were forests of white oak, chestnut oak, black oak, chestnut, spruce and cedar. The eastern section on the hills and knobs grew spruce, cedar and chestnut; and in the coves and valleys beech, maple, oak and yellow poplar. There were many specimens of yellow poplar in this region that measured over eight feet in diameter. On the farm of Finley Wamsley near the Wamsleyville bridge over Scioto Brush Creek was a yellow poplar tree which measured ten feet in diameter. When felled and cut into eighteen-inch stove wood it made thirty-eight cords, which would equal thirteen cords of wood of one hundred and twenty-eight solid feet to the cord. On the farm of Phillip Kratzer on Johnson's Run in Jefferson Township, stood an oak tree which measured nearly seven feet in diameter and made three thousand staves. A sycamore at the mouth of Cedar Run on the farm of William Moore was large enough to drive a horse into and turn it around within it.

Adams County has the best and most extensive system of macadamized roads of any county in Ohio. The beginning of this system was the old road known as the Maysville and Zanesville Turnpike constructed in the period of internal improvements by the States. President Jackson vetoed a bill providing for the construction of this road by the general government in 1830. Afterwards the state of Ohio committed itself to a system of internal improvements of its highways, under the provisions of which the construction of the Maysville and Zanesville turnpike was undertaken. The company was incorporated by act of the Legislature and the county subscribed one-half of the capital stock. It was a toll road and for many years paid large dividends to the stockholders. The length of the part completed in Adams County was about thirteen miles, beginning at the Brown County line and ending at the residence of the late Doddridge Darlinton in West Union. John Leonard, of West Union, who came from Belgium to Adams County in 1837 and Michael Warlount, who then kept a small store at Bradyville, completed the first mile of this road in 1838, beginning at the lower end of Bradyville and extending through the village toward Bentonville. The next three miles were built by John Brotherton; the next two miles by James and Peter McKee, beginning near Union Church; the next two miles by Hugh Clarke; and the next two by a Mr. Allison. John Schwallie built the first two miles below Bradyville, and Michael Dietz the next mile ending at the Brown County line. Abraham Hollingsworth was superintendent of construction, and

John Sparks treasurer of the company. The contractors were paid in part in county scrip, consisting of small bills about the size of the "Lincoln shiplasters," in denominations of one, two, three, five and ten dollars. These bore six per cent. interest. The road was purchased by the county about twenty-five years ago and made a free turnpike.

From the close of the Civil War to the present time there have been over three hundred miles of macadamized roads constructed in the county; and the present system of free pikes reaches every hamlet, village and town from its center at West Union to the remotest parts of the county. This system of roads has done more than any other agency to develop the resources of the county, and to add to the wealth and prosperity of the people. In connection with this system of roads and as a part of it there have been constructed hundreds of bridges across the numerous creeks and streams, affording safe passage over them at all seasons of the year. Many of these are wholly of iron and steel and are models of the best ideas of American bridge work.

Of the natural resources of the county its timber is fast becoming depleted. The portable saw-mill has hastened the destruction of the finest forests in every section of the county. The iron industries on Brush Creek have long since been abandoned, and there is no prospect of their revival under existing conditions. But the county has millions of dollars of wealth in the ledges of building and paving stone not surpassed in durability and beauty in any of the quarries of the world. With cheap transportation which will eventually be provided, the products of these quarries will become the source of untold wealth to the county.

The population of the county is largely descendant from two principal sources: the Virginia pioneers, and the Scotch-Irish who came at a later period. There is a small German element whose ancestors came about 1850. In religion each of these elements is Protestant, the first two very largely of the Presbyterian faith. There never has been but one Catholic Church in the county and that is now abandoned for lack of membership.

Population of Adams County.

The following table shows the population of the county at the periods stated:

Years.	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850
Population.....	3,432	9,434	10,406	12,238	13,183	18,883
Years.	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	
Population	20,309	20,750	24,005	26,093	.....

Population of Townships and Towns.

Townships.	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Bratton.....							1,053	1,090	.....
Greene.....	678	1,807	1,086	1,520	1,529	1,833	1,886	2,023	.....
Liberty.....	1,148	1,308	1,498	1,504	1,544	1,377	1,355	1,245	.....
Franklin.....		1,302	1,355	1,963	2,261	2,172	1,541	1,594	.....
Jefferson.....	916	1,001	937	1,530	1,845	2,268	3,444	3,947	.....
Meigs.....	2,001	1,132	1,068	1,438	1,548	1,748	2,124	2,645	.....
Scott.....	1,123	1,342	916	1,318	1,327	1,409	1,192	1,132	.....
Monroe.....	783	807	832	1,193	1,206	1,304	1,400	1,430	.....
Tiffin.....	1,028	1,141	1,640	1,980	1,787	1,858	2,212	2,600	.....
Oliver.....					1,060	1,069	1,064	1,051	.....
Sprigg.....	1,552	1,579	1,976	2,118	2,519	2,086	2,652	2,625	.....
Wayne.....	771	1,063	854	1,682	1,191	1,169	1,125	1,181	.....
Winchester.....			1,121	1,693	1,558	1,475	1,464	1,488	.....
Manchester.....								1,988	.....
Towns.									
Manchester.....		160		434	834	982	1,493	1,988	.....
Peebles.....								358	.....
Winchester.....		110				416	564	720	.....
West Union.....	406	429		444		486	626	825	.....

Statistics of the Year 1900.

Townships.	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep		Hogs.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Bratton.....	215	\$9,960	430	\$13,115	468	\$1,495	703	\$3,405
Franklin.....	206	6,950	436	9,345	436	1,250	280	1,120
Greene—								
Rome Precinct.....	112	5,263	241	4,000	21	40	220	520
Sandy Springs Precinct.	73	2,685	106	1,755	193	525	84	285
Jefferson—								
Cedar Mills Precinct.....	220	5,050	370	4,920	217	650	414	1,246
Churn Creek.....	166	3,760	177	1,792	38	84	188	370
Lynx.....	85	3,260	243	4,130	69	170	213	602
Wamsleyville.....	115	3,195	196	3,285	70	175	211	425
Liberty.....	358	13,755	1220	21,160	1755	6,805	1209	4,692
Manchester.....	116	2,585	71	1,675			63	206
Meigs—								
Jacksonville Precinct.....	280		585		343		794	
Mineral Springs Precinct	182	3,610	260	2,695	108	280	352	704
Monroe.....	263	7,925	502	6,170	124	490	372	1,116
Oliver.....	260	10,310	413	8,440	520	1,595	631	1,945
Scott.....	315	11,320	898	14,580	770	2,828	1206	2,940
Sprigg—								
Bentonville Precinct.....	202	7,830	650	10,160	217	1,500	539	2,015
Bradyville Precinct.....	263	7,462	608	8,647	446	1,640	764	2,038
Tiffin.....	525	16,850	1286	21,440	615	1,830	1271	2,542
Wayne.....	373	13,325	774	12,760	765	2,330	2009	4,560
Winchester.....	410	15,750	913	16,010	844	3,525	705	3,045

Lands.

Townships.	Culti- vated.	Pasture.	Wood- land.	Waste.	Total.	Value.
Bratton	6,555	7,538	3,646	1,798	19,537	\$184,860
Franklin	6,372	6,551	4,794	2,625	20,342	141,990
Greene—						
Rome Precinct	3,141	1,572	4,879	1,692	11,284	} 224,500
Sandy Springs	1,750	520	1,296	5,863	9,429	
Jefferson—						
Cedar Mills Precinct	3,552	2,117	4,660	1,041	11,370	} 270,690
Churn Creek Precinct	2,567	1,241	4,645	1,920	10,423	
Lynx Precinct	2,257	1,451	2,521	1,638	7,867	
Wamsleyville Prec..	2,536	1,180	4,963	796	9,475	
Liberty	6,026	12,911	3,587	18	22,542	321,520
Manchester	293	174	2	.....	469	252,740
Meigs—						
Jacksonville.....	5,885	3,912	4,601	1,212	15,610	} 269,710
Min. Springs.....	3,068	1,518	5,090	949	10,625	
Monroe	4,699	3,353	3,838	3,186	15,076	183,770
Oliver	6,227	5,162	4,864	887	17,140	147,520
Scott	6,346	7,317	3,494	672	17,829	264,830
Sprigg—						
Bentonville Precinct	4,674	6,875	1,376	241	13,166	} 369,020
Bradyville Precinct..	6,362	4,905	1,054	362	12,683	
Tiffin	7,461	11,399	7,427	2,329	28,616	323,280
Wayne	5,412	7,408	2,833	393	16,046	264,160
Winchester	6,634	10,771	2,498	325	20,228	328,830
	91,817	97,875	72,118	27,947	289,757	3,547,120

Soldiers of the War of the Rebellion.

TOWNSHIPS.

Bratton	32
Franklin	38
Greene—	
Rome Precinct	37
Sandy Springs	17
Jefferson—	
Cedar Mills Precinct.....	16
Churn Creek Precinct	81
Lynx	12
Wamsleyville.....	26
Liberty	29
Manchester	114
Meigs—	
Jacksonville.....	57
Mineral Springs.....	32
Monroe	25
Oliver	27
Scott.....	35
Sprigg—	
Bentonville	47
Bradyville.....	33
Tiffin	77
Wayne	42
Winchester.....	53

CHAPTER II.

* GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

There has never been but one geological survey of Adams County, and that was made by Prof. John Locke, Assistant State Geologist, in 1838. There is a more recent report but it does not at all cover the county. Prof. Locke's report is so comprehensive and withal so plain that anyone by reading it may acquire much valuable knowledge of the geological formations of Adams County. It is however necessary to note some changes in classification and nomenclature in accordance with present usage. Reference to the map of the county in this volume will greatly assist the reader in fixing the relative position of places and localities.

The rocks of Adams County are so well defined and so various as to render it a model of stratification. It embraces a varied series, including different strata, extending from the blue limestone [Cincinnati group] to the fine-grained [Waverly] sandstone. The strata are of nearly a uniform thickness, and nearly uniformly inclined east nine and one-half degrees south, at the rate of about 37.4 feet per mile, or a little more than 100 feet in three miles. In the direction of north, nine and one-half degrees east, a line on the strata or layers of rocks is level just as the sloping roof of a house is level in a line parallel to the ridge or eaves. This is called the *line of bearing*, while the line at right angles to it is called the *line of dip*. If the rocks of Adams County were continued onward as they now lie, until they filled up the surface of the county to the height of 500 feet above the level of low water of the Ohio River at Cincinnati, the several layers of rocks running up a slope from the east, and cut off by this level surface, would present at that surface, several belts of various widths, running in the direction of the line of bearing. If the county were sliced down by cutting off level horizontal layers so as to reduce it in height successively to 400, 300, 200, and 100 feet, it would still present the same belts of surface having the same width, but removed each time a little more than three miles to the east of the place which they formerly occupied. [Place seven pennies one upon another on a level surface; then push them over to the southeastward until their edges rest upon the plane, with each penny covering about one-half the surface of the one next beneath. Then the position of these pennies will fairly correspond to the position of the seven layers of rocks in the county, beginning with the blue limestone and ending with the fine-grained sandstone.—ED.] The several layers of rocks of Adams County are, beginning at the bottom:

* From Locke's Report, with notes and comments by the Editor.

First.	Blue limestone of indefinite thickness.	
Second.	Blue marl.....	25 feet.
Third.	Flinty limestone.....	51 feet.
Fourth.	Blue marl.....	100 feet.
Fifth.	Cliff limestone.....	89 feet.
Sixth.	Slate	251 feet.
Seventh.	Fine-grained sandstone.....	343 feet.

[The more recent classification is, beginning at the bottom: Cincinnati or Trenton, Clinton, Niagara, Water Lime, Corniferous, Erie Shale, and Waverly.—ED.] These sections lie over each other like shingles on the roof of a house. We will now proceed to describe the belts or “out-cropping” edges of the several strata, supposing the surface of the county to be a plane 500 feet higher than low water of the Ohio.

First. The blue limestone would extend from the west into the southwest corner of the county, only about one mile; into the northwest corner about four and a half miles, where it would disappear under the marl and continue onward to the eastward, sloping deeper and deeper, no one knows how far.

Second. The blue limestone would be succeeded eastwardly by a belt of an outcropping of marl two-thirds of a mile wide.

Third. The belt of flinty limestone, one and one-third miles wide.

Fourth. The belt of the great marl layers three miles wide.

Fifth. The belt of the cliff limestone two and one-half miles wide.

Sixth. The belt of slate six and two-thirds miles wide.

Seventh. The belt of sandstone occupying rest of county and about ten miles wide.

Now as the surface of the county is not level, it does not actually exhibit such belts but only such an approximation to them as the surface is to a level. The western part of the county consists of blue limestone about 500 feet high, as at Fairview. West Union and some hills to the west of it shows the cliff limestone rising to 600 and 700 feet. The bed of Ohio Brush Creek again is in the blue limestone, because it is excavated to near the level of the base line, being only twenty or thirty feet above it. Cherry Fork and nearly all of the branches about Winchester in the northwest part of the county are also in the blue limestone, and seem to descend on the regular slope of the stratification. Above the Marble Furnace, the bed of East Fork is in the flinty limestone [Clinton] and finally in Highland County rises in the cliff [Niagara] limestone. It will be seen that most of the tributaries of Ohio Brush Creek are on the west side of it; those from the east being short and few in number. This results from the dip of the strata and the natural surface conforming to it. The slopes to the east, on the inclined surface of the stratification, are broad and gradual, but those to the west are abrupt and narrow, being over the *escarpments* or upturned ends of the several layers. The cliff limestone, the marl and the flint limestone at West Union, are what are called “outliers,” a kind of geological island, as they are cut off on every side from the main body of the same layer and stand out above. They are cut off on the west by outcropping; on the north by Cherry Fork; on the east by Ohio Brush Creek, and on the south by the Ohio River, all of which have their beds in the blue limestone.

West Union is over 600 feet above low water at Cincinnati, overlooking the whole surrounding country except some outliers, Bald Hill and Cave Hill, to the northwest, and the very elevated knobs of slate and sandstone east of Ohio Brush Creek. As the great marl stratum underlies the cliff limestone, the descents from West Union over the cliff and marl are very abrupt. The marl being soft, and, during wet weather, treading into a bottomless mortar, requires the roads over it to be stoned.

From West Union to Treber's on Lick Fork, the following section with thickness of strata is observed:

Cliff limestone.....	89 feet.
Marl	106 feet.
Flinty limestone.....	51 feet.
Marl	25 feet.
Blue limestone.....	25 feet.

THE CLIFF LIMESTONE (86 feet thick) at West Union consists of three layers partially blended into each other. The first or upper part is a rough, porous, soft limestone, filled with cavities which have been occupied by fossil animals, and which have decayed out. These cavities are lined with a dark colored bitumen. It produces good lime. The second or middle portion of this cliff limestone, is aluminous and arenaceous, of a slaty structure, dark gray color, and comparatively hard. The third and bottom portion is more sandy. It is massive, light colored, rather free to work and is quarried as a building stone. It has been opened in Darlington's Quarry at the head of Beasley's Fork in a stratum twenty feet thick. Both this and the second or slaty layers effervesce but slightly with acids, and on solution in acid, leave a fine sediment or mud consisting of clay and fine sand and there rises on the surface of the solution a film of bitumen. They contain about 60 per cent. of carbonate of lime, but do not slake perfectly after burning. If pulverized after calcination, and mixed with sand, they harden under water, and might be used for hydraulic cement.

THE GREAT MARL STRATUM (106 feet thick) forms the immediate sharp descent of the various hills around West Union. When lying undisturbed it has the blue color common to clay, and is evidently stratified. When decomposed by the frost and weather, it becomes lighter in color and, dried, becomes almost white. It is earthy, highly effervescent, contains a few fossils, and has thin layers of slaty limestone two or three inches thick, traversing it at remote distances. The great marl deposit forms, according to circumstances, three different sorts of soil.

First. When it forms a slope under the cliffs, as it does at West Union and numerous other places, the water from above flows over it, and it produces the sugar tree and becomes covered with a rich mold suitable for wheat or corn. If it lies in a steep declivity, it is liable, after the trees are removed, to slip in large avalanches, blasting entirely the hopes of the husbandman.

Second. When the natural level surface coincides with the great marl stratum, as it does for some distance north of West Union, the soil is rather inferior, and produces a forest of white oak. Such plains are called white oak flats.



Third. When it is left in conical mound-like "outliers," the marl is often barren of trees, and produces some peculiar prairie-like plants, as the prairie docks, wild sunflowers, etc. These places are called "bald hills" and "buffalo beats." Several occur within a mile of West Union in a northerly direction, and would be quite a paradise for the botanist.

THE FLINTY LIMESTONE (51 feet thick), like the blue limestone, lies in thin layers interstratified with marl, but it differs from the blue limestone in color, in fossils, and especially in having certain layers which abound in silicious matter, or are flinty. In the layers of stone the flinty matter is intimately combined in a crystalline rock, and not in any degree sedimentary or sand-like, as it is in the lower layers of the cliff stratum.

The upper layer of the flinty limestone is peculiarly marked. It is about one foot thick, and contains so much silex that it has the sharp conchoidal or flinty fracture, and gives fire with steel. In some places it is "crackeled," or broken into small triangular and diamond-shaped blocks, by vertical fractures or seams. In other places it occurs in large slabs and would be useful as a building stone. It is hard, but breaks or "spalls" easily. Nothing could be better for macadamizing than this rock. It is harder than the blue limestone and contains lime enough to form a final cement after packing. It is feebly effervescent, contains iron, is of a reddish or brown color outside, but has a pale or opal-like blue when freely fractured. No rock in our part of the country is more durable. In the cliffs where it has been exposed for ages it is not in the least weathered, but retains perfectly its sharp edges and angles. I have met with it at every point where the channels have been deep enough to reach it. [On the right bank of Lick Fork at the "old deer lick" nearly the whole of this stratum is exposed. The salt at "the lick" is not table salt but an epsom salt, sulphate of magnesia.—ED.]

GREEN BURRH STONE is a "calcareo-silicious rock," occurring in detached semi-nodular masses, immediately on top of the flinty stratum, not general, but only locally presented. It is compact and flinty, of an agreeable apple-green color, rough and cellular, often containing liquid bitumen, white crystals of carbonate of lime and some fossils. It is to be seen in the greatest perfection on the descent into Soldier's Run, just above the site of Groom's old mill. It is said to equal the Raccoon burrh stone.

INFERIOR MARL STRATUM (25 feet thick) is the common blue clay marl, and has nothing peculiar, except at "the lick" it includes a thin slaty layer of bluish limestone, similar to that in the great marl deposit, except the stem-like bodies are on the under side of it, and two or three inches in diameter.

THE BLUE LIMESTONE, of indefinite thickness, with its characteristic fossils, commences in the bed of Lick Fork, within a mile below "the lick." Two peculiar subjects which occur in it below Treber's, and about fifty feet below the top of its stratification, claim our attention. These are a peculiar *waved stratum*, and a large species of trilobite. The waved strata occur in the cliff, the flinty and in the blue limestone; the under side is flat and smooth; the upper is fluted in long troughs two to three feet wide, called "ripple marks." The trilobite found was the *isotelus maximus* and measured twenty-one inches in length.

Bald Hill and Cave Hill.

These are "outliers" of the cliff limestone similar to that of West Union, and lie to the north and west of it. In altitude, as they are in "a direction from West Union directly opposite to the "dip," they are higher than West Union; Bald Hill about fifty feet and Cave Hill one hundred feet. Bald Hill is quite an insulated elevation and would be an excellent observatory in a trigonometrical survey of the country. [Cave Hill was the location of one of the stations in the late geodetic survey by the general government.—ED.]

Split Rock Hill.

This elevation is on Ohio Brush Creek near "Old Forge Dam." The ascent was made in company with Mr. John Fisher, and the section was found to be almost identical with that at West Union except that the little marl deposit seemed to be encroached upon by stone, and slate caps the top of the hill as an outlier.

The following are the heights of the several points indicated by the barometer:

Mr. Fisher's house [in bottom at the old forge] above	
low water mark at Cincinnati.....	82 feet.
Top of the blue limestone.....	100 feet.
Top of the flinty limestone.....	189 feet.
Bottom of the cliff limestone.....	327 feet.
Top of cliff.....	465 feet.
Top of the hill.....	524 feet.

The great marl deposit here which seems to be thickened to 136 feet, presents a broad slope of "coveland" on the hillside covered with a fine growth of sugar trees. A narrow spur of the cliff about three-fourths of a mile southeast of the forge forms an insulated and almost inaccessible rock, which is quite a curiosity. It is fifty-three feet high, presenting a level terrace on the top ninety-two feet by thirty-six feet. The upper part of it is a tolerably pure limestone, the lower part is a loose arenaceous limestone filled with large corallines, and disintegrating by atmospheric agency, has been reduced ten to twenty feet in width, leaving the upper portion standing like a head on a small neck. Three sides of this are overhanging and inaccessible. At the fourth side it has been split from the contiguous hill, and the cliff has opened about two feet, from which circumstance I gave it the name "Split Rock." It is remarkable that though thus insulated and scarcely covered with soil, the flat top bears a great number of herbs and small trees. I made a catalogue of what I saw there: Red oak, black oak, chestnut oak, cedar, pine, ash, sycamore, water maple, box-elder, red-bud, butternut, hazel, hornbean, hydrangea, sumac, three-leaved sumac, Juneberry, mullein, balm, sandwort, yellow flax, sassafras, grass—four species, soxifrage, white plantain, columbine, eupatorium, ferns—four species, hounds-tounge, strawberry, blackberry, raspberry, huckleberry, cinquefoil, thistle, garlic. It is evident that Split Rock is concave and contains a reservoir of water to which the roots of the plants descend. Immediately above

Split Rock and beyond the cliff, commences a gradual swell of soil formed by the disintegration of slate, and produces cedar, pine, and chestnut oak, which last tree, in this vicinity, furnishes the tanner's bark.

Furnace Hill Near Brush Creek Furnace.

In company with Mr. John Fisher and Mr. James K. Stewart, proprietors of the furnace, we ascended to the southeast, and presently came to the slate or shale formations. The rock does not crop out but exfoliated masses of slate appear in the soil in scales one to two inches in diameter, and perhaps an eighth of an inch in thickness. Undershubs became abundant. I was forcibly reminded of the origin of the name of the contiguous stream [Brush Creek]. The huckleberry bushes with ripe fruit abounded in the open places. Among other trees, the chestnut begins to show itself, which is, I believe, scarcely seen to grow in the limestone regions. After ascending several sharp acclivities, one of thirty degrees and another of thirty-five, we came to the fine-grained [Waverly] sandstone, where it had been quarried for furnace hearthstones, in a stratum three feet thick. This point is 707 feet above low water at Cincinnati. Ascending still further, we came to the top of the hill, where the barometer stood 28.596 inches and the thermometer registered 61 degrees F., a cool place for 10 A. M., July 12. This would give a height of 797 feet. The top of this hill is a level terrace of several acres having a deep rich soil, and producing a heavy growth of timber. It divides the water between Cedar Run and Scioto Brush Creek. On descending we saw abundance of game, squirrels, rabbits, and wild turkeys, and I was told that deer were not uncommon.

Observations, Northwestern Part of the County.

From Sample's Tavern at the "crossing" of Brush Creek, nine miles from West Union, the ascent to Jacksonville presents a section almost identical with that at West Union:

From the water to the bottom of the flint limestone is...	58 feet.
Flint limestone, 51 feet thick.....	109 feet.
Top of marl, 96 feet thick.....	205 feet.
Jacksonville	281 feet.

The bed of Brush Creek is then twenty-five to thirty feet in the blue limestone, and Jacksonville near the top of the cliff limestone. The surface of the country from Brush Creek Furnace to the Steam Furnace, and from Jacksonville to Locust Grove, lies on the cliff limestone, is nearly level, with a thin soil, often ash-colored or almost white, producing naturally white oaks. With good management it produces wheat, but some of it needs more nursing than it is likely to receive. The cliff stone in these places is more porous and arenaceous than elsewhere, and at Locust Grove it has disintegrated into a kind of sand and gravel through which a plow may sometimes be driven. From Jacksonville to Locust Grove, the stone, in its out-croppings, exhibits numerous nodules of sparry

crystals which treasure hunters have christened "silver blossom," and have wasted valuable time in useless and absurd explorations. These sparry nodules sometimes graduate or blend into a black substance, which gives opacity, and the spar adds luster till there is an appearance quite like Galena or lead ore. This has served still further to excite the imagination of dreamers.

Examination at the Steam Furnace.

The stream on which the furnace stands is small, but yet has cut a deep channel in the rocks; and falling rapidly below the furnace, presents within one-fourth of a mile vertical cliffs, seventy feet to one hundred feet high. At the point where it has cut quite through the cliff and makes its bed in the great marl stratum, the channel opens on the left into a slope of thirty degrees, while the cliff is vertical or even overhanging on the opposite side. The slope on the left is formed by the surface of the marl, which having no other solid materials than the thin slaty limestone which traverses it remotely, will not lie steeper than thirty degrees or five feet of an elevation in ten. The continued rains of a wet season had so softened the soil on the slope, which does not permit the water to sink away, that with all its load of trees, rocks and springs, it had slidden into the stream below, leaving the grooved blue clay marl bald for 100 feet in length up and down the slope and 200 or 300 feet wide.

The Turk's Head.

As this marl stratum extends over the whole of the eastern and middle parts of the county, it presents in the valleys of the streams peculiar slopes commencing immediately under the cliffs, where they abound with copious cool springs. Having a large portion of lime in its composition, it communicates great fertility to the soil. It has already been noticed that such lands are called "coves lands." If this marl were dug out and applied to the poor soil on the terrace of the cliff rocks, it would undoubtedly fertilize it. The bluff opposite to this avalanche, is a picturesque object, and its outline near the top resembles the profile of a Turk, and is called the "Turk's Head."

The rocks through this ravine are all feebly effervescent. The lower portion, about twenty feet thick, is a tolerably quarry stone, and works like a sandstone. The middle portion, fifteen or twenty feet thick, is slaty in structure, but still contains lime. The remainder, sixty or seventy feet, is a ragged nodular rock, including the ore beds.

Grassy Hill.

We made our approach to the hill one and one-half miles east of the furnace over an old road, and first passed over the common oak terrace of the cliff limestone. Gradually ascending we came to the huckleberry bushes and the chestnut trees, sure signs of the slate region, and finally, leaving the beaten path, we entered the "tangled thicket," to ascend the sides of the terminal cone of the knob, where we learned practically the origin of the name Brush Creek; for the brush was not merely close set,



but numerous grapevines passing from one young chestnut to another, horizontally, disputed every rod of our pass. On the slope sides was abundance of a broad-leaved, cutting grass (andropogon) and a fern (osmunda) both indicative of a wet soil. We finally arrived at the top, which is a terrace 200 feet wide and 1,000 feet long, nearly destitute of trees but covered with grass and copsewood. The height obtained, barometrically, was 735 feet above low water at Cincinnati. The top is within the fine sandstone region, but that rock does not appear in place, or in regular layers. Fragments of it are abundant, some of them bright red, and so much rolled down the slopes that I was unable to determine where the slate commences.

Valley of Scioto Brush Creek.

Ascending from the waters of Crooked Creek at Locust Grove, we reached the summit between it and the waters of Scioto Brush Creek within a half mile. From this point the knobs or slate hills, capped with fine sandstone, are seen eastwardly ranging north and south to an indefinite distance. Our first view of Scioto Brush Creek showed it in a deep channel in the cliff rock surmounted with cedars. So firm and thick is that stone in this place that it sustains itself in overhanging cliffs, projecting over the water in places twenty feet. On the slopes of the hills the stones have the form of stairs, with an occasional rise of twenty inches. At Smalley's, about six miles from Locust Grove, the cliff limestone is covered by a slate hill, and sinking still deeper and deeper as it proceeds on its line of the dip, disappears altogether beneath the surface a short distance to the eastward. Even above or west of Smalley's, on the north side of the creek, the slate shows itself in a bald or perpendicular side or mural escarpment of a knob.

Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs.

It is at the junction of the slate and limestone that the sulphurous and chalybeate springs make their appearance. At Smalley's and just above the level of the contiguous stream, and a few feet below the top of the limestone, is a spring discharging about fifty gallons of water per minute, at the temperature of fifty-four degrees, and known in the vicinity as the "Big Spring." About ten feet above the spring commences the slate and rises into a mountain capped with sandstone, fragments of which have rolled to the base. There is about ten feet of clay between the limestone and the slate. Along the base of this hill and at the margin of the fork, the sulphur springs appear for a quarter of a mile. They are highly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen, having the foetid smell, the nauseous taste, the black mud and the milky precipitate on the waters.

The Slate on South Fork.

It stands often in cliffs 100 feet in height. It is separable into very fine plates and would seem to be fit for roofing but unfortunately on exposure it crumbles. It is very bituminous, and when heated will burn

with a bright flame. Sometimes the slate banks ignite and burn for several days, but in general it will not support its own combustion. There is no workable coal in the slate stratum. It contains sulphuret of iron both in brassy and silver nodules, and imperceptibly blended with the slate itself. This decomposing, forms copperas and alum which effloresce in the clefts of the rocks, and by solution, form chalybeate water. The slate also includes *septaria ludus helmontii*, or large rounded masses of impure blue limestone, often a little flattened and cleft, the interior being filled with sparry crystals of carbonate of lime, or sulphate of baryta.

About one-fourth of a mile below John Williams', the nodules or septaria of limestone assume the form of globes either perfect or a little flattened, and are singularly marked with parallels and meridians, like the lines of latitude and longitude on an artificial globe. One, three feet in diameter, lies at the water's edge broken into two hemispheres; another, nine feet in circumference, lies in *situs* half raised above the water in the middle of the stream, with its axis nearly perpendicular. The equatorial part of this globe is raised like the rings of Saturn. Two others are in the vertical bank twenty feet above the water, one of which is not a perfect globe, but a double conoid.

The Fine-Grained Sandstone at Rockville.

This is a fine building stone. It is procured from Waverly, Rockville, and several localities. As a building stone it is not surpassed in the world. The grain is so exceedingly fine that it appears when smoothed almost compact. Its color is a drab and very uniform, varied occasionally by iron stains. Its fracture is dull and earthy, but so fine and soft as to have a peculiarly velvety appearance. It works freely and generally endures atmospheric agencies with little change, except it blackens somewhat from a decomposition of sulphuret of iron intimately blended with it. It endures the fire and answers well for the hearthstones of furnaces. Its substance is chiefly an aluminous and silicious deposit almost wholly destitute of any calcareous matter. It lies in layers or strata nearly horizontal and varying in thickness from a few inches to three or four feet, separated mostly by simple joints or seams, having a little clay in them; sometimes by a stratum of clay, and in two places traversed by a shale or soft slate fifteen feet thick.

Heights Above Low Water at Cincinnati.

Top of the slate.....	261 feet.
White ledge	344 feet.
City ledge.....	410 feet.
Beautiful quarry	465 feet.
Iron stratum	517 feet.
Top of the hill	542 feet.

Vicinity of Locust Grove.

Locust Grove occupies the cliff limestone at a lower level than its top. The region to the north and east of it seems to have sunk from 200 to 400 feet, thus making the slate and sandstone occupy the level of the marl and

cliff limestone in the outlying region. The channel of Crooked Creek in the vicinity of *Massie's Spring is not in the great marl stratum. Its place seems to be occupied by thin layers of limestone. Near the spring the level of the cliff limestone is occupied by sandstone in large upturned and broken masses, from which it is evident that a region of no small extent had sunk down several hundred feet, producing faults, dislocations, and upturnings of the layers of rocks. The spring is an excellent sulphuretted water; on the west side of it is a gray limestone, the cliff rising about fifteen feet, while on the opposite side of it is slate dipping thirty degrees to the east.

Sunken Mountain.

To the east of Massie's Spring lies a sandstone hill beyond and at the foot of which is Mershon's sulphur spring. Here the slate again is exposed but dips in a direction opposite to that at Massie's Spring. As the top of the slate is found here more than 300 feet lower than in the strata *in situ* in the surrounding knobs, and as these strata are broken and upturned, it is evident that this mountain, at some remote period of time, sank down from its original place. At Mershon's Spring are found the *ludus helmetii* or septaria of the slate.

Pine Hill.

lies to the east of Locust Grove about two miles. Its top is capped with sandstone, and its height above low water mark at Cincinnati is 679 feet.

Rocks and Earths.

Blue limestone; clay marl; flinty limestone; sandy limestone; calcareous spar or clear, glass-like crystals of limestone; hydraulic limestone, being a compound lime, clay, fine sand and iron; quartz crystals which will scratch glass; chert or flinty nodules, often broken into sharp fragments; sulphate of lime, gypsum; sulphate of baryta; slate or shale; clay; sandstone; red ochre; bright yellow ochre.

Ores.

Iron ore, limited.
Iron pyrites (fool's gold), abundant.

Soluble Salts.

Epsom salts.
Alum.
Copperas.
Common salt, very sparing.

Combustibles.

Petroleum, or rock oil.
Bitumen, in the rocks.
Sulphur in the sulphur springs.
Sulphuretted hydrogen.

* This spring was formerly the property of General Massie and he erected a bath house and other buildings there in order to make it a convenient "watering place." It was known as the "Red Sulphur Spring."

CHAPTER III.

THE MOUND BUILDERS

The Great Serpent Mound—Old Stone Fort—Explorations of the Valley of Brush Creek.

Scattered over the vast extent of territory stretching from the Alleghanies on the east to the Rockies on the west, and extending from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, are landmarks of an ancient people once inhabitants of this region, and whom, we, for the want of a more specific term, call the Mound Builders. Whence they came is enveloped in impenetrable mystery. Some have supposed them to be the lost tribes of Israel, which hardly deserves passing notice. Others, and there is much to sustain the theory, suppose them to be of Mexican origin, having pushed gradually to the northward, where, in time, they were assailed by invaders from the northwest, who perhaps came from Asia when that continent was united in the region of Alaska to America, and who by reason of superior numbers or more warlike natures swept these people in turn back to the southward.

At what period of time these people flourished, or when they ceased to be, is problematical. The Indians had no tradition concerning them. In fact, it is very generally believed by those who have investigated the matter, that there was at least one intervening race of inhabitants in the Mississippi Valley prior to the advent of the Indians and following the disappearance of the Mound Builders. We refer to "The Villagers" who formed the "garden beds" found in northern Indiana, southern Michigan and lower Missouri. These "beds" are laid out with great order and symmetry and do not belong to any recognized system of horticulture. They are in the richest soils and occupy from ten acres to three hundred acres each. That they are the work of a race succeeding the Mound Builders, is evidenced by the fact, that some of these "garden beds" extend over mounds which certainly would not have been permitted by their builders. Again the formation of these "beds" cannot be ascribed to the Indians for no such system of cultivating grain or plant foods was practiced by them.

And again, when the white man's attention was first called to the numerous mounds and enclosures in the Ohio Valley as being the work of an extinct race, it was observed that forest growths over these works were of the same species as those in the outlying regions, which would prove the great antiquity of these structures. It is well known to persons skilled in woodcraft that several generations of trees must come and go before barren soils will produce the variety and kinds of the virgin forest. As an illustration, the writer observed that the "old coalings" in the vicinity of Marble Furnace in Adams County, are covered with a dense growth of red

oak saplings while the virgin forest consisted of ash, white oak, chestnut oak, hickory and black maple. On some of these mounds, as for instance, one at Marietta, Ohio, stood trees showing eight hundred annual growths. When Squier and Davis made their surveys of the mounds of Ohio, in 1846, it is noted that a chestnut tree measuring twenty-one feet in circumference, and an oak twenty-three feet in circumference grew on the walls of "Fort Hill" in Highland County, in the vicinity of Sinking Springs. From calculations based on periodical deposits of sediment at the mouth of the Mississippi, and the supposition that the mounds now existing along its lower course were originally built near the mouth of the river, it is ascertained that these works were erected from ten to thirty centuries ago. But whatever time may have elapsed since the Mound Builders inhabited this region, it is nevertheless an undisputed fact that such a people once had their abodes here, and that they were a race distinct from the aborigines of whom we know something definite. They have left no written history to tell the story of their existence, but instead imperishable mementos in the form of mounds, enclosures, effigies, stone implements, and so forth.

In all the vast region inhabited by the Mound Builders, to the archaeologist, the territory comprised within the state of Ohio is one of the most interesting sections. Within the limits of the state there are not fewer than ten thousand mound and one thousand five hundred circumvallations or enclosures. These works are found in three great groups: the Muskingum, the Scioto, and the Miami Valleys respectively. Along each of these are groups of mounds marking prominent settlements of this prehistoric race. And it is a singular fact, and one of the strongest to prove that these people were an agricultural race, that all the principal cities and towns of this state are upon the very grounds marked out as the villages and towns of the Mound Builders. The same advantages as to location from an agricultural and commercial point of view noted by the present Anglo-Saxon inhabitants, were observed by the Mound Builders centuries ago. Marietta, Portsmouth, Chillicothe, Circleville, Newark, Springfield, Hamilton, and Cincinnati are marked examples of this.

All the monuments of this people in this state, may be classed under two general heads, mounds and enclosures, with three marked exceptions, viz.: the Whittlesey Effigy Mound, the Alligator Mound and the Great Serpent Mound. It is to the last mentioned effigy that the writer desires to call special attention.

The Great Serpent Mound.

Although the Serpent Mound is well known to archaeologists of both the old and the new world, yet until very recently there were many intelligent persons in the county wherein it is located who scarcely knew of its existence. When the writer first visited the Serpent Mound in 1883, he was astonished to learn from a gentleman of fair intelligence who had lived in the vicinity from childhood, that he had not seen the mound for over twenty years. This was the more surprising from the fact that scientific gentlemen from Europe had but a short time previous, spent several weeks in platting, photographing, and investigating this wonderful effigy; and that Prof. F. W. Putnam, in behalf of the Peabody Museum, of Cam-

bridge, Massachusetts, was then, in company with other prominent archaeologists, on the grounds studying the design and features of the mound. But this only confirms what is too often true, that familiarity destroys respect and reverence for what is sacred or venerable.

The Great Serpent Mound is located on the east fork of Ohio Brush Creek, in Bratton Township, in the extreme northern portion of Adams County, within sight of the little hamlet of Loudon (Lovett P. O.) and about seven miles from the town of Peebles on the line of the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia Railroad. It lies along the crest of a narrow spur-like ridge rising in its highest part to an altitude of one hundred and fifty feet above the level of the waters of Brush Creek which washes its western base. On the east, this ridge is cut by a narrow ravine which deepens and widens as it nears the creek to the north of the serpent's head. The ridge projects from the high table lands on the east of Brush Creek, and slopes gently down to a narrow, projecting bluff, something more than eighty feet high, overlooking the fertile bottom lands of the creek, both up and down the valley, and giving a commanding view of a broad expanse of country for miles in front and to the northward. The spur-like ridge along the crest of which the Serpent lies, is crescent-shaped, its concave side bordering on the creek. Along this western side of the ridge, its entire length, as also to the front and right of the serpent's head, the walls are almost vertical. About midway from where the ridge joins the table lands at the south of the triple coil of the serpent's tail as shown in the engraving, and the bluff at the north of its head, there is a considerable depression extending across the ridge from east to west.

Beginning in a triple coil of the tail on the highest portion of this ridge, the Great Serpent lies extended in beautiful folds down along the crest; curving gracefully over the depression in the ridge, it winds in natural folds up and along the narrow ledge, with head and neck stretched out, serpent-like, on the high and precipitous bluff, overlooking the creek and country beyond. Just to the north of the serpent's head, and partly within its extended jaws, is an oval or egg-shaped figure, eighty-six feet long and about thirty feet wide at its middle, surrounded by an embankment from two to three feet high and about twenty feet wide. A little to the north of the center of the egg-shaped figure is a pile of stones showing plainly marks of fire; and some have supposed here once to have been an altar about which a benighted people performed the mystic rites of their religion.

Prof. McLean, author of several popular works on archaeology, discovered that there are two other crescent-shaped elevations between the precipice and the north extremity of the egg-shaped figure, extending nearly parallel with the curves forming the north extremity of the oval, which he thinks are intended to represent the hind legs of a frog leaping from the precipice to the creek below. It is his theory that the frog, the oval, and the serpent are symbolical of the three forces in Nature: the creative, the productive, and the destructive; the frog representative of the first; the oval, an egg emitted by it as it leaps from the precipice to the creek below, the second; and the serpent in the act of swallowing the egg, the third.

The Great Serpent is the only effigy mound of its kind in North America. It differs in its structure, also, from the various effigies in Wisconsin.

its base being formed of stones, and the body of the work of clay and surface soil. The entire length of the serpent, following its convolutions, is thirteen hundred and thirty-five feet. Its width at the largest portion of the body is twenty feet. At the tail the width is no more than four or five feet. Here the height is from three to four feet which increases towards the center of the body to a height of from five to six feet. The total length of the entire work from the north end of the oval to the end of the tail of the serpent following its convolutions, is fourteen hundred and fifteen feet, and the average height is about four feet. A recent writer says:

"Persistent explorations of the mound and its immediate vicinity have resulted in many important discoveries, which have opened the field to conclusions of widespread interest. The mound is a voiceless evidence of the fact that certain forms of worship in all parts of the world were identical in prehistoric times, and from this some have come to the conclusion that the human race was everywhere alike in its earlier forms of development. Other scientists have reasoned, however, not that the race was one great family, undivided into tribes in that distant age, but that the different tribes touched elbows in some things. The form of the mound and the discoveries made under the soil of modern formation have led to the conclusion that the race known as the Mound Builders were addicted to the terrible worship of the serpent, of which little is positively known, and much is guessed. That human sacrifice formed a part of the rites of this worship seems certain from the evidence gained by a study of the mound.

"How many centuries ago it was built will never be known until the great day when all earth's secrets are opened. The explorations have shown, however, that there are three strata of soil. First comes the superimposed layer of black soil composed of vegetable mold, which has been deposited since the erection of the mound. Second is the yellow clay of which the mound was built, and which was apparently carried from three pits in the near vicinity. Third is the grayish clay of the foundation. Evidently the soil, whatever there may have been at that time, had been cleared away until this clay was reached. Upon it huge stones had been carried with infinite labor from the bed of Brush Creek, far below, to form a foundation. This preserved it against the wash of rains, and upon this foundation the mound was built, of yellow clay, mixed in some places with ashes. The egg-shaped mound within the jaws of the serpent, is an oval, of which the walls are four feet high and eighteen feet wide. The oval itself is 120 by 60 feet. In the pit, in the center of the egg, the ancient altar was placed.

"Some of its fire-blackened stones are still there. Within the memory of men still living it was quite an imposing structure. The myth that treasure was buried in this ancient cairn had firm hold on the pioneers, however, and years ago the altar was torn down, in a vain search for gold and precious stones. So far as possible it has been restored.

"The mound itself is built as all other serpent mounds are, no matter in what country. The head of the serpent, containing the altar, is on a high bluff overlooking Brush Creek. The first rays of the Sun God fell first upon this altar, and from it, far below, the priests of the ancient faith could see the *three forks of the river. This trinity, whether it be three

* Baker's, Middle and West. See Bratton Township.

rivers or three mountains, is always to be seen from an altar of the serpent worshipers, and is always unmistakable. The altar is invariably placed in the one spot from which the trinity may be seen. It is always placed where the first rays of the rising sun may fall upon it. From the neighboring lands the awe-struck worshipers of old might see the priests perform their fearsome rites and watch the victim of the stone knives gasp out his last breath as the first tongue of flame licked at his still quivering flesh. Just what these rites were will never be known, in all probability. But that fire and knife played a part in them can hardly be doubted from the mute witnesses found by modern searchers.

"That the spot was revered as a shrine is certain from the character of the remains found near it. Hardly a square yard of the surrounding territory is there that did not at one time hold a grave. The interments were evidently made with ceremonies of some nature. Ashes are frequently found in the graves though this is not often an indication of cremation. The human bones found are not calcined by fire. The ashes are rather to be considered as the scrapings from the hearth desolated by the death of its protector. In them are found stone and bone weapons and ornaments and occasionally plates of native copper, rudely hammered out, or crystals of lead ore fashioned into rude ornaments. Smelting was not known then, and stone hammers took the place of the rolling mills of today.

"From the position of these copper ornaments, they were evidently head and breast plate, probably burnished. They are in very rare instances of sufficient size to be considered as an early attempt at body armor. Flint knives of considerable elegance and of presumable utility are to be found in abundance, together with weapons in the process of making, and the stone shapers and grinders by which the weapons were made. In one or two instances these stone knives have been found in such position as to inevitably lead to the conclusion that they were lodged in the body at the time of interment. Whether they were placed there before or after death is mere conjecture. In the ashes of the graves remains of rude pottery are also to be found.

"From a careful inspection of the Serpent Mound, and an exploration of the graves and mound itself, scientists have formed several interesting conclusions. First, that the mound, corresponding as it does exactly in type with similar serpent mounds found in Asia, Africa and Europe, Central America, Peru and Mexico, points to the dissemination of serpent worship at one time over the then habitable world. Whether these mounds are of approximately the same date, or belong to different epochs, is yet debatable. That they belong to the same form of worship is indisputable. Human sacrifice is pointed at by the fire-blackened altars. The worship of the snake still exists among the Zunis and Moquis of our own country, though the more bloodthirsty portion of the rites is now omitted. All evidence points to such sacrifice at no distant date among them, however.

"Structural peculiarities of the skulls point to a similarity of the Mound Builders with the Hindoos of the present day and with the ancient Peruvian races. The occasional presence of decapitated bodies in the serpent mound graves, or a bodyless skull, indicates that head hunting, even as it is now practiced among the Dyaks of Borneo, existed in those earlier days. Traces of paints occasionally are found on the disinterred



skeletons together with lumps of the ochre used for such personal adornment, even as the American Indian does now where he has not come in contact with the influence of civilization. Lastly, the skulls found are those of men equal in brain capacity and muscular and bony structure to races in existence at present."

In 1886 the trustees of the Peabody Fund of Harvard University, through the efforts of Prof. F. W. Putnam, purchased the Serpent Mound and several acres of the lands surrounding it from Hon. John T. Wilson. Under the directions of Prof. Putnam, the Serpent was restored to its original outlines, and the grounds surrounding were tastefully converted into a beautiful park—now known as The Serpent Mound Park.

Recently the park has come into the possession of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society. It will be greatly improved and made a place of resort for pleasure seekers as well as for the graver students of the monuments of a lost race.

Old Stone Fort.

In the northern part of Tiffin Township, about one mile to the northwest of the now almost forgotten site of the old town of Waterford on Lick Fork, on lands now owned by William Smith and William Crosby, is "Old Stone Fort," an ancient structure, the work of the Mound Builders.

The form of the fort is circular. The walls are from twenty to thirty feet at the base, and were when first observed by the early settlers from three to five feet in height. They seem to have been constructed of clay and surmounted with a heavy wall of stones. This theory is sustained from the fact that portions of the stone superstructure seem to have toppled over where the bulk of the stones lie on the outer edge of the walls. In other portions there are but few stones remaining, the walls having been taken down and removed.

The site of the fort was well chosen. It is on the highlands bordering Lick Fork of Ohio Brush Creek, and commands a sweeping view of the valley below and the country about and beyond. It is near enough the rich valleys of Ohio Brush Creek to afford a place of safe retreat for those engaged in cultivating the soil or fishing in its waters in case of attack.

A little rocky stream known as Mink Run flows across the enclosure from west to east cutting it into two equal portions. From the outer limits of each of these portions of the enclosure come little rivulets which enter Mink Run within it thus dividing it by a series of narrow longitudinal valleys affording shelter from the missiles of an attacking party from without the walls of the fort. Within the walls of the fort are three fine springs of pure water. The one on the east of the center of the enclosure would alone supply hundreds of persons and animals with abundance of water at all seasons of the year. There seems to have been constructed across Mink Run below this spring and near the eastern wall of the enclosure, a dam which formed a great reservoir of pure water in this portion of the fort. The walls of the fort itself have been much heavier in the portion where Mink Run passes through them than elsewhere. There are three gateways yet visible in the walls. One at the southwest, one at the west where Mink Run enters the enclosure, and one to the northwest. This last gateway is in a portion of the wall yet covered with forests and can

readily be seen. At the western gateway where Mink Run enters the enclosure are two circular structures, one on each side of the stream. These are each about thirty feet in diameter and were erected for the protection of this gate. Without the north and east walls of the fort are a number of small mounds. Within the eastern wall of the enclosure there can yet be seen a small mound about thirty feet in diameter, now about level with the surrounding surface, which at one time was several feet in height. This was opened many years ago by Samuel McClung who then owned the lands on which the fort is situated, and it was found to contain charred bones and some bits of earthenware. The walls of the fort proper enclose about thirty acres of land.

***Explorations of the Valley of Brush Creek.**

This region is well known because in its northern part is located the famous Serpent Mound. The serpent itself has been the subject of much literature and considerable has been published regarding Fort Hill, in the edge of Highland County, but a few miles up Brush Creek from the serpent. But no one seems to have examined the remains lying between the serpent and the Ohio River. There are several branches of Ohio Brush Creek which also have remains along their shores, so that altogether there is about sixty miles of occupied territory along Brush Creek Valley.

On the farm of James McCullough, about four miles north of Youngsville, a small mound was opened and a skeleton badly decayed found near the center, with head toward the east. Several flint war points, some bones, needles, and a few bear tusks were found near the shoulders.

In a small stone mound on the farm of James Montgomery was found a cremated skeleton and one badly decayed. An earth mound three-fourths of a mile northeast of Montgomery's was opened and a hammer stone and decayed bones found.

On the McCullough farm five miles south of Youngsville, three stone mounds, nine by eleven, seventeen by twenty-one, seven by ten, and each about one foot high were explored. They occupy a high point of land overlooking West Fork of Brush Creek. Bodies as in case of all stone graves or mounds lay upon the surface, and had been covered with bark and stones heaped on top. No relics accompanied the remains. On a spur of the same hill, lower down, say 100 feet above the valley is an earth mound, two feet high and thirty-two feet in diameter. In the center was found a skeleton buried about five feet deep. The skeleton was surrounded by large flat stones forming a kind of sarcophagus.

On the Swearingen farm two and a half miles below Newport on Ohio Brush Creek is an earth mound.

On the Plummer farm just below Newport is a village site containing twenty-five acres, and must have had 200 lodges. There are numerous pottery fragments, flint chips, bones, and other remains scattered over the surface. Skeletons in graves have been found here.

On the Florea farm at an elevation of 500 feet, commanding a view of the country for ten miles about, is an earth mound.

*Extracts from Ohio Archaeological Report, 1897.

On the Patton farm on Cherry Fork is a mound four feet high and forty feet base. In it was a badly decayed skeleton and two rare spearheads. A layer of charcoal two inches thick covered the skeleton.

There are a number of stone graves on the farm of William McCormick on West Fork of Brush Creek. On the Williams farm across West Fork from McCormick's, on a hill 175 feet high is a mound four feet high and forty in diameter. In it was found burnt earth, charcoal, a cremated skeleton and one spearhead.

On the Finley farm near North Liberty is a mound four feet high and fifty feet broad. Two skeletons were found above which were much charcoal and ashes and two fine spearheads of the "shouldered" pattern.

About one-half mile north of Winchester is a fine mound and three circles, the walls of which were when first discovered about five feet high. These circles are about 150 feet in diameter. One mile north of Winchester on a branch of West Fork, Mr. James McNutt in 1896 found a cache or pocket of eighteen spears of fine workmanship, and constitute one of the finest deposits ever discovered.

Above and below the village of Rome six miles above the mouth of Ohio Brush Creek are extensive village sites with refuse scattered over the fields in great profusion. Just below Rome on the high bank of the river, 200 yards from the water, is a mound two feet high and fifty feet in diameter. In this mound were twenty-two skeletons.

To the above we add the following: On Ohio Brush Creek, on the old Daniel Collier farm, there is a circular enclosure 200 feet in diameter and three to four feet high. This is situated on the broad terrace on the right bank of the creek about three-fourths of a mile below the Collier residence, and just below the old ford of the creek. The banks of the creek have been washed away until a portion of the circle is exposed, giving a fine sectional view. There are fragments of human bones, shells, charcoal and flint chips extending through a vertical section of two feet. There are numerous stone graves on the high hills overlooking Brush Creek in this region.

At the mouth of Ohio Brush Creek is a village site, and numerous, kettle-shaped pockets of burnt earth, charcoal and other debris. On the Ohio River just below Vineyard Hill was a fine mound perhaps fifteen feet high and one hundred feet in diameter near which Israel Donalson was captured by the Indians in April, 1791. When the writer visited this mound in 1883, the river had cut it nearly all away. In the archaeological report above quoted, the mound at Rome is said to be the place of Donalson's captivity. This is a gross error.

Below the mouth of Island Creek and near the upper island is a mound and circle. And at the crossing of Seventh and Broadway in the town of Manchester stood a most beautiful mound twenty or twenty-five feet high, and perfect as a cone. It is said that the Ellison heirs who owned the land had this beautiful tumulus dug down and carted away.

CHAPTER IV.

THE INDIANS

Principal Tribes that Inhabited Ohio—Their Mode of Life—Pioneer Expeditions Against the Indians—Extinguishment of Indian Titles.

That portion of the Northwest Territory comprised within the limits of the state of Ohio, when first visited by white men, was occupied by several powerful and warlike tribes of Indians. The first explorer of this region was LaSalle who discovered the Ohio River in the year 1669, but his account of the Indian tribes is meager and unreliable. In fact no authentic account of the Indians in this region dates beyond the year 1750. About this period, some reliable information as to location, numbers, manners and customs of these tribes was obtained from adventurers and traders among them. In the year 1755 James Smith, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, was taken prisoner by some Delaware Indians and carried to one of their towns on the upper Muskingum, and adopted by one of their families. Smith was then about eighteen years of age, and he remained with this tribe, adopting their customs and manners, until his twenty-third year. He afterwards became a resident of the state of Kentucky and was elected a member of the Legislature of that state for several years. His account of the Ohio Indians is accepted as reliable. In the year 1764, Col. Boquet led an expedition overland from Fort Pitt against the Mingos and Delawares in the Muskingum country, and at the same time Col. Bradstreet invaded the lands of the Wyandots and Ottawas in the region of the Sandusky and Maumee, from the British post at Detroit. As a result of these expeditions much valuable information was obtained concerning the

Ohio Tribes of Indians.

At this period the Wyandotts occupied the valleys and plains bordering the Sandusky River. They were, according to their traditions the oldest of the northern tribes of Indians, and had at one time occupied all the country from Mackinaw down the Lakes to Quebec, west to the Great Miami River, and northwest to Lake Michigan. They had spread the deer skin for the Delawares and Shawnees and permitted them to occupy a portion of their country. It is said of them that they were always a humane and hospitable people who instead of torturing and killing their white prisoners, adopted them into their families and treated them as of their own blood and kin. Rev. James B. Finley, a missionary to the Wyandotts for many years, points to the fact that at that time this tribe was dominated by descendants of the Armstrongs, Browns, Gibsons, Walkers, Zanes and other white families prominent in Ohio pioneer history.

The Delawares who at one time occupied the country north of the Potomac, and who sold to William Penn the state of Pennsylvania, afterwards crossed the Alleghanies and took possession of the country drained by the Muskingum and its tributaries. The Delawares were largely represented by warriors at the defeat of St. Clair.

The Mingos, a remnant of the Six Nations, were in greatest force about the Mingo Bottoms on the Ohio River below Steubenville, and occupied the country as far down the Ohio as the Scioto. In the early history of the country they had dwelt in the lake region of the state of New York and in the contest for supremacy between the British and French, had taken sides with the English. The celebrated Logan, whose speech at the treaty with Lord Dunmore, at Camp Charlotte, on the Scioto, which was pronounced by Jefferson one of the masterpieces of the world's oratory, was a chief of the Mingo nation.

The Miamis, a fearless and warlike people of whom the chief Little Turle, was a representative type, resided in the region of the Great Miami and the upper Maumee.

The Shawnees, the most relentless enemy of the early white settlers, were of southern origin, and occupied all the country between the Scioto and the Little Miami northward to the territory of the Wyandotts and Ottawas in the region of the Sandusky and Maumee. The celebrated Chief Tecumseh was a Shawnee. The above mentioned were the principal Indian tribes in what is now the state of Ohio, when the first white adventurers began to explore this region.

Indian Mode of Life.

The first explorers of the region bordering the Ohio from the mouth of the Muskingum to that of the Great Miami note the existence of but one Indian town—Lower Old Town—a Shawnee village just below the mouth of the Scioto, on the Ohio side. The village contained a numerous population, but was destroyed by a great flood about the year 1765. Afterwards the whites laid out the old town of Alexandria near the same site, which in time was abandoned for reasons which caused the Indians to remove to another situation. The other Indian towns in this region were those on the waters of Paint Creek, and near where the town of Xenia now stands on waters of the Little Miami. There were camping sites occupied a portion of the year by Indian families on the larger tributaries of the Scioto and the Miamis, but no permanent villages. In Adams County, there were noted summer camps on Ohio Brush Creek near its mouth, on the West Fork above the village of Newport, and above the Marble Furnace on the East Fork. There was a well-known hunting camp on Scioto Brush Creek near Smalleys. As late as the year 1800, Indian families cultivated the bottom lands on West Fork above where the Tranquillity pike crosses that stream. These families came from the towns on Paint Creek to this region to gather their winter stores; the women and children to make sugar in the fine groves of black maple that bordered the waters of Brush Creek, and to cultivate patches of maize and beans, while the men fished in the well-stocked streams, or followed the chase in quest of the deer, elk and bear.

When the first white adventurers penetrated this region they found the Indians well equipped with guns, axes, and knives supplied by the French traders in the region of the Lakes. Only boys and squaws used the bow and arrow in the pursuit of game. They were also supplied with iron kettles for use in cooking and sugar-making. The men were experts in the construction of bark canoes, and the women were unexcelled in the dressing of skins and the making of moccasins for the feet. They also made vessels from skins in which they stored the oil of the bear for future use. These summer camps consisted of wigwams formed from poles set on end and fastened together at the top, and covered usually with bark, occasionally with skins, leaving a small entrance on one side, and an opening at the top for the escape of smoke when a fire was made within. Their huts in the villages were made of small round logs covered with bark or skins. Old Chillicothe, near Xenia, was built up in the form of a hollow square, with a log council house extending the length of the town.

The domestic animals of the Indian were the horse and the dog, and the wealth of a brave was reckoned by the number of these in his possession. The Indian furnished shelter and food for his dog, but neither for his horse. His dog could share his meal of venison or bear meat, and could sleep in his wigwam—but the horse could do neither. His horse was expected to feast in summer and starve through the winter, when its only subsistence was the fallen grass of the rich bottom lands and upland prairies, or the "browse," or twigs of small bushes and undergrowth of the forests.

Pioneer Expeditions Against the Indians.

The Ohio tribes of Indians guarded its soil with jealous care against the encroachments of the whites. They had carried on wars of extermination among themselves previous to the coming of the white settlers, but upon the advent of the latter, the prominent chiefs of the several tribes counseled peace among their own people, and unrelenting warfare against their common enemy, the whites. As a result, for a period of forty years from Braddock's defeat to Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers, the most relentness, the most cruel border warfare in the history of the world was waged between the Ohio Indians and the white settlers of Western Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and the northeastern border of Kentucky. The military organizations led into this region before the establishment of civil government in the great Northwest, under Maj. Wilkins, in 1763; Col. Bradstreet, in 1764; Col. Bowman, in 1779; Col. Clark, in 1780. Col. Broadhead, in 1781, and that of Col. Crawford, in 1782, only served to stimulate the Indians to greater efforts to exterminate the white invaders. Even the successful campaigns of Col. Boquet, in 1764; of Lord Dunmore, 1774, and of Gen. George Rogers Clark, in 1778, failed to give any permanent safety to the border settlers on the Ohio. After the treaty of peace between the United States and England in 1783, when the Northwest Territory came into the possession of our government, several minor expeditions from the settlements in Kentucky were undertaken against the Shawnee towns on the Little Miami and the waters of the Scioto, but with no beneficial results to the whites.

Tod's Expedition.

One of these expeditions organized by Col. Robert Tod, of Paris, Kentucky, and Simon Kenton, of Kenton's Station, near Washington, Kentucky, took its route across Adams County, and blazed a line of travel through the forest, that afterwards became a prominent landmark in this region, known as Tod's Trace and Tod's War Road. The Indians had greatly harrassed the inhabitants around Kenton's Station, stealing their horses, and killing the settlers or carrying them away in captivity. This was in the summer of 1787, and Kenton sent word to Col. Tod to bring what men he could raise and join his men at Washington from which place their combined forces would march against the Shawnee town on the north fork of Paint Creek in what is now Ross County, Ohio. The forces rendezvoused at Washington, and Col. Tod was put in command. They crossed the Ohio at Limestone and marched up the river to Little Three Mile Creek and thence by the way of where Bentonville now stands to the waters of Lick Fork, and thence to Ohio Brush Creek which they crossed at the Old Indian Ford, afterwards called "Tod's Crossing," near the Fristoe bridge, and thence by way of the Sinking Spring to Paint Creek. McDonald says Kenton as usual commanded a company and piloted the way to the Chillicothe town. On their route out, about five miles south of the town, the advance guard, commanded by Kenton, met four Indians. Kenton and one Helm fired, and killed two of the Indians. The other two were taken prisoners. Kenton was surrounded by a set of young men of his own training, and fearful was the doom of enemies of equal numbers who came in their way. From the two prisoners they learned that there was a large Indian encampment between them and old Chillicothe, and about three miles from that place. On this intelligence the army was halted, and Kenton and his company went cautiously forward to reconnoiter the situation of the enemy. Kenton proceeded near the Indian camp, and with a few chosen men reconnoitered the enemy. He then sent an express to Col. Tod, informing him of their probable number and situation. Before day Maj. Hinkston came on and joined Kenton. Prompt measures were immediately taken. The Indian camp was surrounded, but the whites were too impatient for delay, and the attack was made before it was light enough. Two Indians only were killed and seven made prisoners. Many in the darkness made their escape. Col. Tod, with the main body of the troops, lingered behind, and did not reach the place where the Indians were defeated till the sun was at least two hours high in the morning. The Indians who escaped alarmed the town. Their men, women and children took naked to the woods, and by the time Col. Tod reached the town, they had all fled. The town was burned and everything about destroyed. The army camped that night on Paint Creek and the next day made their way home, without the loss of a man killed or wounded.

Scott's Expedition.

In the spring of the year 1790, Col. Charles Scott led an expedition of 230 mounted men from Limestone across Adams County to the waters of Scioto Brush Creek in pursuit of a band of marauding Indians who had been committing depredations against the settlement on Lee's Creek, Ken-

tucky. At the Indian camp near Smalley's Spring, four Indians were surprised and killed, the main body having abandoned the camp before the arrival of Col. Scott's force.

A Battle Near Reeve's Crossing.

In 1793, a large party of Indians crossed the Ohio above the mouth of Brush Creek and attacked the white settlements about Morgan's Station. Col. Kenton having been informed of the attack hastily collected a party of about thirty of the choice spirits about his station and set off in hot haste to intercept the Indians on their retreat to the Chillicothe towns on Paint Creek. Taking Tod's trace opposite Limestone, he followed it to what is known as Reeve's Crossing of Paint Creek near the present town of Bainbridge, where he discovered a fresh trail of Indians going down the creek. It was late in the evening and he cautiously followed the trail till dark. Kenton then left his party, and in company with Michael Cassady, went forward to make observations. They had not proceeded far when they found the Indians encamped on the bank of Paint Creek. They had three fires; some of them were singing and making other merry noises, showing that they felt in perfect security. Kenton and Cassady returned to their party, and it was concluded to lay still till daylight and then surround and attack the Indians. Kenton's party were all on horseback. Having secured their horses, they lay still till daylight when they moved on for the Indian camp. When they got near the camp they halted and divided into three divisions. Capt. Baker, with one division, was directed to proceed to the creek above the camp; Cassady with another division was ordered to make the creek below the camp; and Kenton with the remaining division was to attack the camp in front. Strict orders were given that no attack should be made until it was light enough to draw a clear bead. The divisions took their several stations promptly. Daylight began to appear, the Indians had risen, and some were standing about the fires. Capt. Baker, seeing the Indians, soon became impatient to commence the action, and before it was light enough to see to draw a clear sight, he began the attack. All the divisions then rushed upon the Indian camp and fired. The Indians dashed across the creek and scattered through the woods like a flock of young partridges. Three Indians only, and a white man named Ward, were killed. Ward had been taken prisoner by the Indians when young, and in every respect was an Indian. He had two brothers, James and Charles, who were near neighbors to Kenton and who were respectable men. James Ward was with Kenton in this engagement. Kenton's party lost one man, Joseph Jones, in this engagement. The party returned home without any further adventure.

To the reader in these days of advanced civilization these thrilling stories of Indian depredations against the white settlements on the Kentucky border, and the prompt retaliatory incursions of the whites against the Indian towns in the Northwest Territory, read like fiction. It seems incredible that any considerable body of mounted troops could be collected and carried over the Ohio River within the course of a few hours' time. There were neither bridges nor ferries across the Ohio in those days, and the rapid crossing of that broad stream by mounted troops would seem a formidable undertaking.

But the waters of the beautiful Ohio were no barrier to our hardy pioneer fathers. Their horses were trained to swim and at the same time carry their riders and their accoutrements. With a few well-trained leaders, a troop of horsemen would dash into the waters of the Ohio, and within the time it takes to relate the fact would be on the opposite shore getting in order for the pursuit of a marauding band of Indians, or for a dash against some of their towns. It will be remembered that when Simon Kenton was captured by the Indians in 1778, at the mouth of Eagle Creek, now in Brown County, it was through delay in trying to get the horses he and his companions had taken from the Indians on Paint Creek, to enter the waters of the Ohio, a windstorm prevailing at the time which dashed the waves so high as to frighten the animals.

Kenton's Attack on the Camp of Tecumseh.

Early in the spring of 1792, a small band of Indians under the celebrated Tecumseh, made an incursion into the region about Limestone, Kentucky, and stole a number of horses from the settlers. A party of whites numbering thirty-six men, among whom was Simon Kenton, Cornelius Washburn, Benjamin Whiteman, Alexander McIntyre, Timothy Downing, Charles Ward, and other experienced woodsmen, pursued the enemy. It was found that the Indians had crossed the Ohio at Logan's Gap near the mouth of Eagle Creek and had followed the course of Logan's Trace toward the Indian towns on the waters of the Little Miami. The pursuing party crossed the Ohio the first evening and encamped for the night. Early the next morning the trail of the Indians was taken up and followed in a northerly course, through a flat swampy region. When fairly started on the trail, a difference of opinion as to the best plan to pursue, arose among the men, and twelve of them were granted liberty to return home. Kenton, at the head of the twenty-four remaining, pushed on and encamped the second night on the waters of White Oak Creek, now in Brown County. On the afternoon of the following day, the tinkle of a bell was heard, and the pursuing party believed they were in the vicinity of the Indian Camp. After moving cautiously forward some distance, a solitary Indian was seen approaching them. When within gunshot he was fired upon and killed. Then Kenton hastened his spies forward to reconnoiter the Indian camp, being satisfied it was near by. A considerable body of Indians was later found encamped on the waters of the East Fork of the Little Miami near the present boundary between Brown and Clermont Counties. A hasty council was held and it was agreed to lay by until night-fall, and then assault the camp. Spies were left to watch the camp, while the men withdrew and kindled fires to dry themselves from a day's travel through the cold March rain, and to put their guns in order. The party was then divided into three detachments, Kenton commanding the right, McIntyre the center, and Downing the left. When Downing and his men had approached near the camp, an Indian arose and began to stir the fire which was but dimly burning. Fearing discovery, he was instantly shot down. This was followed by a general fire from the other detachments, upon the Indians who were sleeping under some marquees and bark tents close upon the margin of the stream. When fired upon the Indians in-

stead of retreating as had been anticipated, boldly stood to their arms and rushed upon their assailants. Kenton fearing that his men would be overpowered, soon ordered a retreat which was continued through the night and a part of the next day. Samuel Barr was killed in this action and Alexander McIntyre was captured the next day and tomahawked. The Kentuckians were three days, during which they suffered from the wet and cold and for want of food, in reaching the station near Washington.

After the treaty of peace at Greenville in 1795, Stephen Ruddle, who had been captured by the Indians in his youth and adopted by a Shawnee family, stated that he was with Tecumseh in this engagement, and that the number of Indians was much less than the force under Kenton. He said that at the beginning of the attack, Tecumseh was lying by the fire outside of the tents. When the first shot was fired, he sprang to his feet and called to his warriors to charge their assailants. Tecumseh rushed forward and killed Samuel Barr with his warclub. In the confusion, it being quite dark, an Indian fell into the creek and made so much noise in getting out, that Kenton supposed reinforcements were crossing the stream to aid Tecumseh, and ordered his men to retreat. There were but two Indians killed. Ruddle said McIntyre was killed the next day, after having been pursued and taken prisoner. He had caught the horse of the Indian who had been shot by Kenton's men the afternoon before the attack and had tied it some distance in the rear of the Indian Camp. When a retreat was ordered he mounted this horse and rode away. The Indians pursued his trail and overtook him the next day while he was encamped cooking some meat. He was taken back to the battle-ground and in the temporary absence of Tecumseh was tomahawked and scalped by some of his warriors. At this act of cruelty to a prisoner, Tecumseh was exceedingly indignant, and upbraided his men for such conduct, declaring it cowardly to kill a man when tied and a prisoner. Says a writer: "The conduct of Tecumseh in this engagement, and in the events following, is creditable alike to his courage and humanity. Resolutely brave in battle, his arm was never uplifted against a prisoner, nor did he suffer violence to be inflicted upon a captive without promptly rebuking it." More than twenty years after the events related above, the brave and humane Tecumseh, saved the lives of many helpless prisoners among whom was the grandfather of the writer, taken at the defeat of Col. Dudley, while confined in the old block-house at Malden. In the absence of Tecumseh, the British Gen. Proctor permitted some savages to enter this prison pen and seize, tomahawk and scalp their helpless victims. Hearing of this cowardly slaughter, Tecumseh hastened with the utmost speed of his pony to the block-house, and dismounting seized two savages who were in the act of butchering a stalwart Kentuckian, and threw them to the ground, where they lay trembling in fear of their chief. Then turning to Gen. Proctor, he demanded why such butchery had been permitted by him. The General replied that he could not restrain the savages. With a look of withering scorn and contempt Tecumseh told Proctor that he was not fit to command men and that he ought "to go home, and put on petticoats." Although a savage chieftain and the implacable foe of the whites, yet such was his magnanimity towards his white captives, that many of our pioneer forefathers honored his memory by naming a son Tecumseh. One of our most illustrious generals, bore his name—William Tecumseh Sherman.

Elsewhere in this volume it is stated that in a battle with some Shawnees near Reeve's Crossing of Paint Creek, in 1793, that a white man named Ward who was with the Indians, was killed. That was John Ward who was with Tecumseh at the above mentioned fight on East Fork. He had been captured by the Indians in 1758 when but three years old, and had grown up in an Indian family and married a Shawnee woman. His brother, Captain Charles Ward, of Washington, Kentucky, was one of Kenton's men in this fight on East Fork, and afterwards related that while he stood within rifle shot of the camp on the night of the engagement, an Indian girl about fifteen years of age attracted his attention, and not recognizing her sex he raised his gun to fire, when her open bosom disclosed her sex and her light complexion caused him to doubt whether she was an Indian by birth. He afterwards learned it was his brother's child whose wife and family were in the camp.

Extinguishment of Indian Titles.

By the treaty of Fort McIntosh in 1785 and that of Fort Harmar in 1789, the Indian titles to the lands in southern Ohio were partially transferred to the United States government. But the powerful tribes of western and northwestern Ohio refused to recognize the terms of these treaties, because as they justly claimed they had been negotiated with only a few of the weaker tribes, and had never been sanctioned by the real powers in the so-called Indian confederacy. These tribes insisted that the boundary line between the Indian possessions and the lands of the United States should be the Ohio River. And it was mainly this contention that brought about the horrible border warfare between the whites and the Indians of the northwest which only terminated with Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers. They had up to this time defeated the arms of the United States first under General Harmar in 1790, and again under General St. Clair in 1791, and as has been truthfully said held the combined forces of the United States and the Kentucky and Virginia militia at bay, and retarded the settlement of the Northwest Territory for a period of seven years. But with the crushing defeat of the allied Indian tribes at Fallen Timbers, the spirit of their confederacy was broken, and all principal tribes consented to the terms of the treaty of Greenville in 1795, which vested the title of the southern three-fourths of the territory of Ohio, in the United States, and gave permanent peace and safety to the hardy pioneers who erected their homes therein.

CHAPTER V.

THE VIRGINIA MILITARY DISTRICT

**First Survey in the District—Deputy Surveyors—First Settlement—
Manner of Making Surveys—Some Incidents—Time for Making
Entries and Surveys—Massie's Surveying Party—An
Adventure with the Indians—Original Entries
and Surveys—Recorded Land Patents.**

The Virginia Military lands or the Virginia Reservation in Ohio, includes a vast portion of the State lying between the Scioto and the Little Miami Rivers. In form it may be likened to an isosceles triangle with the Ohio for the base, the Scioto and Little Miami respectively forming the sides, and the old Wyandot reservation, the apex. This region includes the fairest and richest lands within the State, and there have been formed from its territory the counties of Adams, Brown, Clermont, Highland, Clinton, Fayette, Madison and Union; and portions of Scioto, Pike, Ross, Pickaway, Franklin, Delaware, Marion, Hardin, Logan, Clark, Champaign, Green and Warren. It covers six thousand five hundred and seventy square miles, and contains over four million acres of land.

When Adams County was erected it embraced the larger portion of the Virginia Military lands, and from the old stockade at the "Three Islands" where the town of Manchester now sits, the intrepid Nathaniel Massie, assisted by the Beasleys, the Washburns, the McDonalds, the Leedomes, the Wades, and the Edgingtons, braving savage beasts and more savage men, explored its remotest regions, surveying its richest valleys and most fertile plains.

McDonald, in his "Sketches," says: "This fine portion of our State known as the Virginia Military District, possesses from its situation and soil many advantages. On the east and north its boundary is the Scioto River; on the west, the Little Miami, while its entire southern boundary is washed by the Ohio River for upwards of one hundred miles. The soil of this tract of country presents a greater variety, probably, than any other region of like extent in the United States. In the southeastern portion the uplands extending thirty or forty miles below the mouth of the Scioto, and thirty miles north from the Ohio, are hilly and the lands poor. Below the mouth of Brush Creek, the hills along the Ohio, for a short distance from the river, are rich and heavily timbered. Further down the Ohio the extent of rich land increases to the mouth of the Little Miami. The bottoms of the Ohio, Scioto, Miami and the large tributary streams, composed of a rich and dark loamy soil, are celebrated for their fertility; and the heavy crops annually taken

from them for a succession of upwards of thirty years, without rest or renewal in any way, show that their celebrity is not without foundation.

"The middle portion of the district presents, however, the greatest variety of soil. Although the extent of bottom land along the streams is considerable, yet the greater portion is upland of good quality, on which wheat is raised in great abundance. A portion of it is level land, timbered with beech and sugar trees, and at the first settlement of the country was considered rather too flat and wet for cultivation; but since it has been cleared and cultivated, it is justly considered very good land, alone surpassed by the rich alluvial bottoms.

"A part of the middle portion consists also of prairie or barren land, the value of which has been lately discovered to be greater than ever was suspected, as it presented, at the first settlement of the country, a marshy appearance, which, it was supposed, could not be overcome by cultivation. The industry of our inhabitants has overcome this obstacle, and the barrens are fast becoming very valuable lands. The other part of the district consists of barrens, and also of wet, flat land, timbered with beech and sugar trees, and is at this time quite unsettled. [Now these are drained and are rated very fine farming and grazing lands.] From this variety of soil great advantages arise. In our bottoms we raise corn in great abundance; on our uplands, wheat and other small grains; while our barrens or prairies furnish most desirable pastures for grazing. Our quarries supply the finest building stone to be obtained, and the Brush Creek hills contain ore from which a quality of iron is obtained unsurpassed in the world."

The Virginia Military District is a product of the Revolution. It grew out of the adjustment of the claims of Virginia to portions of the Northwest Territory acquired by the United States from England under the treaty of Paris in 1783. It will be remembered that the grants of land from the English monarchs to the American Colonies, as set forth in their charters, were "from ocean to ocean," and consequently, upon the acquirement of the territory west of the Alleghenies at the close of the Revolution, the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, each claimed portions of the newly acquired territory within the alleged limits of their respective colonial grants. The claim of New York, however, was limited to "all the territory northwest of the Ohio River belonging to the Six Nations, or Iroquois Indians," from whom that State had acquired title to their lands. The six other States in the Confederation whose boundaries were fixed, and which were in consequence barred from claiming, as individuals, any of the newly acquired territory under the plea of extension of boundaries, contended that this territory acquired from Great Britain became the common property of all the States in the Confederation, and should be disposed of for the benefit of all under the authority of the Congress of the Confederation. And so it was, that after the awful hardships and terrible conflicts of the war just closed, in which the States vied with each other in their sacrifices of property and lives to maintain their rights and to establish the principles of liberty, one of the fruits of that victory—this newly acquired territory—very nearly brought on internecine war, and almost disrupted the Federal Union. It is truthfully said that the history of the times of the

Revolution shows that nothing except the war itself, so deeply agitated the whole country as the question to whom properly belonged this vast western domain, and no question so subjected the Confederation to greater peril. All the States were greatly straitened for means of bearing their respective portions of the expense of the war; and all attached a very great, and probably an undue, importance to these lands as a source of revenue, or as a fund on which to obtain credit by their hypothecation. Many distinguished men arrayed themselves on different sides of this question. Mr. Hamilton, for example, held that the Confederacy or nation at large had succeeded to the rights and property of the Crown as a common fund, while Mr. Madison maintained that the States respectively had succeeded to the Crown lands within their limits, and thus the matter was carried into the Congress of the Confederation.

Congress appealed to the States to relinquish their claims to the disputed territory, and to cede it to the Confederation for the benefit of all the States. Under the powerful influence of Hamilton, New York, whose claims were not so well established as those of the other States above referred to, authorized her delegates in Congress to restrict her western boundary by such limits as they might deem expedient. The conciliatory course adopted by New York was followed by the other States, and finally, under the Ordinance of 1787, this vexed question was brought to a happy termination. But in their deeds of cession to the Congress of the Confederation, Connecticut and Virginia each provided for a large "reservation" of lands in the territory northwest of the Ohio River; the former a large tract known as the "Western Reserve," for the benefit of her citizens who suffered from Tory raids, and for the purpose of establishing a common school fund; the latter for the purpose of making good her promises of bounties in lands to her soldiers in the Revolution.

The Commonwealth of Virginia during the Revolution had raised two descriptions of troops—State and Continental—to the latter of which she had promised large bounties of "good lands on the Cumberland, between the Green and Tennessee Rivers" in her territory southwest of the Ohio River. But anticipating that there would be a deficiency of good lands in that reservation, in order to provide against such an emergency, when she deeded her interest in the Northwest Territory to Congress, she prudently reserved the tract between the Scioto and the Little Miami, since known as the "Virginia Military Lands," to fulfill all her obligations to her soldiers of the Continental line.

The act of cession of Virginia was passed by the Legislature of that State, October 20, 1783, and the ceded territory was adopted by act of Congress March 1, 1784. The reservation above referred to in the deed of cession is as follows:

"That in case the quantity of good lands on the southeast side of the Ohio, upon the Cumberland River, and between the Green River and the Tennessee River, which have been reserved by law for the Virginia troops of the Continental establishment, should, from the North Carolina line bearing in further upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove insufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiency should be made up to the said troops in good lands to be laid off between the rivers Scioto and the Little Miami, on the northwest side of the

river Ohio, in such proportions as have been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia."

The "proportions as have been engaged to them" were as follows: A Private, 200 acres; a Non-commissioned Officer, 400 acres; a Sub-altern, 2,000 acres; a Captain, 3,000 acres; a Major, 4,000 acres; a Lieutenant Colonel, 4,500 acres; a Colonel, 5,000 acres; a Brigadier General, 10,000 acres; and a Major General, 15,000 acres.

August 1, 1784, Gen. Robert C. Anderson, grandfather of Major Anderson, of Fort Sumpter fame, who had been appointed principal surveyor of these lands, opened an office in Louisville, Kentucky, for the reception of entries and surveys upon warrants issued to the Virginia soldiers of the Continental line. These warrants could be laid by the original grantees or by some one to whom they had been legally assigned. And as many of the soldiers to whom these warrants were granted had not the means or inclination to locate them, from the great hardships to be endured and the risk and danger from Indian attacks after crossing west of the Alleghenies, there sprung up a class of land jobbers who bought these warrants and employed deputy surveyors to locate them. The deputy surveyors themselves became speculators in lands through the purchase of warrants or by taking an agreed portion of the lands entered and surveyed by them. Sometimes they would get as much as one-half of a survey for their services. Or, if paid in money, the usual terms were £10 Virginia currency for each 1,000 acres entered and surveyed exclusive of chainmen's expenses.

At that period lands were abundant and cheap, and it was the practice to give "full measure" in the location of warrants; and if the deputy surveyor had a contract for one-fourth or one-half of the lands located, the "measure would be full and overflowing" for a certainty, as he would get, besides his agreed share, the surplus. It is said of General Lytle, a famous frontiersman and a noted surveyor and land speculator of the times, that he made many of his surveys on horseback, and never troubled himself to thread thickets or to cross fallen timbers, but that he would conveniently ride around such obstacles.

Previous to the year 1787, the warrants issued troops of the Continental line were laid on lands upon the Cumberland, between the Green and Tennessee Rivers. But early in that year it became apparent to General Anderson, that there would be a deficiency of good lands in that reservation, and he accordingly established in his office, August 1, 1787, a bureau for the reception of entries and surveys in the reservation northwest of the Ohio. This region had been cautiously explored by Kenton, Davis, Helm, Fox, O'Bannon and other frontiersmen, who painted fine pictures of the beauty of the region, and related wonderful stories of its abundance of game and great fertility of soil. This, together with the fact that Congress had just enacted an ordinance providing for a most liberal and enlightened code of laws for the government of the Territory in which the reservation was situated, caused hundreds of holders of the military warrants to anxiously turn to this eldorado of the West. But the ever-vigilant and revengeful savages of the Territory stood as a bar to its entrance. From their look-outs on the Ohio, they scrutinized every pirogue that passed over its waters, and reckoned the military strength of every armed foe that threatened their

shores. None but the most experienced Indian fighters dared enter the region with hope of returning alive. Under these difficulties the early surveys in the Virginia Reservation were made, and it was not until after the treaty of Greenville that the danger of assault from the savages was removed.

First Survey in the District.

The first survey made in the district was that of John O'Bannon of lands upon which the village of Neville, in what is now Clermont County, is situated. This was on the thirteenth day of November, 1787. Two days later he made a number of surveys on Three Mile, in Sprigg Township, and one of 1,000 acres for Philip Slaughter, opposite Limestone, and on the 17th surveyed 1,000 acres at the mouth of Eagle Creek for Mace Clements. The entry of this survey is said to have been the first made within the district, it having been recorded on the day of the opening of the reservation, August 1, 1787. The survey made by O'Bannon opposite Limestone, and the one at the mouth of Eagle Creek, were of lands within the limits of Adams County until the formation of Brown County in 1818.

On July 17, 1788, Congress, by resolution, declared all the entries and surveys previously made in this district invalid for the reason that General Anderson acted without authority of law in opening the reservation, as it had not been officially ascertained that there was a deficiency of lands in the Cumberland Reservation. This was a bitter disappointment to those who had endured severest hardships and risked life itself to lay the foundation of their future homes in this choice region of the Northwest Territory. But this galling resolution was repealed August 10, 1790, by an act of Congress which declared the Cumberland Reservation insufficient, and immediately thereafter entries and surveys were made in the new reservation as rapidly as conditions would permit.

Deputy Surveyors.

The principal deputy surveyors in this district, and most of whom made surveys in Adams County, were John O'Bannon, Arthur Fox, Nathaniel Massie, John Beasley, William Lytle, Cadwallader Wallace, Allen Latham, Robert Tod, Benjamin Hough, Joseph Riggs, E. V. Kendrick, James Taylor, Joseph Kerr, James Poage, John Ellison, Jr., John Barritt, William Robe and G. Vinsonhaler. Of all these Nathaniel Massie is probably the most distinguished.

First Settlement.

In the winter of 1790, after Congress had declared this reservation open for entries and surveys upon proper warrants, Nathaniel Massie, with a few brave spirits, made the first settlement in the district at the "Three Islands," where Manchester, in Adams County, is now situated. Here they erected rude cabins for shelter on the banks of the Ohio, opposite the lower of the three islands, and enclosed them with strong pickets driven into the ground, forming a rude kind of stockade as a means of protection from attacks of the Indians.

From this stockade, or Station, as it was called, Massie and his chosen assistants ventured forth into the unbroken wilderness, carefully exploring the principal water-courses, noting the most desirable situations and making surveys and entries of the best lands.

Manner of Making Surveys.

These excursions were full of peril; but the "plan adopted by Massie," says McDonald, "was such as to insure the greatest possible security. He usually had three assistant surveyors; each surveyor, including himself, was accompanied by six men, which made a mess of seven, and the whole party would amount to twenty-eight. Every man had his prescribed duty to perform. Their operations were conducted in this manner: In front went the hunter, who kept in advance of the surveyor two or three hundred yards, looking for game and prepared to give notice should any danger from Indians threaten. Then followed, after the surveyor, the two chainmen, marker, and pack-horse man with the baggage, who always kept near each other, to be prepared for defense, in case of an attack. Lastly, two or three hundred yards in the rear, came a man, called the spy, whose duty it was to keep on the back trail and look out, lest the party in advance might be pursued and attacked by surprise. Each man, the surveyor not excepted, carried his rifle, his blanket, and such other articles as he might stand in need of. On the pack-horse were carried the cooking utensils and such provisions as could be most conveniently taken. Nothing like bread was thought of. Some salt was taken, to be used sparingly. For subsistence, they depended on the game which the woods afforded, procured by their unerring rifles.

— "When night came, four fires were made for cooking; that is, one for each mess. Around these fires, till sleeping time arrived, the company spent their time in social glee, singing songs and telling stories. When danger was not apparent or immediate, they were as merry a set of men as ever assembled. Resting time arriving, Massie always gave the signal, and the whole party would leave their comfortable fires, and carrying with them their blankets, their firearms, and their little baggage, walking in perfect silence two or three hundred yards from their fires. They would then scrape away the snow, and huddle down together for the night. Each mess formed one bed; they would spread down on the ground one-half of the blankets, reserving the other half for covering. The covering blankets were fastened together with skewers, to prevent them from slipping apart. Thus prepared, the whole party crouched down together with their rifles in their arms, and their pouches under their heads for pillows; lying "spoon-fashion," with three heads one way and four the other, their feet extending to the middle of their bodies. When one turned, the whole mess turned, or else the close range would be broken, and the cold let in. In this way they lay till broad daylight, no noise, and scarcely a whisper being uttered during the night. When it was perfectly light, Massie would call up two of the men in whom he had the most confidence and send them to reconnoiter, and make a circuit around the fires, lest an ambuscade might be formed by the Indians to destroy the party as they returned to the fires. This was

an invariable custom in every variety of weather. Self-preservation required this circumspection.

"If immortality is due to the names of heroes who have successfully labored in the field of battle, no less honors are due to such men as Massie, who ran equal risk of life from danger with less prospect of eclat, and produced more lasting benefit to his country."

Some Incidents.

"In the early part of the winter of 1791 Massie was engaged in locating and surveying lands on Ohio Brush Creek, as far up as the 'three forks,' intending, as soon as there was less danger from the Indians, to proceed on a larger scale. It was in the spring of this year that he was engaged in surveying the bottoms of the Little Miami. He had advanced up the river as far as where the town of Xenia now stands without molestation. Early one morning the party started out to perform the labors of the day. Massie was walking in advance of the party, when an Indian was perceived by General William Lytle, with his gun pointed at Massie and in the act of firing. Lytle, with uncommon quickness, fired and killed the Indian. After this occurrence they advanced cautiously, and soon found themselves near an encampment of about one hundred and fifty Indians. The party commenced a rapid retreat, and were closely pursued by the Indians. The retreat and pursuit continued without relaxation until the party safely reached Manchester, or Massie's Station, as it was then called.

"During the following winter Massie continued to locate and survey the best lands within a reasonable distance of the Station. As the Indians were always more quiet during the winter, he employed two men, Joseph Williams and one of the Wades, to accompany him to explore the valley of Paint Creek, and part of the Scioto country. He found the bottoms rich beyond his expectations, and made entries of all the good lands on that creek. During this expedition Kenton, Helm, and others, who had accompanied the various detachments from Kentucky, which had invaded the country, made a few entries, but the large bulk of rich land was still vacant.

"In the month of October, the following year, some canoes were procured, and Massie and his party set off by water. They proceeded up the Ohio to the mouth of the Scioto, thence up the Scioto to the mouth of Paint Creek. While meandering the Scioto they made some surveys on the bottoms. After reaching the mouth of Paint Creek, the surveyors went to work. Many surveys were made on the Scioto as far up as Westfall. Some were made on Main and others on the North Fork of Paint Creek, and the greater part of Ross and Pickaway Counties were well explored and partly surveyed at this time. Massie finished his intended work without meeting with any disturbance from the Indians. But one Indian was seen during this expedition, and to him they gave a hard chase. He, however, escaped. The party returned home delighted with the rich Scioto valley which they had explored."

Time for Making Entries and Surveys.

From the opening of this reservation in 1790 until 1871, the time for making entries and surveys was repeatedly fixed by act of Congress and then extended from time to time, as is shown by the following epitome of laws bearing upon the subject:

- 1804. Such parts of reservation as remain unlocated for three years to be released from claim under Virginia warrants.
- 1807. Time extended four years.
- 1810. Five years allowed for obtaining and locating warrants, and seven years for returning surveys.
- 1814. Three years additional for locating warrants, and five years for making returns.
- 1821. Time of location extended two years, and returns five years.
- 1823. Two years additional for locating warrants, and four returning surveys.
- 1830. Time for issuing Virginia warrants extended to 1832.
- 1838. Time extended.
- 1841. Time further extended.
- 1850. Time again extended.
- 1855. Time extended for returning survey.
- 1871. Vacant lands ceded to the State of Ohio.
- 1872. State of Ohio ceded unsurveyed lands to Agricultural and Mechanical College [Ohio State University.]

As shown above, the unsurveyed and unappropriated lands in the district were by Act of Congress, February 18, 1871, granted to the State of Ohio with the provision that each settler on these lands should have the privilege of pre-empting, under such restrictions as the Legislature might provide, any number of acres not in excess of one hundred and sixty. This grant was accepted by the State in March, 1872, and then conveyed to the Agricultural and Mechanical College, since styled the Ohio State University, at Columbus. At the following session of the Legislature, it was enacted that the Trustees of the College should survey, set off, and convey to each such settler forty acres at the cost of the survey and deed only. And it was further provided that each such settler might demand and require the said Trustees to set off and convey to him one hundred and twenty acres additional or such proportion of that amount as such settler might have in actual possession, at the cost of one dollar per acre.

Under the act of 1872, the courts held that not only the title to "unsurveyed" lands in the district, but to all "unpatented" lands where the survey was not returned to the General Land Office before January 1, 1852, passed to the College. This was remedied by the act of 1893, which provided for proof of occupancy for more than twenty-one years, and an exhibit of the deed under which such occupant claimed possession; Board of Trustees to make deed, for which occupant should pay two dollars.

Massie's Surveying Party—An Adventure With the Indians.

In the winter of 1794-5, Nathaniel Massie and his assistant surveyors, Nathaniel Beasley, John Beasley and Peter Lee, together with about twenty-five chainmen, markers, hunters and spies, set out from Manchester to locate lands on Tod's fork of the Little Miami and the head waters of Paint Creek. After several weeks' work without interruption from the Indians, the party had turned from the waters of the Miami and were slowly moving toward the waters of Paint Creek, making choice locations and noting the topographical aspect of the region lying between Caesar's Creek and Rattlesnake fork of Paint. Late one evening the party discovered tracks of Indians in the snow. A hasty reconnoiter of the vicinity was made, and a party of Indians was discovered encamped a short distance away. As the Indians greatly outnumbered the surveying party, it was deemed prudent to withdraw toward Manchester as speedily as possible. The party traveled till ten or eleven o'clock that night before going into camp. The next morning, fearing pursuit if their trail should be discovered by the Indians, they broke camp before daylight and hurriedly marched toward home. About noon they struck a fresh trail made by Indians, some mounted and others afoot. As they were evidently inferior in point of numbers, to the surveying party, it was determined to follow the trail, as it led in the direction of Brush Creek and the Ohio River. The trail was cautiously followed until evening, when the Indians were discovered making preparations for the night's encampment. This was on the waters of Clear Creek, in what is now Highland County. In his "Life of General Massie," in noting this expedition, Col. McDonald says: "It was put to a vote whether the Indian camp should be attacked immediately, or whether they should postpone it till daylight. A majority were for lying by and attacking them in daylight. Two or three men were then sent to reconnoiter their camp and bring away their horses. The horses were brought away, and preparations made to lie by for the night. Massie, who was more thoughtful than the rest of the company, began to reflect on the critical situation of the party. He told them he did not approve of the idea of lying by until morning, as there was no doubt they were rapidly pursued by the Indians from the head of Caesar's Creek, and that by waiting until morning the pursuing Indians might come up in the course of the night, and when daylight appeared they would find themselves between two fires. He said it was true the Indians might be more effectually destroyed in daylight, but it was dangerous to loiter away their time on a retreat, and advised that whatever they did to the Indians should be done quickly, and the march continued toward home. It was resolved to follow his advice.

"It was about two hours in the night when this occurred. The day had been warm, and had melted the snow, which was eight inches deep, and quite soft on the top. At night it began to freeze rapidly, and by this time there was a hard crust on the top. In this situation, the crust, when broken by a man walking on a calm night, could be heard at a distance of three hundred yards. Massie, under these circumstances, prepared to attack the Indians forthwith. The men were formed in a line, in single file, with their wiping sticks in their hands to steady them when walking. They then commenced moving toward the Indian

camp in the following manner: The foremost would walk about twenty steps and halt; then the next in the line would move on, stepping in the tracks of the foremost to prevent any noise when breaking the crust of the snow. In this cautious and silent manner, they crept within about twenty-five yards of the Indian encampment, when an unexpected interruption presented itself; a deep ravine was found between Massie and the camp, which was not perceived by the reconnoitering party. The Indians had not yet lain down to rest, but were singing and amusing themselves around their fires in the utmost self-security, not dreaming of danger in their own country in the depth of winter. The bank of the ravine concealed Massie and his men, who were on low ground, from the light of the Indian fires. After halting for a few minutes on the bank of the ravine, Massie discovered, a few paces above him, a large log which had fallen across the ravine. On this log he determined to cross the gully. Seven or eight of the men, on their hands and knees, had crossed, and were within not more than twelve or fifteen paces of the Indians, crouching low, and turning to the right and left, when too many men at the same time got on the log; and as it was old and rotten, it broke with a loud crash. This startled the Indians. The whites who had crossed over before the log broke, immediately fired into the Indian camp, shouting as they ran. The Indians fled, naked, and without their arms. No Indian was killed in the camp, although their clothing and blankets were found stained with blood. No attempt was made to pursue them. Their camp was plundered of their horses and arms, making altogether considerable booty. The party traveled that night and until noon the next day, when they halted to cook some provisions and rest their wearied limbs. After taking some refreshments, they loitered about the fires a short time, and again commenced their march through snow and brush, and about midnight of the second day, arrived at Manchester after a fatiguing march of two days and nights from the head of Caesar's Creek.

"On the last day of their march, about a mile north of where West Union now stands, one of the men who carried a bag of Indian plunder, and rode one of the horses, dropped the bag and did not miss it until they arrived at Manchester. Some time in the succeeding day, two of the men took fresh horses and rode back on the trail to look for the bag. They found the bag some distance south of the brow of the hill, and concluded they would go to the brow and look over for deer. When they reached it, they were astonished to find the spot where a large party of Indians had followed the trail to the top of the hill, and then stopped to eat their breakfast, leaving some bones and sinewy jerk that was too hard to eat. Had the Indians pursued the trail one hundred yards further, they would have found the bag and lain in ambush for the whites to return, and would doubtless have killed or taken prisoners the men who returned for the bag. This was truly a narrow escape."

The hill on which the Indians had encamped, and on which the bag of lost plunder was recovered, referred to above, is the elevation on the farm now owned by S. R. Stroman, about one mile to the north of West Union, on the line of Tod's Trace, which was the line of travel followed by the various expeditions from Maysville and Manchester to the Paint Creek region prior to the location of Zane's Trace in 1796.

Original Entries and Surveys.

We give herewith the principal original entries and surveys as found in the land records of the county:

The largest entry and survey is No. 798 on Warrant No. 76, in the name of Thomas Hill, in what is now Liberty Township, on Hill's Fork of Eagle Creek. This survey contained 5,333 1-3 acres, and was made by Arthur Fox in 1793.

The longest survey is Entry No. 491, in the name of Charles Scott, in Green Township. It contains 2,000 acres, and extends from Sandy Springs along the Ohio River bottom to the mouth of Ohio Brush Creek. It is eight miles long and but one-half mile in average width. Made by Massie, April 10, 1793.

The most irregular survey is No. 14,354, for Cadwallader Wallace, on Warrant No. 8677. The survey was made by A. D. Kendrick in 1851, and contains 2,000 acres. It is in Jefferson Township.

No. 1581 was entered on February 2, 1788, by Robert Todd. It covered 1,000 acres in what is now Tiffin Township, near West Union. The Trotter land is embraced within this survey, and was originally the finest and richest upland in Adams County. It was heavily timbered with the largest yellow poplars and sugar trees. Some of the poplar trees were over eight feet in diameter.

Warrant No. 1 was issued to Richard Askren, and is Entry No. 1426 for 100 acres on Eagle Creek, Sprigg Township, and was surveyed by John O'Bannon, November 20, 1787.

Among the chainmen and "markers" for O'Bannon were John Nealey, J. Britton, Sylvester Munroney, George Abed, William Hood, William Christie, John Williams, Thomas Palmer and Josiah Stout.

For Arthur Fox were William Leedom, George Edgington, Robert Smith, Duncan McKenzie, James Thompson, Robert Walton, James McCutlin and John Reed.

For Massie were John McIntyre, Edward Walden, Zephaniah Wade, William Colvin, William Campbell, Thomas Kirker, Duncan McArthur, David Lovejoy, John Riggs, John Beasley, John Yochum and Nathaniel Hart.

The following are among the early entries and surveys in the county:

No. entry.	Quantity in acres.	Water course.	No. warrant.	For whom	Date.	Surveyor.
143	1,000	Cherry Fork	610	John Winston	Mar. 10, 1794	Arthur Fox.
281	2,000	Brush Creek	1734	Richard Taylor	Apr. 10, 1792	John O'Bannon.
401	666 2/3	Mouth Three Mile	2545	Nathaniel Fox	Aug. 15, 1795	"
423	666 2/3	Ohio River	2383	Archdus Perkins	Aug. 16, 1795	"
431	1 666 2/3	Brush Creek (opp. Lick Fork)	428	John T. Griffin	Jan. 4, 1792	Massie.
436	1,000	Mouth Salt Lick	743	Mayo Carrington	Nov. 15, 1787	O'Bannon.
469	1,000	Mouth of Br. Cr.	2311	Churchill Jones	Nov. 17, 1787	"
460	1 000	Three Mile	2272	Calohli Mmils	"	"
491	450	Long Lick Creek	815	Charles Scott	April 10, 1793	Massie.
491	490	Ohio River	815	"	"	"
491	615	"	815	"	"	"
491	445	"	815	"	"	"
496	1,000	Three Mile	2467	Byrd Hendrick	Nov. 17, 1787	O'Bannon.
543	77 1/2	Ohio River	692	John Steele	Jan. 1, 1788	"
551	500	"	1470	Albert Gallatin	Mar. 10, 1794	Massie.
560	1,000	Mouth Buck Run	70	Francis Smith	Mar. 6, 1794	Fox.
661	1,000	Eagle Creek	2038	Wm. Holliday	Oct. 6, 1793	Massie.
684	1,494	Brush Creek	1818	Wm. Ludman	May 27, 1794	O'Bannon.
794	1,000	"	1297	Timothy Peyton	July 3, 1796	John Beasley.
798	5,333 1/3	Brush & Eagle Cr	76	Thomas Hill	Nov. 2, 1793	Fox.
902	1,000	Three Mile	827	John McDowell	Nov. 18, 1787	O'Bannon.

No. entry.	Quantity in acres.	Water course.	No. warrant.	For whom.	Date.	Surveyor.
912.....	1,000	Three Mile	12042	A. Kirkpatrick...	Nov. 18, 1787..	O'Bannon
915.....	1,400	"	688	Col. Sam Hopkins	Nov. 19, 1787..	"
933.....	1,000	Beasley's Fork...	241	Thomas Barber...	Nov. 2, 1791...	Massie.
1010.....	1,000	Baker's Fork.....	290	Abr'm Shepherd.	Oct. 26, 1793...	"
1014.....	1,000	"	290	"	"	"
1024.....	1,000	Cherry Fork.....	610	John Winston	Mar. 10, 1794...	Fox.
1038.....	900	Mouth Island Cr.	815	Charles Scott	Dec. 20, 1792...	Massie.
1043.....	1,000	West Fork.....	1811	Thos. Blackwell..	Nov. 30, 1792..	O'Bannon.
1137.....	400	Ohio River.....	291	H. Redmyer	Dec. 1, 1796...	Beasley.
1149.....	500	Beasley's Fork...	2107	Bolling Clark.....	Dec. 15, 1793...	Massie.
1164.....	1,000	Three Mile	598	James Williams.	Nov. 20, 1787..	O'Bannon.
1248.....	1,200	Ohio River.....	2360	Charles Harrison	Oct. 16, 1792...	Fox.
1252.....	1,000	Brush Creek.....	2323	Calvin Cocke	Mar. 21, 1792...	O'Bannon.
1254.....	1,000	West Fork	614	Henry Moss.....	Oct. 3, 1799...	John Beasley.
1275.....	1,866 1/2	Eagle Creek	2360	Charles Harrison	Oct. 18, 1792...	Fox.
1304.....	1,000	West Fork	2323	John Cocke.....	Mar. 26, 1792...	O'Bannon.
1306.....	1,000	"	628	Robt. Morrow...	Mar. 29, 1792...	"
1354.....	1,000	Brush Creek.....	306	Thomas Belt	Jan. 16, 1792...	Massie.
1358.....	1,000	West Fork	40	Thos. Edmonds...	Mar. 27, 1792...	O'Bannon.
1407.....	1,333 1/3	Brush Creek.....	234	Josiah Taneyhill.	Dec. 8, 1791...	Massie.
1412.....	2,666 2/3	West Fork	138-2555	John Leigh	Mar. 9, 1794...	Fox.
1414.....	1,000	East Fork.....	310	David Miller.....	Dec. 8, 1791...	Massie.
1419.....	1,777 1/2	Brush Creek.....	107	John Greene.....	Nov. 21, 1793...	Fox.
1423.....	1,000	Eagle Creek.....	1894	Henry Heth.....	Nov. 19, 1787..	O'Bannon.
1426.....	100	"	1	James Askren	Nov. 20, 1787..	"
1501.....	2,866 1/2	"	1485	Robert Rankin ..	Oct. 29, 1793...	Massie.
1515.....	200	Brush Creek.....	3178	John Barber.....	Dec. 11, 1791 ..	"
1524.....	2,000	E. Side Brush Cr	180	Robert Woodson	Jan. 5, 1792...	"
1532.....	960	East Fork.....	3396	Lavin Powell.....	Jan. 8, 1792...	"
1540.....	240	Brush Creek.....	1918-2548	And'w Woodson	May 10, 1815...	John Ellison.
1551.....	500	Brush Creek	3492-3495	Robt. Boggs.....	Jan. 1, 1801	John Beasley
1567.....	1,000	(steam furnace)	3222	Wm. Mountjoy...	Dec. 12, 1791..	Massie.
1568.....	2,000	Brush Creek.....	3222	"	Dec. 17, 1793...	"
1576.....	100	Baker's Fork	3222	"	Dec. 17, 1793...	"
1581.....	1,000	(of East Fork)...	3056	Robt. Todd	May 22, 1800...	John Beasley.
1617.....	156	Eagle Creek	2868	John Fitzgerald.	Feb. 2, 1788	Robt. Todd.
1621.....	1,000	Brush Creek.....	3167	Wm. Hayles	April 11, 1798..	John Beasley.
1623.....	347	Turkey Creek.....	769	Walter Davies. }	Jan. 4, 1797....	Massie.
1629.....	400	Ohio River	3580	John O'Bannon }	Jan. 3, 1788	O'Bannon.
1630.....	400	"	2675	John Armstrong	Jan. 3, 1788	O'Bannon.
1633.....	1,100	Brush Creek.....	2675	Robt Jewett.....	Dec. 9, 1791...	Massie.
1633.....	2,000	"	2675	Massie	Dec. 15, 1791...	"
1645.....	400	"	463	John Jowell	Nov. 20, 1792..	"
1686.....	1,333 1/3	Eagle Cr. & Br. Cr	4083	Nathan Lamme.	Oct. 19, 1792...	Fox.
1687.....	1,000	Three Mile.....	25-49	Richard Edwards	April 14, 1788..	O'Bannon.
1688.....	1,000	Ohio River.....	3123	Isaac Hite.....	May 24, 1788...	"
1688.....	1,000	"	3033	Humph'y Brooke	April 12, 1788..	"
1688.....	1,000	"	3033	"	"	"
1689.....	700	Three Mile.....	3494	Samuel Brady....	April 14, 1788..	"
1690.....	1,000	Ohio River	3033	Humph'y Brooke	May 24, 1788..	"
1691.....	1,000	"	3033	"	April 12, 1788..	"
1693.....	2,000	"	3033	"	"	"
1696.....	1,000	Brush Creek.....	3554	William Vance...	Mar. 27, 1792...	"
1720.....	1,000	West Fork	1936	Reuben Taylor...	"	O'Bannon.
1721.....	1,000	"	1936	"	Mar. 28, 1792...	"
1751.....	2,000	Ohio River.....	1919	Edward Stevens	Mar. 2, 1793...	"
1752.....	2,000	"	2368	Major J. Monroe	April 19, 1788..	"
1759.....	200	Brush Creek.....	1006	Peter Mallory....	Dec. 12, 1791...	Massie.
1766.....	400	East Fork	2047	Ezekiel Howard.	Nov. 30, 1796...	Massie.
1766.....	200	Lick Fork	3996	John Fristoe	Sept. 30, 1800..	John Beasley.
1787.....	1,200	Eagle Creek.....	116	And'w Galewood	April 25, 1795..	"
1789.....	1,300	Cherry Fork.....	116	"	April 23, 1795..	"
1790.....	1,500	"	116	"	"	"
1847.....	1,000	Lick Fork.....	4087	Walter Ashmore	Jan. 2, 1797....	Massie.
1973.....	1,000	East Fork	3396	Levin Powell.....	Jan. 2, 1792....	"
1974.....	1,000	"	3397	"	"	"
1975.....	1,000	"	3397	"	"	"
2018.....	1,300	Brush Creek	817	Wm. Payne.....	April 30, 1792..	"
2031.....	2,000	West Fork.....	3235	Francis Peyton...	Feb. 20, 1794...	John Beasley.
2043.....	1,000	"	1937	Francis Taylor ..	Mar. 28, 1792...	O'Bannon.
2045.....	1,000	"	3174	John Jameson	Mar. 29, 1792...	"
2048.....	2,000	Brush Creek	1934	George Mathins..	April 6, 1792...	"
2197.....	1,000	East Fork	1561	Aaron Denney....	June 22, 1792...	Massie.
2274.....	100	"	1197	John Fisher.....	April 25, 1793..	"
2408.....	200	Beasley's Fork...	4161	Nath. Massie.....	April 25, 1795..	"
2551.....	1,380	Cherry Fork.....	3234	Francis Peyton...	June 29, 1795..	Beasley.
2552.....	2,300	Eagle Creek.....	3235	"	June 25, 1795..	"
2551.....	200	Scioto Brush Cr.	280	Benjamin Goodin	Oct. 20, 1801 ..	Joseph Kerr.
2723.....	1,000	Donalson's Creek	4092	Nathaniel Massie	June 25, 1815..	John Ellison, Jr
2726.....	1,270	Eagle Creek.....	1413	Abr'm Shepherd	Mar. 14, 1797...	Beasley.
7794.....	800	East Fork.....	2024	James Craig.....	Aug. 28, 1821..	Cad. Wallace.
1277.....	600	Treber's Run.....	6640	Reuben Stivers..	April 6, 1801...	John Beasev.

Recorded Land Patents.

The following list contains all the land patents on record in Adams County, so far as can be learned from the record books in the Recorder's office:

Name.	Date.	No. Acres	President.
Grimes, Noble....	October 28, 1799.....	1,000	John Adams.
Taylor, Francis.....	March 16, 1798.....	5,333 $\frac{1}{4}$	do
Heth, Harvey.....	April 20, 1792.....	1,000	Henry Lee, Gov. of Va.
Lafferty, Cornelius.....	November 9, 1803....	200	Thos. Jefferson.
Todd, Robt.....	November 7, 1803....	1,000	do
Fields, Simon.....	September 30, 1800...	150	Jno. Adams.
Parker, Alexander.....	November 20, 1804...	1,000	Thos. Jefferson.
Mowrer, Christian.....	November 15, 1834...	50	Andrew Jackson.
Mitchell, Wm.....	September 1, 1831...	50	do
Mowrer, Christian.....	February 20, 1837....	50	do
Massie, Nath'l	February 1, 1800.....	490	John Adams.
Florea, Joshua.....	December 12, 1838...	85	Martin Van Buren.
do	December 6, 1838....	63	do
Steel, David	January 9, 1839.....	50	do
Darlington, Joseph.....	May 15, 1840.....	1	do
Brooks, Leonard.....	December 20, 1842...	30	John Tyler.
Rothwell, John	June 20, 1842.....	15	do
Dillinger, Jacob.....	December 20, 1842...	50	do
Baird, Harvey B.....	March 30, 1843.....	25	do
Johnson, William.....	June 29, 1839.....	20	Martin Van Buren.
do	June 20, 1842.....	10	John Tyler.
Rothwell, Robt. J.....	October 3, 1843.....	15	do
do	October 3, 1843.....	15	do
Wilman, James V.....	March 10, 1840.....	10	Martin Van Buren.
Marvin, Ira.....	April 8, 1842.....	20	John Tyler.
Demint, Jas., et al.....	June 20, 1842.....	147	do
Cross, John.....	October 15, 1844.....	30	do
Rothwell, Robt. J.	October 3, 1846.....	15	James K. Polk.
Willman, James V.....	June 8, 1848.....	10	do
Mitchell, Wm.....	September 5, 1848...	45	do
Scott, John.....	August 16, 1849.....	18	Z. Taylor.
Johnson, William.....	April 3, 1848.....	10	James K. Polk.
Brooks, Leonard.....	April 1, 1850.....	20	Z. Taylor.
Zinkhorn, Balsar.....	do	5	do
do	do	20	do
Hamilton, Robt	do	30	do
Anderson, James	February 5, 1817.....	50	James Madison.
Rothwell, Simon P.....	April 8, 1848... ..	14	James K. Polk.
Murphy, R. S., et al.....	August 19, 1848.....	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Tapp, Vinet.....	June 6, 1848	100	do
Johnson, Wm.....	December 26, 1849...	10	Z. Taylor.
Blake, Millins.....	November 1, 1849.. ..	40	do
Wallace, Daniel.....	December 20, 1841...	50	John Tyler.
Taylor, James	August 31, 1849.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	Z. Taylor.
do	do	189 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Evans, Thos.....	May 1, 1851.....	17	Millard Fillmore.
Jenkins, Jno. S.	September 26, 1853...	85	Franklin Pierce.
Murphy, D. W.....	December 28, 1838...	50	Martin Van Buren.
Murphy, D. W. & J.....	March 13, 1843.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	John Tyler.
Calloway, John	December 20, 1841...	20	do

RECORDED LAND PATENTS—CONCLUDED.

Name.	Date.	No. Acres	President.
Wallace, Augustus.....	June 20, 1863.....	455	Abe Lincoln.
Wallace, Cadwallader.....	do	360	do
Massie, Nath'l ..	October 29, 1861.....	24	do
McLanahan, James.....	May 11, 1848.....	45	James K. Polk.
Calloway, Francis.....	December 23, 1844...	400	Jno Tyler.
Thompson, James H.....	July 10, 1866.....	120	Andrew Johnson.
do	October 17, 1866.....	75	do
Coryell, James L.....	September 4, 1867...	8	do
Burns, Isaiah.....	September 9, 1867...	15	do
McKinney, Wm. J.....	November 8, 1867.....	92	do
Behm, Andrew.....	September 5, 1867...	45	do
do	do	20	do
McGinnis, M. W.....	June 20, 1863.....	130	Abe Lincoln.
Wamsley, Jesse.....	September 5, 1867...	50	Andrew Johnson.
McCalt, David.....	September 1, 1831...	140	Andrew Jackson.
Laughery, John.....	May 15, 1840.....	40	Martin Van Buren.
Fitzgerald, Geo. R.....	January 21, 1865.....	12	Abe Lincoln.
Smith, James P.....	November 15, 1861...	10	do
Baird, Jno. H.....	April 4, 1871.....	20	U. S. Grant.
Smith, James P.....	March 30, 1843.....	21	John Tyler.
Baird, R. D.....	November 1, 1849.....	40	Z. Taylor.
Massie, Nath'l.....	December 12, 1852...	155 6-7	Millard Fillmore.
Baird, Jno. H.....	April 8, 1842.....	30	John Tyler.
Humble, Elias.....	September 5, 1867...	35	Andrew Johnson.
McGinnis, Jas. S.....	December 10, 1848...	100	James K. Polk.
Shepherd, Abraham.....	June 1, 1798.....	1,000	Jno. Adams.
Matheney, Elias.....	October 1, 1849.....	4	Z. Taylor.
Cook, Mathew S.....	September 15, 1837...	174	Martin Van Buren.
Wright, Saml.....	March 7, 1804.....	1,300	Thomas Jefferson.
Welsh, John.....	September 5, 1850...	12	Z. Taylor.
Edwards, Thomas.....	January 20, 1840.....	1,000	Martin Van Buren.
Allesou, Richard.....	December 18, 1804...	347	Thomas Jefferson.
Scott, Charles.....	March 3, 1793.....	615	Geo. Washington.
Lockhart, Robt.....	September 4, 1805...	1,000	Thos. Jefferson.

CHAPTER VI.

* THE PIONEERS

I walk across the meadow in the balmy breath of spring;
The earliest flowers are blooming and the birds are all awing.
I see a little hillside where two humble stones arise,
And mark the spot where sleep the dead whose memories we prize.

Beneath their axes fell the trees, their rifles sought the deer,
They struggled with that fortitude known to the pioneer;
They met the red-man face to face, as eagles they were free,
And owned allegiance to no king who ruled across the sea.

At liberty's immortal shrine they worshipped day by day,
For empire's occidental course they bravely cleared the way;
With hearts of oak and nerves of steel and healthy brains, I know,
They made the forests blossom like a garden long ago.

No gilded cradles held the babes the mother loved to kiss,
Where howled the famished wolf at night, or rose the serpent's hiss,
And where she led them unto God with calm and tender brow
We follow, with no thought of her, the ever busy plow.

No longer on the hillock's side rings out the settler's steel,
No longer in the cabins old sings low the spinning wheel;
The pioneers have vanished like the billows of the tide,
With here and there a stone or two to tell us where they died.

So, when I cross the meadow in the balmy breeze of spring,
With flowers blooming round me and the merry birds awing,
It is to part the grass blades, each a tiny emerald spear,
And read upon a leaning stone: "Here sleeps a pioneer."

Then comes to me a vision of the brave, the true, the bold,
An era grander, greater than the fabled age of gold—
When the misty azure mountains 'twixt us and the eastern sea
Heard in the settlers' march the tread of nations yet to be.

From beyond the Alleghanies came that small, heroic band,
I see them cross the border of the death-invested land;
No obstacles retard their march and dangers lurk in vain,
They build within the forest and they rear upon the plain.

They carve a way for progress in the dark and lonely wood,
They hold the savage foe at bay, they triumph o'er the flood;
And commerce follows in their wake, as day succeeds the night,
And fairer beam the stars that shine upon our banner bright.

All honor to the pioneers whose race has passed away!
Their deeds have won a fame that lasts forever and a day;
And when I part the tender grass upon the hillside fair
I do it gently for I know the brave hearts resting there.

The homes they wrested from the wilds they left to you and me,
We drew from those heroic souls our love of liberty;
The rights that we enjoy today they battled to maintain,
And God, for them, has blessed us upon every hill and plain.



GEN. NATHANIEL MASSIE
FOUNDER OF MANCHESTER IN 1799, THE THIRD
SETTLEMENT IN OHIO

Massie's Settlement at Manchester—Character of the Pioneers—Life in the Backwoods—Early Marriages—Reminiscences.

The present generation has but little conception of the environments of the pioneers of Adams county, and of the hardships and dangers endured by them. When the first settlement was formed at the "Three Islands," what is now Adams County, as in fact with two exceptions, all of the present State of Ohio, was a vast wilderness, inhabited by tribes of hostile savages, and filled with ferocious beasts and venomous serpents. There was not a white man's domicile in all the Virginia Reservation, and there was not a fort nor a single company of soldiers in all that vast region to shelter the pioneer who ventured within its limits, or to stay the course of the bands of murderous savages that roamed the forests. For the most part the entire region was an unbroken forest, and the stately monarchs of the woods, the oak leviathans, whose lofty tops towered the heavens, formed a canopy of green that was but dimly penetrated by the summer's sun, and the creeks and streams were overhung with foliage that shut out the sunlight and cast deep shadows over the surface of the waters. There was not a road nor a path through this wilderness except those made by the herds of buffaloes in their travels from one feeding place to another. There were no means of travel through this vast wilderness except on foot or on horseback and these were fraught with the greatest dangers to life and limb. With such surroundings and under such conditions was the first white settlement begun in the Virginia Reservation.

Massie's Settlement at Manchester.

In the year 1790, Nathaniel Massie, a young land surveyor, who was interested in locating land warrants in the Virginia Reservation northwest of the Ohio River, as an inducement to found a colony there, offered to each of the first twenty-five persons who would join him in making a settlement, one inlot and one outlot in a town he proposed to lay off, and one hundred acres of land in the vicinity of the new town. In accordance with this proposal the following written agreement was drawn up and signed by the parties interested:

Articles of agreement between Nathaniel Massie, of the one part, and the several persons that have hereunto subscribed, of the other part, witnesseth; that the subscribers hereof doth oblige themselves to settle in the town laid off, on the northwest side of the Ohio, opposite the lower part of the three islands; and make said town or the neighborhood, on the northwest side of the Ohio, their permanent seat of residence for two years from the date hereof; no subscriber shall be absent for more than two months at a time, and during such absence, he shall furnish a strong able-bodied man sufficient to bear arms at least equal to himself; no subscriber shall absent himself the time above mentioned, in case of actual danger, nor shall such absence be but once a year; no subscriber shall absent himself in case of actual danger, or if absent, he shall return immediately. Each of the subscribers doth oblige himself to comply with the rules and regulations that shall be agreed on by a majority thereof for the support of the settlement.

In consideration whereof, Nathaniel Massie doth bind and oblige himself, his heirs, etc., to make over and convey to such of the subscribers, that comply with the above conditions, at the expiration of two years, a good and sufficient title unto one inlot in said town, containing five poles in front and eleven back, one outlet of four acres convenient to said town, in the bottom, which the said Massie is to put them in immediate possession of; also one hundred acres of land, which the said Massie has shown to a part of the subscribers; the conveyance to be made to each of the subscribers, their heirs or assigns.

In witness whereof each of the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals this first day of December, 1790. (signed)

Nathaniel Massie.
John Lindsey,
William Wade,
John Black,
Samuel X Smith,
Jessie X Wethington,
Josiah Wade,
John Clark,
Robert Ellison,
Zephaniah Wade,

John Ellison,
Allen Simmeral,
John X McCutchen,
Andrew X Anderson,
Mathew X Hart,
Henry X Nelson,
John Peter Christopher Shanks,
James Allison,
Thomas Stout,
George Wade.

Done in the presence of John Beasley, James Tittle.

It has been said that this agreement was drafted and subscribed at Kenton's Station near the town of Washington, Kentucky. It is probable that it was drafted at Limestone and subscribed there. However, the settlement was begun immediately, the town was laid out into lots and named Manchester, after Manchester in England, the home of the ancestors of its founder. The new settlement was known for years as Massie's Station.

"This little confederacy, with Massie at the helm (who was the whole soul of it)," says McDonald, "went to work with spirit. Cabins were raised, and by the middle of March, 1791, the whole town was enclosed with strong pickets, firmly fixed in the ground, with block-houses at each angle for defense. [The situation of the stockade was opposite the lower end of the large island and extended to the river bank.] Although this settlement was commenced in the hottest Indian war, it suffered less from depredations and even interruption from the Indians, than any settlement previously made on the Ohio River. This was no doubt owing to the watchful band of brave spirits who guarded the place, men who were reared in the midst of danger and inured to perils, and as watchful as hawks. Here were the Beasleys, the Stouts, the Washburns, the Leedom's, the Edgingtons, the Dinnings, the Ellisons, the Utts, the McKenzies, the Wades and others who were equal to the Indians in all the arts and stratagems of border war.

"As soon as Massie had completely prepared his station for defense, the whole population went to work, and cleared the lower of the three islands, and planted it in corn. The island was very rich and produced heavy crops. The woods,

with a little industry, supplied a variety of game. Deer, elk, buffalo, bears and turkeys were abundant, while the river furnished a variety of excellent fish. The wants of the inhabitants were few and easily gratified. Luxuries were unknown except old Monongahela double distilled. This article was in great demand in those days, and when obtained was freely used. Coffee and tea were rare articles, not much prized nor sought after, and were only used to celebrate the birth of a newcomer. The inhabitants of the Station were as playful as kittens, and as happy in their way as their hearts could wish. The men spent most of their time in hunting and fishing, and almost every evening the boys and girls footed merrily to the tune of the fiddle. Thus was their time spent in that happy state of indolence and ease, which none but the hunter or herdsman state can enjoy. They had no civil officers to settle their disputes, nor priests to direct their morals; yet amongst them crimes were of rare occurrence. Should any one who chanced to be amongst them, prove troublesome, or disturb the harmony of the community his expulsion forthwith would be the consequence; and woe be to him if he again attempted to intrude himself upon them."

Character of the Pioneers.

The pioneers of Adams County as a class were honorable and moral men and women. They represented some of the best families of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey and the Carolinas. They were a hardy, industrious, and frugal people, who had come determined to make a home for themselves and their generations in the great Northwest. They were the daring, spirited and brave element of the older settlements east of the Alleghenies. It is true there were in the early settlements as there is in every community today, a rough, immoral, indolent element; but look into the history of any of the early settlements in the county, and it will be seen that each was dominated by moral, industrious, and intelligent families. The pioneers were not, as is the popular opinion, giants in stature and of herculean strength, but they were hardy and vigorous as a result of plain living and an active outdoor life. As a matter of necessity every man and boy devoted a portion of his time to the chase. It afforded the principal subsistence of the early settlers, and "wild meat without salt or bread was often their only food for weeks." They were a generous-hearted and hospitable people, whose welcome was plain and outspoken. There was none of the deceit veiled in hollow formalities that prevails in society today. "Our latch-string is always out" meant a genuine hearty welcome to the humble home of the pioneer.

Life in the Backwoods.

We make the following extracts from "Life in the Backwoods," by Rev. James B. Finley, a pioneer of Adams County:

"The first settlers could not have sustained themselves, had it not been for the wild game that was in the country. This was their principal subsistence; and this they took at the peril of their lives, and often many of them came near starving to death. Wild meat without bread or salt, was often their food for weeks together. If they obtained bread, the

meal was pounded in a mortar or ground in a handmill. Hominy was a good substitute for bread, or parched corn pounded and sifted, then mixed with a little maple sugar and eaten dry; or, mixed with water was a good beverage. On this coarse fare the people were remarkably healthy and cheerful. No complaints were heard of dyspepsia; I never heard of this fashionable complaint till I was more than thirty years old; and if the emigrants had come to these backwoods with dyspepsia, they would not have been troubled long with it; for a few months living on buffalo meat, venison, and good fat bear meat, with the oil of the raccoon and opossum mixed with plenty of hominy, would soon have effected a cure.

"Their children were fat and hearty, not having been fed with plum-pudding, sweetmeats and pound-cake. A more hardy race of men and women grew up in this wilderness than has ever been produced since; with more common sense and enterprise than is common to those who sleep on beds of down, and feast on jellies and preserves; and although they had not the same advantages of obtaining learning that the present generation have, yet they had this advantage: they were sooner thrown upon the world, became acquainted with men and things, and entirely dependent on their own resources for a living. A boy at the age of sixteen was counted a man in labor and hunting, and was ready to go to war; now, one of that age hardly knows the road to mill or market.

"Their attire was in perfect keeping with their fare. The men's apparel was mostly made of the deer's skin. This, well dressed, was made into hunting shirts, pantaloons, coats, waistcoats, leggings, and moccasins. The women sometimes wore petticoats of this most common and useful article; and it supplied almost universally the place of shoes and boots. If a man was blessed with a linsey hunting-shirt, and the ladies with linsey dresses, and the children with the same, it was counted of the first order, even if the linsey was made from the wool of the buffalo. On some occasions the men could purchase a calico shirt; this was thought to be extra, for which they paid one dollar and fifty cents or two dollars in skins or furs. And if a woman had one calico dress to go abroad in, she was considered a finely dressed lady. Deer's hair or oak leaves was generally put into the moccasins and worn in place of stockings or socks. The household furniture consisted of stools, and bedsteads made with forks driven into the ground and poles laid on these with the bark of the trees, and on this beds made of oak leaves, or cattail stripped off and dried in the sun. They rocked their children in a sugar trough or pack-saddle. The cooking utensils consisted of a pot, dutch oven, skillet, frying pan, wooden trays and trenchers, and boards made smooth and clean. The table was made of a broad slab. And with these fixtures there never was a heartier, happier, more hospitable or cheerful people. Their interest were one, and their dependence on each other was indispensable, and all things were common. Thus united they lived as one family.

"They generally married early in life, the men from eighteen to twenty-one, and the girls from sixteen to twenty. The difficulties of commencing the world were not so great; and as both parties were contented to begin with nothing, there was no looking out for fortunes, or

the expectations of living without labor. Their * affections were personal and sincere, which constituted a chief part of their domestic happiness, and endeared them to home. The sparkling log fire in the backwoods cabin, the gambols of half a dozen cheerful, healthy children, and the smiles of the happy wife and mother, made an earthly paradise.

"Nothing could produce more hilarity than a backwoods wedding. Most generally all the neighborhood, for miles around were invited; and if it was in the winter, there would be a log-heap or two somewhere near the cabin. Around these fires the men assembled with their rifles; the women in the cabin; and if there was a fiddler in the neighborhood he must be present at an hour stated. The parson, if one could be had, if not, the Justice of the Peace, called the assembly together, then the couple to be married. After the ceremony was over, and all had wished the happy pair much joy, then, if it could be had, the bottle passed 'round; the men then went, some to shooting at a mark, some to throwing the tomahawk, others to hopping and jumping, throwing the rail or shoulder stone, others to running foot races; the women were employed in cooking. When dinner was ready, the guests all partook of the very best bear meat, venison, turkey, etc. This being over the dance commences, and if there is no room in the cabin, the company repair to or near one of the log fires; there they dance till night, and then they mostly return home; yet many of the young people stay and perhaps dance all night on a rough puncheon floor, till their moccasins are worn through. The next day is the infare; the same scenes are again enacted, when the newly married pair single off to a cabin built for themselves, without twenty dollars' worth of property to begin the world with, and live more happily than those who roll in wealth and fortune.

"I recollect when a boy to have seen a pair of those backwoods folks come to my father's to get married. The groom and bride had a bell on each of their horses' necks, and a horse-collar made of corn-husks on each horse to pay the marriage fee. The groom had a bottle of whiskey in his hunting shirt bosom. When they had entered the house, he asked if the parson was at home. My father replied that he was the parson. "Then" said the groom, "may it please you, Mary McLain and I have come to get married. Will you do it for us?" "Yes," replied my father. "Well, then," said the groom, "we are in a hurry." So the knot was tied, and the groom pulled out his bottle to treat the company. He then went out, and took the collars off the horses' necks and brought them in as the marriage fee; and soon after they started for home in Indian file, with the bells on their horses open, to keep the younger colts which had followed them together.

"The chimneys of the cabins were built on the inside by throwing on an extra log, three feet and a half from the wall. From this it was carried up with sticks and clay to the roof and some two feet above it. The whole width of the cabin was occupied for a fire-place, and wood

*The early records of Adams County contain but few divorce cases. In commenting on this fact a Judge in this judicial district once remarked that there is not a case of divorce on the records where the courting was done in a flax-patch or sugar camp; at a quilting or apple cutting. And we might add or "while bladn' cane," according to the observation of Judge Mason.

ten or twelve feet long could be laid on; when burned in two in the middle, the ends could be pushed up, so as to keep a good fire through a long winter's night. "When there was but one bed in the cabin, it was no sign that you could not have a good night's rest, for after supper was over, and the feats of the day about hunting were all talked over, the skins were brought forth, bear, buffalo, or deer and spread down before a sparkling fire, and a blanket or buffalo robe to cover with; and you could sleep sweetly as the visions of the night roll over the senses, till the morning dawn announced the approach of day. There were no windows, and but one opening for a door; this was generally narrow, and the door was made of two slabs, or a tree split in two and then hewed to the thickness of six or eight inches, then set up endwise and made with a bevel to lap over. The fastings consisted of three large bars fastened to staples on the inside walls. The floor, if not of earth, was of hewn slabs, and covered with clapboards. These cabins, if there was some care taken in putting down the logs close together, and they were scutched, would make the sweetest and healthiest habitations that man can live in. They are much healthier than stone or brick houses; and I have no doubt there is a great deal more health and happiness enjoyed by the inmates of the former than the latter.

"All the mills that the early settlers had was the hominy block, or a hand mill. The horse-mills or water-mills were so far off that it was like going on a pilgrimage to get a grist; and besides the toll was so enormously high, one-half, that they preferred doing their own milling.

"Almost every man and boy were hunters, and some of the women of those times were experts in the chase. The game which was considered the most profitable and useful was the buffalo, the elk, the bear, and the deer. The smaller game consisted of raccoon, turkey, opossum, and ground-hog. The panther was sometimes used for food, and considered by some as good. The flesh of the wolf and wildcat was only used when nothing else could be obtained.

"The backwoodsmen usually wore a hunting shirt and trousers made of buckskin, and moccasins of same material. His cap was made of coon-skin, and sometimes ornamented with a fox's tail. The ladies dressed in linsey-woolsey, and sometimes buckskin.

"One great difficulty with the pioneers was to procure salt which sold enormously high, at the rate of four dollars for fifty pounds. In backwoods currency, it would require four buckskins, or a large bear skin, or sixteen coon skins to make the purchase. Often it could not be had at any price, and then the only way we had to procure it, was to pack a load of kettles on our horses to the Scioto salt lick, and boil the water ourselves. Otherwise we had to forego its use entirely. I have known meat cured with strong hickory ashes.

"I imagine I hear the reader saying this was hard living and hard times. So they would have been to the present race of men, but those who lived at the time enjoyed life with a greater zest, and were more healthy and happy than the present race. We had not then sickly hysterical wives, with poor, puny, sickly dying children, and no dyspeptic men constantly swallowing the nostrums of quacks. When we became sick unto death, we died at once, and did not keep the neighborhood in a constant state of alarm for several weeks, by daily bulletins of our

dying. Our young women were beautiful without rouge or cosmetics, and blithesome without wine. There was then no curvature of the spine, but the lassies were straight and fine-looking, without corsets. They were neat in their appearance, and fresh as the morning in their homespun.

"We spun and wove our own fabrics for clothing; the law of kindness governed our social walks; and if such a disastrous thing as a quarrel broke out, the difficulty was settled by a strong dish of fisticuffs. No man was permitted to insult another without resentment; and if an insult was permitted to pass unrevenged, the insulted party lost his standing and cast in society. It was seldom we had any preaching, but if a traveling minister came along and made an appointment, all would attend, the men in their hunting shirts with their guns."

Early Marriages.

The first law regulating marriages in the Territory was published in the fall of 1788, at Marietta.

Section 1. Provided that males of the age of fourteen, and not prohibited by the laws of God, might be joined in marriages.

Section 2. Provided that any of the Judges of the General Court or Common Pleas or ministers of any religious society within the district in which they resided, might solemnize marriages.

Section 3. Provided that before being joined in marriage, the parties should give notice of their intentions by having them proclaimed the preceding Sabbath in their congregation; or notices in writing under the hand and seal of one of the Judges before mentioned, or a Justice of the Peace of the county, and posted in some public place in the town where the parties respectively resided; or a license might be obtained from the Governor, under his hand and seal, authorizing the marriage without the publication aforesaid.

A supplementary act was passed August 1, 1792, empowering every Justice of the Peace to solemnize marriages in their respective counties, after publication aforesaid, or upon license.

The following list embraces all the marriages that took place in Adams County down to January 1, 1800. The records are missing from that date down to May, 1803. We give a partial list of the marriages for the subsequent ten years:

1798.

April 17—James Scott and Elizabeth Kilgore, by James Scott.

April 17—Joseph Lane and Mary Hastley, by James Scott.

June 5—Thomas Harrod and Esther Templin, by James Scott.

June 12—Andrew Edgar and Nancy Brooks, by James Scott.

Aug. 7—Turner Davis and Elizabeth Vance, by John Belli.

Aug. 7—William Russell and Ruth Heneman, by John Belli.

Aug. 15—John Stockham and Francis Kahn, by Moses Baird.

Oct. 31—James Folsom and Elizabeth Martin, by John Russell.

Oct. 31—Jacob Strickley and Martha Cox of Mason County, Kentucky, by John Russell.

Nov. 26—Fred Bales and Nancy Erls, by Thomas Kirker.

Jan. 10—John Davis and Nancy Aikens, by Moses Baird.

1799.

Jan. 3—David Miller and Catharine Studebaker, by Moses Baird.
Jan. 22—Peter Bible and Isabel Morrison, by Thomas Kirker.
Jan. 22—George Noleman and Polly Edgington, by Thomas Kirker.
March 5—Jesse Nelson and Martha Wilson, by Moses Baird.
April 4—Thomas Foster and Jennie McGovney, by Rev. John Dunlavy.
May 16—William Stout and Margaret Bennett, by John Russell.
May 16—Isaac Stout and Ann Snodgrass, by John Russell.
June 14—Joseph White and Elizabeth McHenry, by John Russell.
July 25—John Smith and Nancy Dennis, by Noble Grimes.
Aug. 8—Abraham Thomas and Margaret Baker, by Rev. John Dunlavy.
Aug. 20—Elijah Shepherd and Hannah Rodgers, by John Belli.
Aug. 25—Alexander Barker and Beckey Dennis, by Noble Grimes.
Sept. 12—Abraham Shepherd and Peggy Moore, by Rev. John Dunlavy.
Sept. 17—Jonathan Liming and Jane Liming, by Rev. John Dunlavy.
Oct. 23—Joseph Corns and Anna Truesdale, by John Belli.
Dec. 20—Alexander Burnside and Margaret Martin, by John Belli.
Dec. 30—John Jones and Jane Mitchell, by John Belli.

1803.

May 12—Wm. Morrison and Prudence Noleman, by Rev. John Dunlavy.
May 5—Richard Woodworth and Sarah Roberson, by Rev. John Moore.
May 26—William McClelland and Margaret Fink, by Israel Donalson.
June 2—Robert Taylor and Sarah Palmer, by Mills Stephenson.
April 18—Nathan Glaze and Nancy Creswell, by Mills Stephenson.
April 13—William Bayne and Patty Bayne, by Mills Stephenson.
June 3—Marcus Tolonge and Sara Bagger, by Mills Stephenson.
Sept. 15—Coleman Asberry and Amy Compton, by Nathan Ellis.
Sept. 9—Henry Shaw and Nancy Rogers, by Joseph Newman.
Oct. 6—Peter Parker and Mary Fele, by Joseph Newman.
Sept. 15—James McIntyre and Ann Roebuck, by John Baldwin.
May 14—Michael Sloop and Mary Ann Gilsever, by John Russell.
Aug. 3—William Frizel and Nancy Stolcup, by John Russell.
Sept. 22—William Coole and Sara Stout, by John Russell.
Sept. 15—George Campbell and Caty Noland, by Thos. Odell.
Aug. 18—William Taylor and Millie Key, by Jas. Parker.
Aug. 30—Daniel Kerr and Sarah Curry, by Jas. Parker.
Nov. 1—Alex. Harover and Mary Stevenson, by Nathan Ellis.
Oct. 6—John Davidson and Isabel Pence, by William Leedom.
Sept. 29—James Hunter and Hannah Gordon, by William Leedom.
Oct. 20—John Moore and Nancy Edwards, by Jos. Moore.
Nov. 21—John Knots and Catharine Adams, by Rev. Thos. Odell.
Oct. 9—Nicholas Washburn and Lily Lacock, by Mills Stephenson.
Oct. 20—James King and Elizabeth Larwell, by Mills Stephenson.
Dec. 15—John Davidson and Margaret Kincaid, by Rev. John Dunlavy.

1804.

Jan. 5—Thomas Mullen and Ann Megonigle, by Philip Lewis.
Jan. 26—William McCormick and Mary Charlton, by John Ellison.
Jan. 16—John Shelton and Sarah Middleton, by Jas. Parker.

Jan. 15—Thomas Lewis and Irene Smith, by Rev. T. W. Levimey.
 Feb. 23—James McComas and Esther Smith, by Noble Grimes.
 Feb. 23—James Horn and Elizabeth Miller, by Rev. John Dunlavy.
 Feb. 15—Gilbert Hiatt and Polly Gunnings, by William Leedom.
 March 1—John Abbott and Hannah Reynolds, by Jos. Newman.
 Feb. 29—Jonathan Wamsley and Sarah Odell, by Rev. Thomas Odell.
 May 6—Joseph Reynolds and Jane Abbott, by Joseph Newman.
 May 23—George Fisher and Hannah Haden, by Joseph Newman.
 May 17—Solomon Shoemaker and Agnes Kerr, by Paul Kerr.
 June 26—Aquilla Denham and Harriet Thompson, by Hiram Currey.
 June 30—George Roebuck and Ann Bealles, by Jas. Parker.
 May 23—Adam Morrow and Frankie Barley, by Mills Stephenson.
 April 19—Samuel Smith and Mary Peyton, by Philip Lewis.
 Feb. 12—Levi Sparks and Mildred Anderson, by Noble Grimes.
 July 12—Joseph Lovejoy and Priscilla Anderson, by Noble Grimes.
 July 12—Stephen Clark and Rebecca Ogle, by Noble Grimes.
 Aug. 9—Lewis Coleman and Elizabeth Stalcup, by John Russell.
 July 15—Cornelius Cain and Elizabeth Newman, by Jas. Moore.
 Aug. 14—William King and Peggy Wright, by Samuel Wright.
 Dec. 26—Mathew Thompson and Mary Simral, by John Baldwin.
 Dec. 29—John Copas and Betsey Grooms, by James Carson.
 Oct. 13—William Dunbar and Rebecca Delaplane, by John Ellison.

1805.

Feb. 4, Isaac Edgington and Sarah Bryan, by William Leedom.
 Jan. 20—John Philips and Elizabeth Cole, by Paul Kerr.
 Feb. 7—James Moore and Peggy Wade, by Wm. Leedom.
 March 25—William Rolland and Sally Crawford, by John Russell.
 March 25—John Means and Sally Collier, by John Russell.
 May 23—Thomas Palmer and Ruth Noleman, by William Leedom.
 July 4—Philip Lewis, Jr., and Nancy Humble, by Rev. T. W. Levinney.
 June 27—William Wills and Sara Shepherd, by Rev. James Gilleland.
 Nov. 4—John Baldrige and Lila Cole, by James Scott.
 Dec. 2—Andrew Elliott and Martha McCreight, by Robt. Elliott.

1806.

June 23—Isaac Edgington and Margaret Palmer, by James Scott.
 June 20—James Wilson and Sally Horn, by Robt. Dobbins, V. D. M.
 June 26—John Grooms and Deborah Sutterfield, by James Moore.
 July 17—Isaac Aeri and Rebecca Collier, by P. Lewis, Jr.
 July 21—David Murphy and Catharine Williams, by P. Lewis, Jr.
 June 25—Hugh Montgomery and Polly Secrist, by Robt. Elliott.
 June 25—Jesse Stout and Sara Morrison, by John Russell.
 June 19—John Ailes and Rebecca Vires, by John Russell.
 July 10—John Bilyue and Grace Dunbar, by James Moore.
 Oct. 11—John Sellman and Nelly Parmer, by Wm. Leedom.
 Aug. 7—Philip Bourman and Mary Dragoo, by Jas. Parker.
 Aug. 8—Hezekiah Bellie and Sarah Stephenson, by John Russell.
 Oct. 24—John Hamilton and Isabella Smith, by Wm. Lee.
 Dec. 11—Reuben Pennywitt and Mary Lucas, by Wm. Williamson, V.D.M.

1806.

Dec. 25—George Washington Green Harroll and Sarah Askren, by Mills Stephenson.

Aug 3—Robel Butler and Comfort Pettijohn, by Mills Stephenson.

1807.

Oct. 9—Henry McGarah and Sarah Young, by James Moore.

May 27—Dr. Joseph Keith and Sarah Beasley (relict Major John Beasley), by Rev. Wm. Williamson.

Oct. 22—John West and Barbara Platter, by Curliss Cannon.

Dec. 11—Samuel Laremore and Catherine McGate, by Jas. Moore.

1808.

Jan. 14—Hamilton Dunbar and Delilah Sparks, by James Scott.

Jan. 1—William McClanahan and Nancy Paull, by Adam Kirkpatrick.

Feb. 18—Samuel Finley and Polly Glasgow, by James Scott.

Dec. 9—Thomas Lockhart and Marry Grimes, by P. Lewis, Jr.

Nov. 10—Davis Reynolds and Milley Dunn, by John Lindsey.

1809.

March 10—Jesse Grimes and Polly Meggitt (McGate), by John Ellison.

Feb. 28—Moses Lockhart and Sarah Aldred, by John Russell.

March 23—Cornelius Washburn and Susanna Dunn, by John Lindsey.

April 6—John Mannon and Sarah Washburn, by John Lindsey.

June 8—James Wikoff and Rachel Ellis, by Rev. Robt. Dobbins.

June 8—William Russell and Nancy Wood, by Rev. Abbott Goddard.

Aug. 17—James Collier and Sarah Eyler, by Job Dinning.

Sept. 14—Thomas Hayslip and Isabel Paul, by Wm. Williamson, V. D. M.

Sept. 13—Robt. Glasgo and Rosanna Finley, by John W. Campbell.

Sept. 25—Enos Johnson and Sally Sparks, by John W. Campbell.

Nov. 2—Samuel Finley and Milley Sparks, by John W. Campbell.

Oct. 24—Horace L. Palmer and "the amiable Miss Margeretia Campbell of Kentucky," by Mills Stephenson, J. P.

Dec. 11—"The Honorable John Ewing to the amiable Mrs. Hannah Cutler, both of the county of Adams," by William Laycock, J. P.

1810.

March 2—Mark Pennwitt and Nancy Naylor, by Wm. Williamson, V.D.M.

March 14—Thomas Dawson and Druzilla Palmer, by James Parker.

March 14—Damascus Brooks and Priscilla Palmer, by James Parker.

April 3—Angus McCoy and Agnes Horn, by Rev. James Gilliland.

April 26—Thomas McGovney and Jenny Graham, by Samuel Young.

June 28—Stout Pettit and Martha McDermott, by Jos. Westbrook.

1811.

Jan. 14—John Dixon and Polly Middleswart, by Mills Stephenson.

Aug. 8—Jacob Edgington and Mary Anne Dobbins, by Rev. Robt. Dobbins.

*James Parker certified that "Archibald Ousler" was married on the 8th day of April, 1806.

1812.

March 26—Joseph McKee to Peggy Eakins, by Joseph Westbrook.

1813.

Feb. 11—Zachariah Grooms to Fanny Shanks, by Job Dinning.

REMINISCENCES.**Diseases of the Pioneers.**

The first settlers were attacked with a skin disease which produced a terrible itching. All newcomers to the settlement became afflicted with this disease. It was attributed to the water. Sore eyes prevailed to a very great extent, and influenza was a frequent scourge in the early spring of each year. It was then believed to be caused by the melting of the snow in the mountains. Fevers prevailed along the river bottom and the valleys of the larger streams due to the use of creek and river water, there being no wells, and to the decay of vegetable matter in the newly cleared lands. For this reason the highlands were occupied by the pioneers in preference to the rich bottoms which could be purchased at the same price per acre, as the uplands. The bloody flux prevailed at frequent periods in the early settlement of the country, produced by bad water and excessive use of green vegetables, and unripe fruit, especially wild plums which grew in great abundance in the bottoms of all the streams. The poorer classes of women went barefooted most of the year to which was attributed cases of obstruction of calamenia and hysteria.

Medicinal Herbs and Roots.

There were few, if any physicians in the early settlement. In cases of fractures some one in the neighborhood more skilled than others did the setting and bandaging. Cuts and bruises were simply bound up, and nature did the rest. Cases of childbirth were attended by the elderly women of the vicinity. The ills of children were colds, bowel complaint and worms, and horehound, catnip and the worm-wood were the remedial agencies. Among the other standard roots and herbs were senna, serpentaria, virginia, tormentilla, stellae, valerian, podophillum, peltatum (may apple), percoon, sarsaparilla, yellow root, hydrastis, canadensis, rattleweed, gentian, ginseng, magnolia (wild cucumber), prickley ash, spikenard, calamint, spearmint, pennyroyal, dogwood, wild ginger (coltsfoot), sumach and beech drop.

Whiskey and Tobacco.

In the early days of the country all classes used whiskey as a medicine and a beverage. "Old Monongahela double distilled" was a staple article. Old and young, men and women drank it, and there was but little drunkenness. After the settlements were made in the interior there were hundreds of little copper stills set up along the spring branches, and much of the grain grown was consumed in making "Old Monongahela" or something "just as good." The whiskey and brandy in those days had one recommendation—they were not adulterated. But even

then "the appetite" of some overcame their discretion, and they became sots, and eyesores to the community. An early Methodist preacher gave as his reason for not becoming a member of a Seceder congregation, was that he had seen one of the elders carried home drunk and the next Sabbath he again saw him at the communion table. The preachers in those days expected the black bottle with spikenard, dogwood buds, and snakeroot, in the whiskey to be passed as an "appetizer" before meals. Many were not averse to taking it "straight." Of the early prominent families, nearly all got a start in the world in the whiskey business, in either its distillation, or by keeping "tavern" or "grocery" where the chief source of profits was from the "liquor" sold. But then it was "fashionable" and fashion rules the world.

Floods in the Ohio.

The first great flood in the Ohio, over thirty miles of which borders Adams County, is that of 1765 which swept the Shawnee village "Lower Old Town" from the high bottoms near the old site of Alexandria below the mouth of the Scioto. In 1808 the Ohio in this region again became higher than ever was known before, and the great flood in 1832 was thought to be the limit. In 1847 there was a December flood that almost equalled that of 1832. In 1867 there was a June fresher that caused great damage to crops, and swelled the Ohio to the "great flood" mark. In the winter of 1883 the record was broken in the "great floods" of the Ohio, 66 feet and 4 inches above low water mark at Cincinnati; which is 2 feet and 6 inches above bed of the channel. The flood of 1832 reached 64 feet and 3 inches at Cincinnati. But the greatest flood came February 14, 1884 when the Ohio reached the height of 71 feet and three-fourths of an inch above low water mark at Cincinnati. At Manchester the waters reached the Hotel Brit, from which skiffs took and returned guests. Backwater came up Brush Creek to the vicinity of the Sproull bridge. In 1832 the backwater came up Brush Creek to forge dam.

Great Gatherings of the People.

The first great gathering of the people, and one of the largest considering population and means of travel at that period was at the hanging of Beckett at West Union in 1808, an account of which is recorded in this volume. It had been a noted trial in many respects and the crime committed by Beckett had been discussed throughout southern Ohio, northern Kentucky and western Virginia, from which regions people came in great numbers to witness the execution. Among those from a distance was Capt. William Wells, a noted frontiersman and the founder of the town of Wellsville, Ohio.

The next great meeting of the people was at the great Vallandigham rally at Locust Grove September 4, 1867. Political excitement was at highest pitch and people from Brown, Highland, Pike and Scioto counties, came in wagons, on horseback and some on foot to attend this great rally. The roads leading to Lucus Grove were lined with campers the night before, who had come from a distance to be at the meeting the next day. It is said that fifteen thousand people, men, women and children, attended this meeting.

The third and last, and greatest outpouring of the whole people of Adams County, practically, was at the Centennial meeting at West Union, July 4, 1876. The crowd has been conservatively estimated at twenty thousand people, while others put it much higher. It took one line two hours and forty-five minutes to pass the old toll-gate on the Manchester pike. There were present Maj. Joseph McKee, aged 87; William Jackson, aged 85; William Brooks, aged 79; James Umble, aged 85; James Little, aged 83; and Andrew B. Ellison, aged 81; survivors of the War of 1812.

Thomas J. Mullen delivered the address of welcome. W. H. Pennywitt, Rev. I. H. DeBruin, John W. McClung and others addressed the assembled people.

The Squirrel Plague.

In 1808 the crops of corn were greatly injured and in many places destroyed by myriads of gray squirrels. They seemed to be migrating from the north to the south. Hundreds could be seen crossing the Ohio River where it was nearly a mile wide. In this attempt thousands were drowned. They were greatly emaciated and most of them were covered with running ulcers made by worms of the grub kind. By the first of January they had mostly disappeared. Afterwards woodmen in cutting into hollow trees would find them filled with the bones and skins of squirrels, some trees containing as many as forty or fifty. From this it would seem that they died of disease and not of famine. This was the season that fever and influenza ravaged the country. The Legislature passed an act requiring each male over twenty-one years of age to produce to the County Clerk 100 squirrel scalps or pay three dollars cash.

Flocks of Pigeons.

In the early history of the county and as recently as 1865, great flocks of wild pigeons came into the county in the seasons when there was much mast. These would fly in such numbers as to darken the sky overhead, and in lighting in the timber would crash the branches and limbs like the force of a hurricane.

The Regulators.

After the Civil War, a class of "refugees" came into the eastern portion of Adams County and the western border of Scioto, and committed many petty crimes. Some of them were accused of horse-stealing. A number of prominent citizens formed a kind of league, known at the "Regulators" who punished and drove out the most offensive of the "refugees." The "Regulators" held annual public re-unions for years.

A Glen on Beasley.

Many of the steep hillsides bordering the streams are covered with dense thickets of "red brush" which in the early springtime when the buds are fully blown, appear like clusters of lilacs, or huge bouquets of violets. They have a charm that never tires. On the headwaters of Beasley's Fork, near West Union, is a glen noted for the beauty of its redbud coves and the number of its redbird inhabitants. Years ago

Judge Mason, noting the particular charms of the locality and the number of its scarlet plumed dwellers, named it Redbird, which others (mistaking the name to refer to the thickets of "red brush") called Redbud. Noting this fact, the writer spent a pleasant afternoon in the month of May, in company with the Judge along this charming glen, to determine which name should go down in history. The decision favored both. And so it shall be "Redbud," "Redbird," and its charms shall be perpetuated in the following lines by an unknown author whose name deserves to be enrolled among the immortals:

The Redbud and the Redbird.

The redbud thicket by yonder stream,
Shines forth with a roseate purple gleam;
As if from the sky at even,
A sunset cloud had deserted the blue
To join with the green its brigher hue,
Brought down from the azure heaven.

And out and in, on his crimson wing,
With a note of love that he only can sing,
The redbird gaily is flitting;
As if a cluster of bloom from the tree
Had started to life and minstrelsy—
Its beauty to melody fitting.

Sweet tree—sweet bird! Such a pair I ween,
In the month of beauty was never seen
Nor heard in so sweet a duetto;
Where blossom and bird have equal part,
And where each raptured, listening heart
May furnish its own libretto.

One sings in color, one blooms in song,
Both making sweet harmony all day long
In the pleasant vernal weather—
A charming music, or seen or heard
For the redbud and the redbird
Ever blossom and sing together.

Redbud, *Cercis canadensis*.
Redbird, *Tanagra aestiva*.

CHAPTER VII.

CONFLICTS AND ADVENTURES WITH THE INDIANS

**A Battle with the Indians on Scioto Brush Creek—Captivity of Israel Donalson—Asahel Edgington Killed by the Indians—
Capture of Andrew Ellison.**

The last contest between any considerable number of whites and Indians in the Virginia Military District took place on the waters of the north fork of Scioto Brush Creek in the northern part of Adams County, and within the present limits of Franklin Township. The site is about two and one-half miles northeast of the village of Locust Grove, on lands recently owned by the widow of John Moomaw. The place is on the dividing ridge between the headwaters of the north fork of Scioto Brush Creek and the tributaries of east fork of Ohio Brush Creek, at what is known as Wethington's Spring, where Jesse Wethington, one of the nineteen persons who signed the articles of agreement with Nathaniel Massie to settle at his stockade at the Three Islands in 1790, finally settled, and where he died. His widow Betty, resided here many years. This was also the last battle during the old Indian War from Dunmore's expedition into the Northwest Territory to Wayne's treaty at Greenville. In accounts of this expedition it is stated that during the attack at Reeve's Crossing, a white prisoner escaped from the Indians and returned with the exploring party to his home. That prisoner was John Wilcoxon who had early in the spring of that year come out from Limestone over Tod's Trace to the "Sinking Spring," and there built a rude hut in which he and his wife and child resided until his capture by the Indians, while taking honey from a bee-tree, about the time of this expedition.

Rev. James B. Finley, who wrote the first account of this expedition and the battles growing out of it, and whose father was one of the party of explorers, says: "While Gen. Wayne was treating with the Indians at Greenville, in 1795, a company of forty persons met at Manchester, at the Three Islands, with the intention of exploring the Scioto country.

"General Massie was the principal in this expedition. My father and several of his congregation formed a part of the company. After proceeding cautiously for a number of days in a northerly direction, they reached Paint Creek near The Falls. Here they discovered fresh traces of Indians, the signs being such as to indicate that they could not be far off. They had not proceeded far till they heard the bells on their horses. Some of the company were what was called "raw hands," and previous to this had been very anxious to smell Indian powder. One

of the old hunters remarked, on witnessing their anxiety, "If you get sight of the Indians you will run, or I am mistaken." A council was called of the most experienced in Indian warfare, and the result of their deliberations was, that it was too late to retreat with safety and without great danger. They resolved, as the best possible course, to attack the enemy by surprise. It was agreed that General Massie, Fellenash, any my father should take the command and lead on the men, and Captain Petty was to bring up the rear.

"The Indians were encamped on the bank of Paint Creek precisely (?) where the turnpike now crosses it, at what was called Reeve's old crossing. Out of the forty in company only about twenty engaged in battle. Those who were so anxious to smell Indian powder retreated, and Captain Petty reported them as having taken refuge between logs and other defenses, trembling with fear. The remainder advanced cautiously to within fifty yards when they fired and rushed into the Indians' camp. Astounded by this attack, the Indians fled down the bank and across the stream many of them leaving their guns. One of the company—Mr. Robinson—was shot, and died in a few minutes. The Indians were Shawnees, and would not go to the treaty. They had a prisoner with them, who, in the fight, made his escape, and finally succeeded in reaching his home. His name was Armstrong [Wilcoxson]. As soon as the company could bury the dead and gather up the horses and plunder of the Indians, they directed their course to Manchester; but night overtook them on Scioto (?) Brush Creek, and as they expected to be followed by the Indians, they stopped and made the necessary preparations for defense. The next morning, an hour before daylight, the Indians made their appearance, and opened upon them a vigorous fire, which was promptly and vigorously returned. Those who would not fight took shelter from the balls of the enemy in a large sinkhole in the bounds of the encampment. After a hot contest, which lasted an hour, the Indians were repulsed and fled."

McDonald says of this fight: "There was a sink-hole near, and those bragging cowards got down into it, to prevent the balls from hitting them. Several horses were killed, and one man, a Mr. Gillfillan, was shot through the thigh. After an hour's contest the Indians retreated; and the company arrived at the place they started from, having lost one man, and one wounded."

This was in July, 1795, and was General Massie's first attempt to found a settlement in the Paint Creek Valley which he hoped to make the nucleus for the building up of a city to become the capital of the first State erected out of the Northwest Territory. The next year he led another expedition to that region and laid out the town of Chillicothe which eventually did become the first capital of Ohio.

***Captivity of Israel Donalson.**

At the request of a number of friends, I attempt to give you a brief account of my checkered life, which has been one full of incidents, many of which it is not now in my power to relate, having kept no journal. I write entirely from memory, which is every day growing

* Dated June 27, 1842.

more indistinct. I was born in the county of Hunterdon, State of New Jersey, on the second of February, 1767. While quite small, my father moved to Cumberland County, in said State, where I was reared up and received my education, and where we had perilous times during the long revolutionary struggle. I was too young to take any part in it myself, but quite capable of noticing passing events. I have known two companies to leave the house of worship during the services of one Sabbath to face the enemy. In the fall of 1787, I left my native State to seek my fortune in western wilds. My first stop was in Ohio County, State of Virginia, where I remained until the spring of 1790; part of the time farming, part of the time teaching school, and a third part I was among the rangers, stationed by the State of Virginia, at the old Mingo town, about eighteen or twenty miles above Wheeling. In May, 1790, I took passage on board of a flatboat for Kentucky, and arrived at Limestone on the first night of June. I got into a public house, but was not able to procure food, fire, or bed, or any other nourishment but whiskey, and a number of us that had landed that evening, spent the night sitting in the room, which was a grand one for those days. [Query? What should we have done if the temperance cause had prevailed at that time?] There had during the spring been a great deal of mischief done on the river, but we saw no Indians. There were however in company, I think, nineteen boats. Major Parker, of Lexington, was our admiral and pilot. During the summer of that year I taught school in what is now called Maysville. During the winter of 1790-91, I became acquainted with Nathaniel Massie, and in the spring of 1791, came to reside in his little fort, in the then county of Hamilton, Northwestern Territory. At this time there was very little law or gospel in the Territory, and the usual mode of settling disputes was by a game of fisticuffs; and at the close, sometimes a part of a nose, or ear, would be missing, but a good stiff grog generally restored harmony and friendship.

I am not sure whether it was the last of March or first of April, I came to the Territory to reside; but on the night of the twenty-first of April, 1791, Mr. Massie and myself were sleeping together in our blankets, for beds we had none, on the loft of our cabin, to get out of the way of the fleas and gnats. Soon after lying down, I began dreaming of Indians, and continued to do so through the night. Sometime in the night, however, whether Mr. Massie waked of himself, or whether I wakened him, I cannot now say, but I observed to him I did not know what was to be the consequence, for I had dreamed more about Indians that night than in all the time I had been in the western country before. As is common he made light of it, and we dropped again to sleep. He asked me next morning if I would go with him up the river, about four or five miles, to make a survey, and said that William Lytle, who was then at the fort, was going along. We were both young surveyors, and were glad of the opportunity to practice. Accordingly we three, and a James Tittle, from Kentucky, who was about buying the land, got on board of a canoe, and were a long time going up, the river being very high at the time. We commenced at the mouth of a creek, which since that day has been called Donalson Creek. We meandered up the river; Mr. Massie had the compass, Mr. Lytle and myself carried the chain. We had progressed perhaps one hundred and forty or one hundred and

fifty poles, when our chain broke, or parted, but with the aid of a tomahawk we soon repaired it. We were then close to a large †mound, and were standing in a triangle, and Lytle and myself were amusing ourselves pointing out to Tittle the great convenience he would have by building his house on that mound, when the one standing with his face up the river, spoke and said, "Boys, there are Indians:" "No," replied the other, "they are Frenchmen." By this time I had caught a glimpse of them; I said they were Indians, and begged them to fire. I had no gun, and from the advantage we had, did not think of running until they started. The Indians were in two small bark canoes, and were close into shore and discovered us just at the instant we saw them; and before I started to run I saw one jump on shore. We took out through the bottom and, before getting to the hill, came to a spring branch. I was in the rear, and as I went to jump, something caught my foot and I fell over the opposite side. They were then so close I saw there was no chance of escape, and did not offer to rise. Three warriors first came up, presented their guns all ready to fire, but as I made no resistance they took them down, and one of them gave me his hand to help me up. At this time Mr. Lytle was about a chain's length before me, and threw away his hat; one of the Indians went forward and picked it up. They then took me back to the bank of the river, and set me down while they put up their stuff, and prepared for a march. While sitting on the bank of the river, I could see the men walking about the block-house on the Kentucky shore, but they heard nothing of it. The Indians went on rapidly that evening, and camped, I think, on the waters of Eagle Creek. We started next morning early, it raining hard, and one of them seeing my hat was somewhat convenient to keep off the rain, came up and took it off my head and put it on his own. By this time I had discovered some friendship in a very lusty Indian, I think the one that first came up to me; I made signs to him that one had taken my hat; he went and took it off the other Indian's head and placed it again on mine, but had not gone far before it was taken again. I complained as before, but my friend shook his head, took down and opened his budget and took out a sort of blanket cap, and put it on my head. We went on: it still rained hard, and the waters were very much swollen, and when my friend discovered that I was timorous, he would lock his arm in mine, and lead me through, and frequently in open woods when I would get tired, I would do the same thing with him and walk for miles. They did not make me carry anything until Sunday or Monday. They got into a thicket of game, and killed I think two bears and some deer, they then halted and jerked their meat, eat a large portion, peeled some bark, made a kind of box, filled it, and put it on me to carry. I soon got tired of it and threw it down; they raised a great laugh, examined my back, applied some bear's oil to it, and put on the box again. I went on some distance and threw it down again; my friend then took it up, threw it over his head, and carried it. It weighed, I thought, at least fifty pounds.

While resting one day one of the Indians broke up little sticks and laid them up in the form of a fence, then took out a grain of corn, as

* The mound has since been entirely destroyed by caving in of the river bank.

carefully wrapped up as people used to wrap up guineas in olden times; this he planted and called out "squaw," signifying to me that that would be my employment with the squaws. But notwithstanding my situation at the time, I thought they would not eat much corn of my raising. On Tuesday, as we were traveling along, there came to us a white man and an Indian on horseback; they had a long talk, and when they rode off, the Indians I was with seemed considerably alarmed. They immediately formed in Indian file, placed me in the center, and shook a warclub over my head, and showed me by these gestures that if I attempted to run away they would kill me. We soon after arrived at the Shawnee camp, where we continued until late in the afternoon the next day. During our stay there they trained my hair to their own fashion, put a jewel of tin in my nose, etc, etc. The Indians met with great formality when we came to the camp, which was very spacious. One side was entirely cleared out for our use, and the party I was with passed the camp to my great mortification, I thinking they were going on; but on getting to the further end they wheeled short around, came into the camp, sat down—not a whisper. In a few minutes two of the oldest got up, went around, shook hands, came and sat down again; then the Shawnees rising simultaneously, came and shook hands with them. A few of the first took me by the hand; but one refused, and I did not offer them my hand again, not considering it any great honor. Soon after a kettle of bear's oil and some cracknels were set before us, and we began eating, they first chewing the meat, then dipping it into the bear's oil, which I tried to be excused from, but they compelled me to it, which tried my stomach, although by this time hunger had compelled me to eat many a dirty morsel. Early in the afternoon, an Indian came to the camp, and was met by his party just outside, when they formed a circle and he spoke, I thought, near an hour, and so profound was the silence, that had they been on a board floor, I thought the fall of a pin might have been heard. I rightly judged of the disaster, for the day before I was taken I was at Limestone, and was solicited to join a party that was going down to the mouth of Snag Creek, where some Indian canoes were discovered hid in the willows. The party went and divided, some came over to the Indian shore, and some remained in Kentucky, and they succeeded in killing nearly the whole party.

There was at our camp two white men; one of them could swear in English, but very imperfectly, having, I suppose, been taken young; the other, who could speak good English, told me he was from South Carolina. He then told me different names which I have forgotten, except that of Ward; asked if I knew the Wards that lived near Washington, Kentucky, I told him I did, and wanted him to leave the Indians and go to his brother's, and take me with him. He told me he preferred staying with the Indians, that he might nab the whites. He and I had a great deal of chat, and disagreed in almost everything. He told me they had taken a prisoner by the name of Towns, that had lived near Washington, Kentucky, and that he had attempted to run away and they had killed him. But the truth was, they had taken Timothy Downing the day before I was taken, in the neighborhood of Blue Licks, and had got within four or five miles of that camp, and night coming on, and

it being very rainy, they concluded to camp. There were but two Indians, an old chief and his son; Downing watched his opportunity, got hold of a squaw-axe and gave the fatal blow. His object was to bring the young Indian in a prisoner; he said he had been so kind to him he could not think of killing him. But the instant he struck his father, the young man sprung upon his back and confined him so that it was with difficulty he extricated himself from his grasp. Downing then made for his horse and the Indian for the camp. The horse he caught and mounted; but not being a woodsman, struck the Ohio a little below Scioto, just as a boat was passing. They would not land for him until he had ridden several miles and convinced them that he was no decoy, and so close was the pursuit, that the boat had only gained the stream when the enemy appeared on the shore. He had severely wounded the young Indian in the scuffle, but did not know it until I told him. But to return to my own narrative; two of the party, viz., my friend and another Indian, turned back from this camp to do other mischief, and never before had I parted with a friend with the same regret. We left the Shawnee camp about the middle of the afternoon, they under great excitement. What detained them I know not, for they had a number of their horses up, and their packs on, from early in the morning. I think they had at least one hundred of the best horses that at that time Kentucky could afford. They calculated on being pursued; and they were right, for the next day, the twenty-eighth of April, Major Kenton, with about ninety men, were at the camp before the fires were extinguished; and I have always viewed it as a providential circumstance that the enemy had departed, as a defeat on the part of the Kentuckians would have been inevitable. I never could get the Indians in position to ascertain their precise number, but concluded there were sixty or upward, as sprightly looking men as I ever saw together, and as well equipped as they could ask for. The Major himself agreed with me that it was a happy circumstance that they were gone.

We traveled that evening, I thought, seven miles, and encamped in the edge of a prairie, the water a short distance off. Our supper that night consisted of raccoon roasted undressed. After this meal I became thirsty, and an old warrior, to whom my friend had given me in charge, directed another to go with me to the water, which made him angry; he struck me, and my nose bled. I had a great mind to return the stroke but did not. I then determined, be the result what it might, that I would go no further with them. They tied me and laid me down as usual, one of them lying on the rope on each side of me; they went to sleep, and I to work gnawing and picking the rope (made of bark) to pieces, but did not get loose until day was breaking. I crawled off on my hands and feet until I got into the edge of the prairie, and sat down on a tussock to put on my moccasins, and had put on one and was preparing to put on the other, when they raised the yell and took the back track, and I believe they made as much noise as twenty white men could do. Had they been still they might have heard me as I was not more than two chains' length from them at the time. But I started and ran, carrying one moccasin in my hand; and in order to evade them chose the poorest ridges I could find; and when coming to logs lying cross-wise, would run along one and then along the other. I continued on

that way until about ten o'clock, then ascending a very poor ridge, crept between two logs, and being very weary soon dropped to sleep, and did not waken until the sun was almost down. I traveled on a short distance and took lodging in a hollow tree. I think it was on Saturday that I got to the Miami. I collected some logs, made a raft by peeling bark and tying them together; but I soon found that too tedious and abandoned it. I found a turkey's nest with two eggs in it, each one having a double yolk; they made two delicious meals for different days. I followed down the Miami, until I struck Harmar's trace, made the previous fall, and continued on it until I came to Fort Washington, now Cincinnati. I think it was on Sabbath, the first day of May; I caught a horse, tied a piece of bark around his under jaw, on which there was a large tumor like a wart. The bark rubbed that and he became restless and threw me, not hurting me much, however. I caught him again, and he again threw me, hurting me badly. How long I lay insensible I don't know, but when I revived he was a considerable distance from me. I then traveled on very slow, my feet entirely bare and full of thorns and briars. On Wednesday, the day I got in, I was so far gone that I thought it entirely useless to make any further exertion, not knowing what distance I was from the river; I took my station at the foot of a tree, but soon got into a state of sleeping, and either dreamt or thought that I should not be loitering away my time; that I should get in that day; which on reflection I had not the most distant idea. However, the impression was so strong, that I got up and walked some distance. I then took my station again as before, and the same thought again occupied my mind. I got up and walked on. I had not traveled far before I thought I could see an opening for the river; and getting a little further on I heard the sound of a bell. I then started and ran (at a slow speed undoubtedly); a little further on I began to perceive that I was coming to the river hill; and having got about half way down, I heard the sound of an axe, which was the sweetest music I had heard for many a day. It was in the extreme outlot; when I got to the lot I crawled over the fence with difficulty, it being very high. I approached the person very cautiously till within about a chain's length, undiscovered. I then stopped and spoke; the person I spoke to was Mr. William Woodward, the founder of the Woodward High School. Mr. Woodward looked up, hastily cast his eyes around and saw that I had no deadly weapon; he then spoke, "In the name of God," said he, "who are you?" I told him that I had been a prisoner and had made my escape from the Indians. After a few more questions he told me to come to him. I did so. Seeing my situation his fears soon subsided; he told me to sit down on a log, and he would go and catch a horse he had in the lot, and take me in. He caught his horse, sat me on him, but kept the bridle in his own hand. When we got into the road people began to inquire of Mr. Woodward, "Who is he, an Indian?" I was not surprised nor offended at the inquiries, for I was still in Indian uniform, bareheaded, my hair cut off close, except the scalp and foretop, which they had put up in a piece of tin, with a bunch of turkey feathers, which I could not undo. They had also stripped off the feathers of about two turkeys, and hung them to the hair of the scalp; these I had taken off the day I left them. Mr. Woodward took me to his house, where every

kindness was shown me. They gave me other clothing; coming from different persons, it did not fit me very neatly, but there could not be a pair of shoes got in the place that I could get on, my feet were so much swollen. But what surprised me most was that when a pallet was made down before the fire, Mr. Woodward condescended to sleep with me. The next day soon after breakfast General Harmar sent for me to come to the fort. I would not go. A second messenger came; I still refused. At length a Captain Shambrough came; he pleaded with me, told me I might take my own time, and he would wait on me. At length he told me if I would not go with him, the next day a file of men would be sent, and I would then be compelled to go. I went with him, he was as good as his word and treated me very kindly. When I was ushered into the quarters of the commander, I found the room full of people waiting my arrival. I knew none of them except Judge Symmes, and he did not know me, which was not surprising considering the fix I was in. The General asked me a great many questions; and when he got through he asked me to take a glass of liquor which was all the aid he offered; meantime had a mind to keep me in custody as a spy, which when I heard it, raised my indignation to think that a commander of an army should have no more judgment when his own eyes were witnessing that I could scarce go alone. I went out by his permission and met Col. Strong. He asked me if I was such a person; I answered in the affirmative and passed on. In going out of the gate I met his son. He knew me at once, and after a few minutes chat he pulled a dollar out of his pocket, offered it to me saying, it was all he had by him, but when I wanted more to call on him. I told him I did not think I should stand in need, people generally appeared so kind; but he insisted on my taking it; and I believe I brought it home with me. In the course of that day, I got down to the river, and went into the store of Strong & Bartle, men that I had done business for previous to the campaign. For three or four weeks I was busy in making out accounts and settlements. My office was a smoke-house about six or eight feet square, built of boat materials, and stood, I think, a little above Main Street.

In the course of the day, Mr. Collin Campbell came in. Bartle asked him if he knew me. He viewed me a considerable time, and answered, "No." He then told him, but Mr. Campbell could hardly believe him. But when convinced, nothing would do but I must go home with him to North Bend, that he might nurse me up and send me home. We got down sometime in the night; he had all his family to get up, and see what a queer man he had brought home. After sometime we got to bed, and next morning, just after daylight, he came up into my chamber, or rather loft, and wakened me up. I begged of him to let me lay a little; no, I must get right up, and he would have in all who passed by to see me. Wherever he went I had to go. I stayed there about two weeks, gaining in health and strength everyday.

About this time there was a contractor's boat coming up the river. He hailed it and made the arrangements for me to go with them; put up provision for the trip, and did everything that a near relative could have been required to do. About the time I left the Bend, some of the citizens professed to believe me to be a spy, and said, that if I

did not leave there they would; and that I was only waiting a fair opportunity of bringing the enemy in upon them. As I did not want to break their peace, I thought best to leave them. When I got on the boat, I found two persons on board that I was well acquainted with, and was treated very friendly. Nothing particular occurred on the boat. When we got up to Limestone, I was greeted by almost every man, woman, and child, particularly those that had been under my tuition. The Captain Bartle above mentioned was among the first settlers of Cincinnati. I had not seen him for forty years, until we met on the twenty-sixth of December, 1838, the time the pioneers were invited to the half Centennial celebration of Cincinnati. We then met, and at his request lodged in the same room. We parted the next day, never more to meet in this world; he was then ninety-four years of age, and has since paid his last debt.

Asahel Edgington Killed by the Indians.

The writer of this article finds the first printed matter of this story in "McDonald's Sketches," published in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1838.

That account is copied in "Howe's History of Ohio" in both editions.

It is also copied in "Finley's Book on Indian Life." No written or printed account is known earlier than that of McDonald, who was a contemporary of Gen. Massie, Gen. Simon Kenton and other pioneers, although he was very much younger than either of them. McDonald visited Massie's Station, now Manchester, and spent some time there in the winter of 1795, and was probably there several times before.

The facts as we give them were obtained of William Treber, of Dunkinsville, Adams County, Ohio, who resides on the farm on which Edgington was killed. William Treber's father, Jacob Treber located there with his father, John Treber, in 1796, only three years after the tragic death of Asahel Edgington. Jacob Treber was then a boy of sixteen, having been born in 1780, and he lived until 1875. William Treber was born in 1825, and had the account of the death of Edgington from his grandfather, John Treber, who lived to a ripe old age, and from his father, Jacob Treber, some years since a prominent merchant of Cincinnati, but there the name is spelled Traber.

On the Treber farm, which lies in the valley of Lick Fork of Brush Creek, on both sides of the creek, is a celebrated deer lick. Coming along the turnpike from the south, in passing through the Ellison farm, there is a wide bottom to the left with the creek to the right. The hills form a semi-circle to the west of the Ellison stone house and they approach the creek on the line between the Ellison and Treber farms, and end in a low ridge dropping off to the level of the bottom, just east of the turnpike. The north end of the semi-circular ridge is parallel to the turnpike for two hundred feet and just to the right of it. The foot of the ridge is a few feet inside Treber's field.

From the foot of the ridge, which is rocky and almost barren of timber, trickles a spring, which flows by the roots of a majestic elm, just inside the fence, and empties into the ditch to the west of the turnpike. The creek is not ten feet to the east of the turnpike at the point opposite the spring, which in early times gave out brackish waters, but in 1793,

the creek flowed thirty feet further east than it does now and there was a little terrace between where the turnpike now is and the creek as it then flowed. The sloping end of the ridge was as bare of timber in 1793 as it is now, but the bottoms were a dense forest.

John and Asahel Edgington were brothers, and young men not over thirty-five years of age. They were noted deer hunters and Indian fighters as were all of Massie's little confederacy, at his station, now Manchester. John Edgington was quite tall and slender and of a taciturn disposition.

While 1793 was a year of Indian depredations, the settlers at Manchester had no fear of them, when they could meet them on equal terms. The Lick Fork of Brush Creek about ten miles from Manchester, abounded in wild game of all kinds. In December an incursion of Indians was not apprehended and John and Asahel Edgington determined on a hunt. They took with them a third party, whose name is not given by McDonald, but who was probably Cornelius Washburn, and they had a three days' hunt. They camped near the famous deer lick, for there the deer came to them. They killed several deer and two bears. Such of the meat as they cared to save to take back to the station, they hung upon a scaffold, out of danger of the wolves and other wild animals and returned to Manchester for horses upon which they could take the meat to the station.

They left Manchester the morning after their return from the hunt, each taking a pack horse. They approached their former camp which was near the elm, coming over the hill from the southwest and came direct to it without making an examination for Indian signs. Had they left their horses to the south of the hill over which they came and made an entire circle of their camp, as was customary with Gen. Massie in such cases, the former story and this one would not have been written, but instead they came right on through the creek and upon the little bottom to the east of the turnpike, where, without any examination of their surroundings, they alighted from their horses and began to make a fire. At this time, the Indians fired upon them and Asahel Edgington was instantly killed, but John and his companion were unhurt. The Indians no doubt rose up from behind the ridge to fire, and to this fact is due the escape of John Edgington. John dashed through the creek, over the bottom on the other side and half way up the long slope of the hill where he stopped behind a large white oak tree, which was standing until quite recently. There he undertook to take a view of the situation. The Indians were in possession of the camp and two of them had started in pursuit. He undertook to fire on the nearest Indian from behind the white oak, but the powder in the priming-pan of his gun had been moistened in dashing through the creek and his gun would not go off. Then it was he turned to run and was pursued until the Indians discovered he was a swifter runner than any of them. There were seven Indians in the party. John Edgington came back the next day with a party from the station. The horses and meat were gone. His brother's body was found where it had fallen, but the Indians had cut off the head and placed it on a small cedar tree near by, and which has now grown to a considerable tree and is pointed out to this day.

The party buried Edgington's body in the small bottom to the left of the creek. The creek began washing out the bottom, and in 1835, Edgington's skull was exposed and was taken to the Treber tavern, near by, where it remained some years, and finally was taken away by a Kentucky visitor, who claimed to have been a relative of Asahel Edgington.

In a few years more the bones of his skeleton made their appearance in the steep clay bank to the left of the creek. These were reverently gathered up and reinterred in a field in front of the Treber tavern.

Edgington's death was not unavenged. After the peace of 1795, the Indians were frequent visitors to the white settlements. On one occasion, soon after the Greenville treaty, a party of three Indians visited Manchester. As was usual in those days, they were treated to fire water, and one of them, in his cups, boasted of having been in the party which killed Asahel Edgington. This came to the ears of John Edgington, his brother, then living in Manchester. The Indians remained several days, and left one morning, going up the Ohio River on its right bank. Island Creek empties into the Ohio about two miles above Manchester, and at that time was crossed by a foot log at a place where there was a great deal of timber. The three Indians went onto the foot-log together, but never walked off the other end. There were three rifle reports and three bodies dropped into the waters of Island Creek and floated out into the Ohio. Thus was the death of Asahel Edgington revenged. Little was ever said of this tragedy while the participants in it survived, and it has never appeared in print till the writer published it, but as all the avengers have for sixty years been beyond the jurisdiction of the courts to try them for the murder, there is now no longer any reason why the story should not be told. No stone marks the place of the tragic death of Asahel Edgington. Captain Johnny, the Shawnee chief, who commanded the band of Indians on the occasion of Asahel Edgington's death, was a scout for General Harrison's army before the battle of the Thames.

Asahel Edgington was a young married man. He left a wife and one daughter, then an infant. She lived to maturity, married, and has left numerous descendants.

Capture of Andrew Ellison.

In the spring of the year 1793, the settlers at Manchester commenced clearing the outlots of the town; and while so engaged, an incident of much interest and excitement occurred. Mr. Andrew Ellison, one of the settlers, cleared a lot immediately adjoining the fort. He had completed the cutting of the timber, rolled the logs together and set them on fire. The next morning, a short time before daybreak, Mr. Ellison opened one of the gates of the fort and went out to throw his logs together. By the time he had finished this job, a number of the heaps blazed up brightly, and as he was passing from one to the other, he observed, by the light of the fires, three men walking briskly towards him. This did not alarm him in the least, although, he said, they were dark-skinned fellows; yet he concluded they were the Wades, whose complexions were very dark, going to hunt. He continued to right his log-heaps, until one of the fellows seized him by the arms, and called

out in broken English, "How do? How do?" He instantly looked in their faces, and to his surprise and horror found himself in the clutches of three Indians. To resist was useless. He therefore submitted to his fate, without any resistance or an attempt to escape. The Indians quickly moved off with him in the direction of Paint Creek. When breakfast was ready, Mrs. Ellison sent one of her children to ask their father home, but he could not be found at the log-heaps. His absence created no immediate alarm, as it was thought he might have started to hunt after the completion of his work. Dinner time arrived, and, Ellison not returning, the family became uneasy, and began to suspect some accident had happened to him.

His gun rack was examined, and there hung his rifle and his pouch in their usual place. Massie raised a party and made a circuit around the place and found, after some search, the trails of four men, one of whom had on shoes; and as Ellison had shoes on, the truth that the Indians had made him a prisoner was unfolded. As it was almost night at the time the trail was discovered, the party returned to their station. Next morning early preparations were made by Massie and his party to pursue the Indians. In doing this they found great difficulty, as it was so early in the spring that the vegetation was not of sufficient growth to show plainly the trail of the Indians, who took the precaution to keep on hard and high land, where their feet could make little or no impressions. Massie and his party, however, were as unerring as a pack of well-trained hounds, and followed the trail to Paint Creek, where they found the Indians gained so fast on them that pursuit was vain. They therefore abandoned it and returned to the station. The Indians took their prisoner to Upper Sandusky, and compelled him to run the gauntlet. As Ellison was a large man and not very active, he received a severe flogging as he passed along the line. From this place he was taken to Lower Sandusky and was again compelled to run the gauntlet, and was then taken to Detroit, where he was generously ransomed by a British officer for one hundred dollars. He was shortly afterwards sent by his friend and officer to Montreal, from whence he returned home before the close of the summer of the same year.



CHAPTER VIII.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY

Establishment of Adams County.

Under a provision of the Ordinance of 1787, the Governor of "The Territory of the United States Northwest of the river Ohio" was authorized to make proper division of said Territory, and directed to proceed from time to time as circumstances might require to lay out counties and townships, subject however to future alterations by the Territorial Legislature, in the parts of the Territory in which the Indian titles had been or might be extinguished.

October 5, 1787, General Arthur St. Clair was appointed by the Second Continental Congress first Governor of the Northwest Territory. In July following, the Governor arrived at Marietta, founded the April previous, and on the twenty-seventh of that month proclaimed the establishment of the county of Washington, the first erected in the Territory. The Governor named the county in honor of his friend, General Washington, with whom he had served in the Revolution. St. Clair was an aristocrat and a staunch Federalist, and it is worth noting that he named the early counties formed in the Territory for leading spirits of that party.

The boundaries of Washington County included most of that portion of the State of Ohio lying east of the Scioto River. The seat of justice was fixed at Marietta and from there the early laws of the Territory were promulgated. The first court in the Territory was convened September 2, 1788. It was an impressive ceremony witnessed by a number of Indian Chiefs who had come to the Fort to make a treaty with the commander. The citizens, military officers, the Governor, Judges of the courts and members of the bar formed an imposing procession as they moved through the forest to Campus Martius Hall, where the court, after invocation of the Divine blessing by Rev. Dr. Cutler, was formally opened by Colonel Sproat, the High Sheriff, who proclaimed with his solemn "O, yes" that a "court is now opened for the administration of even-handed justice to the poor and the rich, to the guilty and the innocent without respect to persons; none to be punished without a trial by their peers, and then in pursuance of the law and evidence in the case."

January 2, 1790, the Governor proclaimed the erection of the county of Hamilton, the second county formed in the Territory. This county included the strip of territory lying between the Miamis, and extended north to the Standing Stone fork of the Big Miami. Afterwards, on February 17, 1792, the eastern boundary of the county was extended to the Scioto River. The seat of justice for the county and the Territory was fixed at Cincinnati.

After the removal of the Governor and Supreme Judges of the Territory from Marietta to Cincinnati, in 1790, the county of St. Clair was erected in what is now the State of Illinois. This was done by proclamation April 27, 1790.

The fourth county in the Territory was that of Knox, June 20, 1790. The county included the present State of Indiana, and the place of holding the courts was the old French town of Vincennes.

Trouble with the Indians prevented the extension of civil growth until after Wayne's Treaty when the county of Randolph was formed from the southern portion of the county of St. Clair, October 15, 1795.

The sixth county formed in the Territory was Wayne, by proclamation of the Governor, August 15, 1796. This was a very large county and embraced all of northwestern Ohio, a portion of northeastern Indiana, and all of the lower peninsula of Michigan.

The Establishment of Adams County.

It was organized by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, July 10, 1797. This was the first county organized in the Virginia Military District, the third within the limits of the State of Ohio, and the seventh in the Northwest Territory. It was formed from territory belonging to Hamilton County and a strip east of the Scioto River within the jurisdiction of Washington County. At the time of its organization its northern line extended across what is now territory included within the counties of Logan, Union, Delaware, Morrow, and Knox.

Its eastern limit followed very nearly what is now the western boundary of the counties of Licking, Fairfield, Hocking, Vinton, Jackson, and Lawrence.

Its southern boundary was the line of low water mark on the north shore of the Ohio River. And its western limit extended across Brown County, along the western border of Highland, and crossed the counties of Clinton, Greene, Clark, and Champaign.

The original boundaries of Adams County as defined in Governor St. Clair's proclamation, were as follows:

"Beginning upon the Ohio River, at the upper boundary of that tract of twenty-four thousand acres of land, granted unto the French inhabitants of Gallipolis, by act of the congress of the United States, bearing date the third of March, 1775; thence down the said Ohio River, to the mouth of Elk River, (generally known by the name of Eagle Creek) and up with the principal water of the said Elk River or Eagle Creek, to its source or head; thence by a due north line to the southern boundary of Wayne County and easterly along said boundary, so far that a due south line shall meet the interior point of the upper boundary of the aforesaid tract of land of twenty-four thousand acres, and with the said boundary to the beginning." The following year, 1798, by proclamation August 20th, at the formation of Ross County, Governor St. Clair changed the western boundary line of Adams County and made it to be as follows:

"To begin on the bank of the Ohio, where Elk River or Eagle Creek empties into the same, and run from thence due north, until it intersects the southern boundary of the county of Ross; and all and singular the lands lying between the said north line and Elk River or

Eagle Creek shall, after the said first day of September next, be separated from the county of Hamilton, and added to the county of Adams." This line remained the western boundary of Adams County until the date of the erection of Brown County, March 1, 1818. At this latter date the western boundary of the county was made a "due north and south line drawn through a point eight miles due west from the court house in the town of West Union." A special act of the Legislature provided that this line should be run by the compass without making any corrections for the variation of the needle.

By the establishment of this last line, Adams County lost all that territory comprised within Eagle, Jackson, Byrd and Huntington, the greater portions of Union and Jefferson, and a part of Franklin and Washington Townships in Brown County. The northern boundary of Adams County, as herein shown, originally extended to the south line of Wayne County, which was in part a line extending from a point on the portage between the waters of the Cuyahoga and the Tuscarawas Rivers, near old Fort Laurens, westerly to the eastern boundary of Hamilton County, which at that time was the Scioto River and a due north line to Lake Erie, from the lower Shawnee town on the Scioto.

In 1798, Ross County was formed from the northern portion of Adams, and the north line of Adams was then fixed as follows: "Beginning at the forty-second mile tree, on the line of the original grant of land by the United States to the Ohio Company, which line was run by Israel Ludlow, and running from thence west, until it shall intersect a line to be drawn due north from the mouth of Elk River on Eagle Creek."

*At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at Washington, in and for the county of Adams in the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the river Ohio, before John Beasley, Moses Baird, Noble Grimes, John Russell and Joseph Moore, Esquires, justices assigned to keep the peace and to grant orders for highways, etc., in the county aforesaid, on the thirteenth day of March in the year of our Lord 1801, appointed and ordered Thomas Middleton to run measure and mark the west boundary line of Adams County, being in length twenty-two miles from the Ohio, beginning at the mouth of Eagle Creek and the Ohio River and make return to our June sessions. At which time, to-wit: at a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Washington, in and for the county of Adams, in the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the river Ohio, before John Beilie, Noble Grimes, John Gutridge, John Russell, Mills Stephenson, Samuel Wright and Kimber Barton, Esquires, justices assigned to keep the peace and to grant orders for the surveys, etc., on the ninth of June, 1801, agreeable to the order of March sessions last past, Thomas Middleton returned the survey of the lower line of the county, and it was read the first time, and on the tenth was read a second time, to-wit: In obedience to an order of the Honorable Court of Adams County, to me directed, I proceeded on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1801, to run the west line of said county: Beginning at the mouth of Eagle Creek on the Ohio River at a large elm, and running from thence north 320 poles to a large beech, No. 1 mile; thence crossing red oak at 240 poles; thence 80 poles to a small hickory, No. 2 miles; thence 320 poles to a small buckeye, No. 3 miles; thence 320 poles to a large white walnut standing near James Prickett's house, No. 4 miles; thence 320 poles to a hackberry standing in Rodgers' field, No. 5 miles; thence 320 poles to an ash No. 6 miles; thence crossing the big road leading from Thomas' Mill to Waters' Ferry at 240 poles; thence 80 poles to an ash standing on a branch of the east fork of Straight Creek, No. 7 miles; thence 320 poles to an ash standing near the east fork of Straight Creek, No. 8 miles; thence crossing the said east fork at 84 poles; thence 161 poles to the second crossing of Thomas's road; thence 125 miles to a beech, No. 9 miles; thence 320 poles to an elm, No. 10 miles; thence 320 to a beech, No. 11 poles; thence 320 to a maple, No. 12 miles; thence 320 to a poplar, No. 13 miles; thence 320 to a large white oak, No. 14 miles; thence crossing Straight Creek at 210 poles; thence 110 poles to a beech No. 15 miles; thence 320 poles to a red oak, No. 16 miles; thence 320 poles to a red oak, No. 17 miles; thence 180 poles to the crossing of Denham's trace leading from Denham's Town [Bethel] to Chillicothe at a maple marked "C L;" thence 180 poles to a white oak, No. 18 miles; thence 320 poles to a white oak, No. 19 miles; thence 320 poles to a white oak, No. 20 miles; thence crossing the east fork of White Oak Creek at the end of eighty poles; thence 240 poles to a beech, No. 21 miles; thence 320 poles to a beech marked "W. B." of "A. C.," supposed to be three miles from the forks of said White Oak Creek.

Thomas Middleton, Surveyor. Harry Bailey and Glideon Palmer, Chain Carriers. Thomas Middleton, Marker. All being sworn.

Whereupon all and singular the premises being seen, and by the justice here fully understood, and due consideration thereon had, it is ordered the same be recorded.

In 1805, at the formation of Highland County, the north line of Adams was again removed to the southward, and defined as follows: "Beginning at the twenty-mile tree, in the line between Adams and Clermont Counties, which is run due north from the mouth of Eagle Creek, on the Ohio River, and running thence east twelve miles; thence north-eastwardly until it intersects the line which was run between the counties of Ross and Scioto and Adams, at the eighteen-mile tree from the Scioto River."

Again at the time of the erection of Pike county in 1815, a portion of the northern line of Adams was changed from the "highlands between the waters of Scioto Brush Creek and Sunfish southwardly with said highlands so far that an east line will strike" the line between townships three and four on the Scioto River, range twenty-two.

On May 1, 1803, when Scioto County was formed, the eastern line of Adams was altered so as to begin "on the Ohio, one mile on a straight line below the mouth of Lower Twin Creek; thence north to the Ross County line;" now the Pike County line since the erection of the latter county.

The southern boundary is low water mark on the north shore of the Ohio River. We have accurately traced so far, the restriction of the boundary lines of the county from the period when it embraced nearly one-fifth of the area of the State of Ohio, down to its present limits within which are contained about 625 square miles.

The student of our territorial history will note the fact that during the political conflict between Governor St. Clair, the Federalist, and Nathaniel Massie and his Democratic associates, over matters pertaining to the government of the Territory, the line "due north from the mouth of Elk River or Eagle Creek," so often mentioned by St. Clair in his gubernatorial proclamations and in the acts of the Territorial and early State Legislatures, was proposed at one time by the Governor as the proper western boundary for the first of the five States to be erected out of the Northwest Territory as provided for in the Ordinance of '87. An act of the Territorial Legislature, passed January 23, 1802, provides that this line should be run and completed before May 1, 1802. Another curious historical fact in connection with the civil organization of Adams County, is that the territory within its limits at one time was under the jurisdiction Botetourt County, Virginia, and that the county seat was then the old town of Fincastle in that county.

CHAPTER IX.

THE EARLY COURTS

The First Court of Quarter Sessions—The First Grand Jury—Some Interesting Proceedings of the Court—Fees of Justices and Constables—Removal of the County Seat to Adamsville—Ferry Rates—County Seat Agitation—First Indictment—First Trial Jury—The County Seat Removed to Washington—Some Quaint Indictments and Curious Cases—The Whipping Post.

The first court held in Adams County convened at Manchester, Tuesday, September 12, 1797. It was the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. This court was created under a law adopted from the statutes of Pennsylvania, by Governor St. Clair and Territorial Judges Parsons and Varnum, at Marietta, August 23, 1788. The law provided that the Justices of the Peace commissioned in each county by the Governor, should constitute this court, and that any three of them should be a quorum. Some one of the acting judges was designated Presiding Justice. The court held four general sessions in each year, and had jurisdiction of misdemeanors and crimes where the punishment did not extend to life or limb, or imprisonment for a longer period than one year. One or more of the Judges could hear and determine petit crimes and misdemeanors where the penalty was fine only and not exceeding three dollars; and in higher offenses could bind over to the "Court in Course." When an offense was committed in presence of a Judge he could fine without examination of witnesses. Corporal punishment, even for minor offenses, was the usual penalty. One of the early statutes of the Territory was "An act directing the building and establishment of a court house, county jail, pillory, whipping post and stocks in every county." Each jail was to have two apartments, one for debtors and one for persons charged with crime.

It is not known in what building this first court in the county was held. It may have been held in the public house then kept by an Irishman named John McGate, or "Megitt," as the Clerk of the Court spelled the name; or in the old blockhouse at the stockade which was then standing; or possibly at the house of Nathaniel Massie, the most prominent character in the town and county at that day, and who was greatly interested in locating the county seat at Manchester. However, after the Clerk, George Gordon, had read the commissions of the Judges present, the Sheriff, David Edie, opened court with the usual proclamation, "O, yes! a court is now opened for the administration of even-handed justice to the poor and the rich," etc., etc.; and the first Court of General Quarter Ses-

sions of the Peace, for Adams County, was convened and ready to hear pleas and to determine causes, and to transact such matters of business as might properly come before the court.

The Court, as then constituted, consisted of the following Judges: Nathaniel Massie, John Beasley, John Belli, Thomas Worthington, Hugh Cochran, Benjamin Goodin, Thomas Scott, Thomas Kirker, and Joseph Kerr.

Job Denning was Court Cryer, and Andrew Ellison had been appointed Coroner, an office next in rank to Sheriff, the Coroner performing the duties of the Sheriff on certain occasions, and succeeding to the office at the death of the Sheriff while in office.

NATHANIEL MASSIE, the Presiding Justice of this first court, was the founder of the town of Manchester in 1790. His influence with Governor St. Clair, with whom he was, at this time, in great esteem, had been such as to secure the erection of Adams County as a civil division of the Territory. He founded the town of Chillicothe in 1796, and four years later succeeded in having it made the capital of "The Territory Northwest of the river Ohio." In 1807 he was a candidate for Governor of Ohio but was defeated by a small majority by Return J. Meigs. Massie contested the election, and was declared by the Legislature the duly elected Governor. He refused, from his fine sense of honor, to accept the office, and Thomas Kirker, President of the Senate, became the Governor. He was a Presidential Elector in 1804 and cast his ballot for Thomas Jefferson.

THOMAS KIRKER, of Irish ancestry, was among the early settlers in Adams County. He was a man of fine presence, but of limited talents. He was popular with his associates, and a firm friend of Nathaniel Massie. He was one of that coterie of Democrats that brought about the political overthrow of Governor St. Clair in the Territory. He was fond of public office, even filling in interims when a member of the Legislature, as road reviewer, foreman of a grand jury, or as a special court commissioner. He was commissioned by St. Clair, a Justice of the Peace at the organization of Adams County, through the influence of his friend, Nathaniel Massie, and as such became a Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions. He was a member, along with Darlington and Donalson, of the first Constitutional Convention. He served many years in the Legislature, both Senate and House, and became the second Governor of Ohio in 1807, acting as such for the term, upon the refusal of Nathaniel Massie to accept the office after his successful contest for it against Return J. Meigs. Governor Kirker, while not a brilliant man, played strong parts in the early history of the county and State. His fidelity to friends and duty seems to have been his chief characteristic. He appears always to have been present to perform his official duties. The early biographers and historians of Ohio were Federalists, and the "Virginia Democrats," as the adherents of Jefferson were termed, were not accredited with the notice they deserved, and hence it is, that a builder of a State, like Nathaniel Massie, is set down as a "surveyor and land jobber." And so it is that the second Governor of Ohio, has not a line of notice in such standard works as "Howe's Historical Collections," while an otherwise obscure lawyer somewhere in "Cheesedom" has



pages devoted to the delightful task of making him one of "the immortals."

*THOMAS WORTHINGTON was a Virginian by birth and came to Chillicothe the year of its founding, 1796. He was a brother-in-law of Edward Tiffin, the first Governor of Ohio. He was an ardent Democrat of the Jefferson school, and as such became an intimate friend of Nathaniel Massie, who introduced him to Governor St. Clair, and secured for him official recognition. When the rupture came between Massie and the Democrats on the one side, and St. Clair and his Federalist adherents on the other, over the question of statehood of Ohio, Worthington was selected as the representative of the Democrats to look after their cause at the seat of the Federal Government, first at Philadelphia and afterwards at Washington, and he succeeded so well as to bring about the founding of the new State of Ohio, and the crushing defeat of St. Clair and his adherents. He became a member of the first Constitutional Convention, and upon the admission of the State was made a United States Senator. He was twice elected Governor, serving from 1814 to 1818. All his measures were noted for their practical worth and honesty. No man did more than he during his lifetime to develop the State and to advance the general welfare of its people. He was one of the most distinguished pioneers of Ohio.

JOHN BELLI was a native of Holland and came to the United States after the close of the Revolution. He stood in favor with President Washington and in 1793 was made Deputy Quartermaster General in Wayne's Legion in the campaign against the Indians in the Northwest Territory. He came to Adams County in 1796 and purchased a large tract of land at the mouth of Turkey Creek, about six miles below Portsmouth, where he resided when appointed a Justice of the Court of Quarter Sessions for Adams County in 1797. He was a man of much learning and very influential in Masonic circles. He was the first and only Recorder of Adams County under the Territorial Government. He took an active part in the early history of the county, being a man of broad intelligence and of great influence.

THOMAS SCOTT came from Kentucky to Chillicothe the latter part of the year 1796. He was Secretary of the first Constitutional Convention, and Clerk of the Senate from 1803 to 1809. Was a Judge of the Supreme Court from 1809 to 1815. He was painstaking in the preparation of his decisions and ranks well as a jurist. During his active public life he held his charge as a local Methodist preacher. He was something of a partisan in politics and was associated with the Democratic party until about 1840 when he became a Whig.

JOSEPH KERR was a pioneer of Adams County. He is prominently identified with the early political history of the county, under his removal

* In the Records of the Court of Quarter Sessions, appears the name Thomas Witherington or Wetherington. But after careful research and investigation the writer is convinced that it is only a mis-spelling of the name of Thomas Worthington, the friend and associate of Nathaniel Massie. The clerk of that court spelled proper names as an Irishman or "raw" Englishman would pronounce them; thus, "Kerker," "Ledum," "Oyler," "Bazle," and "Duncan McCarter," for Kirker, Leedom, Eyler, Beasley, and Duncan McArthur. Massie sat at only three sessions of this court, the first, and the June and September sessions of 1798. Worthington was present at the first two of these. Then Ross County was organized from the northern portion of Adams, August 20, 1808, and his name does not appear again in the record.

to Ross County about the year 1800. He served in the State Senate from 1804 to 1807, and was the only member of "The High Court of Impeachment" in the trial of Judge William W. Irwin, of Fairfield County, charged with "high misdemeanor and neglect of duties," who from first to last voted in the negative. He was Speaker *pro tem* of the session of 1804-5. He afterwards served one term in the House of Representatives from Ross County.

JOHN BEASLEY, born in Virginia, came to the vicinity of Limestone, Kentucky, in 1788. He was a surveyor under Massie, and a scout and Indian fighter of great celebrity in the pioneer days about Limestone and the Three Islands. He was a man of much natural talent, and was Presiding Justice of the Court of Quarter Sessions for many terms of that court. He was chosen the first State Senator from Adams County under the old Constitution, but his seat was successfully contested by Joseph Darlington. This is perhaps explained by the statement that Beasley was a Federalist in politics. He was a brother of Benjamin Beasley and Nathaniel Beasley, prominent characters in the early history of Adams County. John Beasley's remains lie buried in an unmarked *grave near the public school building in Manchester.

The First Grand Jury.

The following named persons formed the first grand jury: James January, foreman; Thomas Massie, John Barritt, John Ellison, Duncan McKinzie, Jesse Eastburn, Elisha Waldon, John Lodwick, Stephen Baylis, Robert Ellison, William McIntyre, Nathaniel Washburn, Zephaniah Wade, James Naylor, Jacob Piatt.

After "being sworn and charged the court adjourned to four o'clock this afternoon."

"The court met agreeable to adjournment," and the first matter before the court was a petition for a recommendation to the Governor to grant Samuel Stoops a tavern license, which was granted. Following the granting of the petition of Stoops, is this quaint and interesting entry:

"William McMillen and Jacob Burnett, Esquires, were admitted and qualified as counsellors and attorneys." William McMillan became a prominent member of the bar in Ohio, was the Territorial Delegate to Congress, following William Henry Harrison, afterwards President of the United States, and was serving as a member from Hamilton County of the first Territorial Legislature at the time when he was made a Territorial Delegate to Congress.

Jacob Burnett, better known as Judge Burnett, was at this time about twenty-seven years of age, and had just graduated from Princeton and came to the Territory to practice law. He rapidly rose in his profession and was Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio from 1821 to 1828 when he resigned to accept the position of United States Senator. He was a Federalist and in after years, a Whig in politics. He was an able lawyer, but not "the author of the first Constitution of Ohio," as his

* The true patriot cannot stay the blush of shame that will flush his cheeks at mention of the fact as alleged that the burial place of Judge Beasley is today pointed out to the visitor to the historic "Three Islands" as being near the superstructure over the vaults on the public school grounds. If not the public spirited citizens of Manchester, then the "Pioneer Society" of Adams County should remove the ashes of the old pioneer to a public cemetery and erect a suitable monument to his memory.

admiring biographers have declared. He was brought into early prominence more through the influence of Governor St. Clair than from natural or acquired abilities.

McMillan and Burnett were residents of Cincinnati but with other members of the bar in those days attended the courts in the other counties of the Territory. There were no public roads over which wheeled vehicles could be moved for public conveyance, and all travel was afoot or on horseback, except along some of the larger water courses where canoes or pirogues were used. At this time Zane's Trace had just been blazed through the forest from Wheeling to Limestone via Chillicothe, and Bouquet's, Dunmore's, Harmar's, Logan's, Tod's, and Wayne's war roads had been cut through the wilderness. These with some old Indian trails were the pathways throughout the Territory to guide the prospector and immigrant from the Ohio to the scattered settlements in the interior. The judges and attorneys in those days made the circuit of the courts on horseback accompanied with servants and pack horses. On these journeys, they were sometimes eight or ten days in the wilderness, and as there were no bridges over the streams, "they were compelled, at all seasons of the year, to swim every water course in their way which was too deep to be forded."

Some Interesting Proceedings of the Court.

The first matter taken up by the court at the afternoon session of this day, was the division of the county into townships, and the appointment of Supervisors and Constables in the subdivisions of the county, all of which matter and proceedings will be found under another chapter in this volume.

After forming and organizing the townships of the county, the court next took up the matter of petitions for public roads, (which matter is also fully noticed under another chapter herein) and then it was that the recently admitted attorneys, McMillan and Burnett got their first retainers, and began a proceeding before the court that occupied its attention for many terms. Joseph Darlington, who had recently come to the vicinity of Manchester, had established a ferry across the Ohio, near the mouth of Cabin Creek, in opposition to James Lawson who operated a ferry at that point. Lawson had cut out a road from his ferry to Manchester, and in order to get benefit of the drift of travel, Darlington conceived the idea of changing the road so as to bring it past his landing. So he employed Burnett to draft a proper petition and get favorable action on it by the court then in session, which was done accordingly, as the following record discloses: "On the petition of Joseph Darlington the court grants the prayer of the petition on the following terms; that the said petitioner do not increase the distance of the present road by his alteration in its direction more than forty or fifty poles and that the said petitioner open and keep in repair the part of the road that shall be turned from its present direction for the term of three years." But then as now courts were subject to change of opinion, and McMillan on behalf of his client, Lawson, sought to have the order of the court modified and was successful notwithstanding the protests of attorney Burnett.

The next morning McMillan, who had in the meantime taken a few nips of "Old Monongahela" with the court and entertained its members with pleasing anecdotes to the disgust of the sallow and sedate Burnett, succeeded in getting the following entered as a matter of record: "Motion by William McMillan in behalf of James Lawson to supersede the order made yesterday in behalf of Joseph Darlington. Motion granted, and ordered that Hosea Moore, Andrew Ellison, and William Leedom be appointed to examine and report to next court the most eligible plan for the road to run from the place where it first strikes Joseph Darlington's land to Lawson's Ferry, having reference to the injury it may do to private property, at the cost of Joseph Darlington."

This matter was contested before each session of the court until the September term, 1798, when Darlington having succeeded in getting a majority of the resident freeholders in the vicinity of the proposed improvement to subscribe his petition, viz: R. Roundsavell, I. Donalson, T. Massie, J. Collins, J. Megitt (McGate), L. Hawkins, J. Barritt, J. Davidson, John Ellison, J. Beam, Jun., D. Edie, and John Thomas, the court ordered the following entry to be made: "The report of Hosea Moore, Andrew Ellison, and William Leedom on the order for a road from where the road strikes Darlington's land to Lawson's Ferry be received, and David Edie, Israel Donalson and John Ellison to survey and make a return agreeable to report."

The history of this case discloses some facts for the consideration of the present generation. It shows that our pioneer fathers had spirited contests for supremacy in affairs of trade, even invoking the aid of the courts in such matters. We learn from it that wily lawyers dallied with the courts and that "even-handed justice," in those "good old times," was very deliberate in adjusting the scale. And it discloses the traits of character that made Burnett the renowned jurist that he later became—fidelity to clients even in trifling causes, persevering energy, studious and temperate habits. Judge Burnett notes the fact that in 1796 there were nine practicing attorneys in Cincinnati, all but two of whom became confirmed drunkards, and descended to premature graves. At this session of the court the following order was made with reference to fees of justices and constables:

Fees of Justices and Constables.

"The court order that the following fees be the standing fees for justices of the county of Adams:

Summons or capias	18 cents.
Entering action	7 cents.
Recognizance	25 cents.
Administering oath	12½ cents.
On issue joined	25 cents.
Judgment	25 cents.
Taxing costs	12½ cents.
Making up record	12½ cents.
Subpoena for witness	12½ cents.

Execution	25	cents.
Acknowledging deed	25	cents.
Issuing attachment	50	cents.
Bail	25	cents.

"The court order the following fees to the Constable for the county of Adams:

Serving capias or summons	30	cents.
Mileage 6 cents per mile	6	cents.
Taking bail	15	cents.
Attendance, or return of precepts	20	cents.

The time of the court was largely consumed at this sitting in considering petitions for roads, and in appointing reviewers and surveyors for those granted. After appointing supervisors for portions of Zane's road, the court adjourned on the evening of the second day of the session until "Courts in Course."

Removal of the County Seat to Adamsville.

In the meantime the county seat contest was going merrily on between Massie and the Manchester contingent on the one hand, and the settlers up the river in the region from the mouth of Brush Creek to the Scioto valley on the other. Winthrop Sargent, Secretary of the Territory assigned to hold the next term of court, a majority of Justices in favor of the "up river" contestants, and the village of Adamsville, an "out of the way" place where the town of Rome now stands, was designated as the seat of justice for the county. There was a small log court house, a log jail, and a few log dwellings at the point, but the accommodations for the court, lawyers, and attendants, were so poor that the place was called in derision by the opponents of the site, "Scantville." The courts were held here until the December session 1798. At the close of the September session of that year the record states that "the Court adjourn until Court in Course to meet at Washington agreeable to Ordinance." The story of the removal to Adamsville as told by the record is: "The Court of General Quarter Sessions met at Adamsville in the county of Adams agreeable to charter, on the second Tuesday (12th of December, 1797. Present: John Beasley, John Belli and Benjamin Goodin, Esquires."

It will be noticed that Nathaniel Massie, Thomas Worthington, Thomas Scott, Joseph Kerr, Hugh Cochran, and Thomas Kirker were not members of this court. It has been stated that these members of the court met at Manchester to transact business this term, but the record does not disclose anything with reference to any such transaction.

Francis Taylor was admitted to practice as an attorney before this court, after taking "the oath prescribed by the statutes of this Territory." Jacob Burnett was present, and on his motion, "the reviewers in the case of Darlington against Lawson have until next term to make their report."

Ferry Rates.

On motion of Benjamin Urmston, the Court ordered the following rate for ferries across the Scioto River:

Man and horse	12½ cents.
Single	6¼ cents.
Wagon and team	75 cents.
Horned cattle each	6¼ cents.

The following rates were also established for ferriage across the Ohio River:

Man and horse	18½ cents.
Single	9¼ cents.
Wagon and team	\$1.15
Horned cattle	9¼ cents.

At the March session, 1798, the court consisted of John Belli, John Beasley, Benjamin Goodin, Thomas Kirker, Nathaniel Ellis, Hugh Cochran and John Russell. After the convening of the court the following grand jurors appeared and were sworn and charged:

John Thomas, William Lucas, Peter Shoemaker, John McGate, Stephen Beach, Alexander Warren, William Russell, Noble Grimes, James Collins, Furgus Moore, Thomas Dick, John Bryan, Robert Ellison, Joseph Lovejoy, Isaac Edgington, James Lawson, James Morrison and Michael Thomas.

On the second day of this session of the court, March 14, 1798, James Scott, Henry Massie and Joseph Darlington were appointed Commissioners for the county. The Township Assessors, Overseers of the Poor, Supervisors of Roads, Viewers of Inclosures, and Constables were also appointed at this session of the court.

The next session of the court commenced at Adamsville, June 12, 1798, with the following justices present:

Nathaniel Massie, John Belli, Thomas Worthington, Benjamin Goodin, Joseph Kerr, Nathaniel Ellis, John Russell and Thomas Kirker.

The opponents of St. Clair sat at this court, and were present for the purpose of securing aid in their contest to secure the location of the county seat at Manchester.

The grand jurors impaneled and sworn were: Thomas Massie, James Lawson, George Edgington, Benjamin Massie, John Chennowith, John McDonald, John Ellison, John Hessler, William Stockham, Nathaniel Collins, Duncan McKenzie, Moses Baird, James Morrison, Nathaniel Washburn and Thomas Burkett.

Samuel Kincaid was appointed Court Constable.

County Seat Agitation.

On the second day of the session, immediately after opening of the court, the matter of location of the seat of justice in the county was brought before the court, and after some delay the following entry was made in the record: "Ordered that the court will receive by gift or other-

wise a piece of ground proper whereon to erect public buildings." It is probable that Massie and his friends had what is known as a "cut and dried" arrangement with the court in this proceeding, as it is their first participation in the affairs of the court since the removal of the county seat from Manchester. Those opposing Massie were divided in their choice of a site for the future capital of the county, as the following record clearly discloses: "Whereupon the following offers were made: Fifty acres at the mouth of Turkey Creek, by John Belli; one acre in the town of Manchester by Nathaniel Massie; one acre in the town of Adamsville by John S. Willes; two acres near the mouth of Brush Creek by Noble Grimes; one acre in the town of Adamsburgh (Killinstown) by James Collins, as proper places."

The discussion of the above propositions *pro* and *con*, occupied the time of the court the entire day, but when the decision of the court was finally rendered it was "ordered that the public grounds in Manchester be received;" whereupon the court adjourned, Massie and his friends having triumphed in the contest.

The next session of the court was the last held in the town of Adamsville. The record reads:

"Territory of the United States Northwest of the river Ohio, Adams County. The Court of General Quarter Sessions met agreeable to adjournment at Adamsville, September 11, 1798.

"Present: Nathaniel Massie, John Belli, John Beasley, and Thomas Kirker, Esquires."

This was the last session of this court at which Nathaniel Massie sat as a justice. Ross County had been erected by proclamation of the Governor August 20th, and if Massie had not removed from Buckeye Station to Chillicothe prior to the convening of this court, he did so very soon thereafter. About this date, also, the opposition to Massie in his efforts to fix the seat of justice at Manchester, succeeded in having the order of the court removing the county seat from Adamsville to Manchester, revoked; and the town of Washington laid out by Noble Grimes, at the mouth of Brush Creek, was made the seat of justice for the county.

The grand jurors for this session of the court were: Thomas Aerls, Jonathan Boyd, Cornelius Williams, Joseph Lovejoy, John McCutchen, David Lovejoy, William McClelland, William Markland, Zephaniah Wade, Hector Murphy, Joseph Evler, James Collins, Daniel Robins, James Andrews, William Baker, Zedick Markland.

First Indictment.

The first indictment returned before this court was filed at this session and as a bit of quaint historical matter is given here in full:

"United States vs. Isaac Stout, Defendant.

"Be it remembered that at a Court of General Quarter Sessions held for the county of Adams, in the town of Adamsville, in the Territory of the United States Northwest of the river Ohio, before Nathaniel Massie, John Beasley, John Billie and Thomas Kirker, Esquires, Justices assigned to hold Court of General Quarter Sessions, etc., on the twelfth day of September, 1798, the plaintiff brought hereinto court their certain bill in these words, to-wit:

"Territory of the United States Northwest of the river Ohio, Adams County, to-wit: The grand inquest in and for the county aforesaid, on their oaths present that Isaac Stout on or about the thirteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, at and within the county aforesaid, did for the sake of lucre and gain, vend and retail a less quantity than two gallons of a certain fomented liquor commonly called cider, not being licensed or qualified agreeable to law, for retailing and vending. And vending the same to the evil example of all others in like way offending, and against the form of the Act of the Territory aforesaid in such case lately adopted, etc. William McMillan for Arthur St. Clair, Jun., Attorney General.

"Unto said bill the defendant pleads 'guilty.' It is therefore considered by the court that the plaintiff recover against said defendant one cent damage and costs taxed to ——— dollars."

First Trial Jury.

At this session of the court, the first trial jury was summoned to sit in judgment in the case of the United States v. William Osburn charged with the larceny of a hog, the property of John Lindsey.

This jury was composed of Daniel Collins, Archibald Morrison, Obediah Stout, James Williams, Daniel Bailes, John White, David Bradford, George Edwards, John Worley, William Dunbar, Joseph Collier, and John Hamilton, "who being elected, tried, and sworn the truth to speak upon issue joined do say that the defendant did not feloniously steal, take and convey away a hog as in manner and form as the bill against him hath alleged, and do find he is not guilty."

"Whereupon the court discharged him the said William Osburn."

John S. Wiles prosecuted for Arthur St. Clair, Jun., Attorney General of the Territory. Francis Taylor defended the accused.

The County Seat Removed to Washington.

On December 11, 1798, the court met to hold its first session in the new town of Washington. The Judges present were: John Bellie, Moses Baird, Noble Grimes, David Bradford, and John Russell, Esquires. The sheriff was not present at this session and no grand jury being returned the court adjourned on the 12th without having transacted any business other than granting an application for a recommendation to the Governor to grant John Hessler a tavern license. He was the father of old Mike Hessler, who kept a famous inn at Piketon in antebellum days, and whose testimony is quoted in the trial of Edward Hughes for treason, noticed in this volume.

The March session was held at Washington with John Beasley, John Bellie, Moses Baird, Noble Grimes, David Bradford, Thomas Kirker, and John Russell, present.

The grand jury at this term was composed of the following named persons: David Edie, Joseph Collier, Joseph Washburn, Nathaniel Washburn, Hardin Crouch, John Briggs, William McClaren, Allen Simeral, John Crawford, Alexander Smith, Henry Edwards, Conrad Hofman, William McGarry, Richard Davis, and Joseph Lucas.

The court appointed George Gordon and James Edison commissioners for the county. The time of the court was taken up in the appointments of road supervisors and in hearing and granting petitions for new roads.

The next session of the court convened at Washington, June 11, 1799, with Judges Bellie, Grimes, Bradford, Kerr, and Kirker present.

The grand jury was composed of John Ellison, Phillip Lewis, John Leitch, Robert Foster, John Bryan, John Clark, David Decamp, Peter Rankin, Zephaniah Wade, John Reed, John Cook, John Vastine, James Brown, James Hemphill, William Wade, Alexander Varner, and James McGovney.

John Reed, one of the grand jurors, charged that "Noble Grimes, gentleman, felonously and forcibly took from the court house at Adamsville, a quantity of plank, the property of the county," and the grand jury thereupon indicted Grimes, who was at that time sitting as a member of the court. He was taken into custody by John Barritt, sheriff, and recognized to appear at the December term. At that term the record states that Grimes appeared "under the custody of John Barritt, Esquire, sheriff of the county aforesaid, whereupon Robert Slaughter, Esquire, deputy for the Attorney General, who prosecutes for the United States, in this behalf enters a *nolle prosequi* and the said Noble Grimes goes without day."

At this sitting of the grand jury a great many indictments or "presentments" were returned to the court against divers persons, mostly for assault and battery, selling whiskey in quantities less than one quart, and for larceny of hogs and horses. These animals ran at large in the forests, and sometimes would wander many miles from the residence of their owners. Frequently it is noted in the early commissioners' journals, of estrays from settlements on the Miami River, having been taken up in the valley of Ohio Brush Creek. Sometimes the owner never appeared to claim these estrays. And often it would be months before they would be recovered. This led to a great deal of trouble and annoyance, in case a horse had been held as an estray for a great while, and afterwards disposed of without complying with the provisions of the law in such cases, when the person found in possession would often be charged with horse stealing. The following curious "presentment" is an instance of such charge:

"The Jurors of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the river Ohio, for the body of Adams County upon their oath present that William Keith and Zedock Markland, yeomen, on the first day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-eight, at the county aforesaid, with force and arms to-wit: with swords and staves and knives, one mare of the goods and chattels of a certain person to the jurors aforesaid then and still unknown, then and there found, and being feloniously stole, took and led away against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States and this their Territory."

"A true presentment. John Ellison and Fellows."

At this term of the court attachments were issued for Alexander Smith, George Edgington, John McGitt, Peter Mowry, Nathan Rodgers, Adam Pennywitt, Phillip Roush, Henry Edwards, Jacob Beam, Thomas Lewis, Isaac Wamsley, and Anthony Franklin for "contempt

of the court's precept issued to the sheriff for summoning a grand jury" at the previous term of said court.

The September session of the court was held in the town of Washington beginning the tenth day of the month, with John Bellie, Moses Baird, Noble Grimes, Thomas Kirker, Joseph Kerr, John Russell, and Nathan Ellis on the bench.

Grand Jury: John Ellison, Duncan McKensie, Robert Ellison, William Hannah, Needham Perry, John McCutchin, Daniel Sherrard, Alexander Smith, David Mitchell, William Russell, Jonathan Ralston, Alexander Ratchford, John Briggs, John Harmomon, John Davidson, and John Pollock.

Joel Bailey appointed Court Cryer by order of the Court.

The attention of the court was directed for the most part to hearing petitions for, and objections to the location of public roads.

Rebecca Earl was put under a peace bond for six months, with Judge Ellis as surety. And John Evans was cited for contempt for not surveying, as per order of the Court, the road leading to the Sinking Spring. Thomas Aeri, prosecuting witness.

John Evans and Rachel Evans were before the grand jury to testify against Rebecca Earl for harboring John Irwin charged with horse-stealing. And "the court direct William McCord to be paid three dollars and thirty-six cents for six days' attendance as a witness from Kentucky against John Irwin, a criminal."

On the last day of this session, "Nathaniel Massie's Mike" appeared in court to claim his freedom." "The court ordered him, Mike, home and stay until next court, to be confronted by his master." (See Negro Slavery, Fugitive Slave Law, and Underground Railroad.)

December session, 1799, at Washington. Present: John Bellie, Noble Grimes, and John Russell, Esquires. Grand Jury: James January, John Pence, Peter Pence, David Moore, John Beam, John Smith, John Calloway, James Long, Ezekiel Moore, Benjamin Massie, Job Deming, John Cook, Thomas Black, Henry Bowman, Thomas Grimes, and John Killin.

At this term of court, John Reed, who had charged that Justice Grimes had "feloniously taken plank from the court house in Adamsville to the value of five dollars," was tried for an assault on Justice Russell, and mulcted to the amount of ten dollars and costs; the imposition of which penalty was perhaps something like solace to members of the court.

Stephen Davison, Thomas Ryan, and James Ryan under indictment for letting John Irwin, charged with horse stealing, escape from the jail in Washington, were tried by a jury and acquitted of the charge.

Noble Grimes was allowed by the court the sum of fifty dollars for house room, firewood, etc., for use of the court for five terms and referred to County Commissioners for a final settlement.

So far, the members of this court, the names of grand jurors, and other characters connected with the administration of the court have been given in order to preserve for the future historian the prominent characters in the affairs of the county prior to the year 1800. The other justices who sat as members of this court following that year until the adoption of the first constitution, were Joseph Moore, Samuel Wright,

Mills Stephenson, after whom Fort Stephenson, the place of Colonel Croghan's heroism, was named, Kimber Barton, John Gutridge, and Joseph Van Meter. Some other matters of curious historical value to the student of our early customs and laws, are here given from the records of this court.

The table for use of the court was made by Henry Aldred for which he received the sum of six dollars.

There is an entry made at the March term, 1801, stating that "The clerk presented the account of William Jennings to the court for making the county seals for the Court of Common Pleas, the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and for The Orphan's Court, and press with a screw for the same, amounting to twenty-five dollars, which sum was allowed by the Court, and the Clerk ordered to certify the same to the Commissioners."

John Stephenson was appointed in 1800 the keeper of the "stray pen," and was usually allowed two dollars a quarter for "his services therein."

At the June sessions, 1800, "The Court allowed Samuel Pettit three shillings and six pence per pannel for getting, hauling, and putting up twenty-four panel of post and railing for a stray pen in Adams County."

Some quaint Indictments and Curious Cases.

In November, 1800, Mary Ailes, of Mason County, Kentucky, appeared before Justice Grimes at Washington and stated that she had been robbed at her home the August previous, relating a most wonderful story in connection therewith, whereupon the Justice prepared an affidavit, or as called "the deposition of Mary Ailes" in the language following, barring the heading, etc.: "That H. and she believes W. came to her house 'one hour before cock crow' and 'pushed the door down and they both came in and asked if there was not a horse thief there and one met her at the room door and told her to surrender one thousand dollars; and it appeared to her he had a pistol in his hand and a club and ordered her to open a chest which she did not, but he made the Negro boy give him the key and he opened the chest and searched it and threw out the clothes and there was some money in the chest which she believes he took; and further the deponent saith he went into the room and searched a trunk and threw the clothes out and took up a gun that stood in a corner and took the flint out and spit in the pan and the man that stood guard at the door told the man that searched to bring the gun along and he told him she was good for nothing. And further the deponent saith that the man that searched the house told the man at the door to guard the window. And the man that guarded the door pointed his gun at a Negro boy and a white boy that was at the fire and told them if they would stir he would blow their brains out. And further this deponent saith not."

The said H. and W. were duly arrested and gave bond in the sum of \$200 each for their appearance at next term of court. And Mary Ailes who could neither read nor write, was put under bond in like amount for her appearance to prosecute the action. But at the convening of the court in December this entry was ordered made: "The Court are of the opinion and direct that H. and W. be sent to Kentucky there to

appear before a proper tribunal for trial." And "Jacob Frizell take H. and W. and convey them to the first magistrate or any magistrate in Mason County, Kentucky, which is accordingly done."

It is quite probable that the deponent was mistaken in her identity of the persons accused, as they each were respectable citizens of Adams County, and lived there many years thereafter esteemed by all who knew them.

Another remarkable "deposition" deemed worthy of preservation here, is that of Adam Highbarger made before Justice Kirker in January, 1802: "Adam Highbarger made oath that I was present at Pee Pee when John Lyons spoke to Major John Mannon and asked him if he would take a bag of salt down the river for Major Beasley for him; and Major Mannon agreed to do it; and John Lyons asked me if I would go along round with him, to-wit, the said Mannon, which I did; and when we came to Manchester, Major Mannon told me to take it out of the boat, to-wit, the said Lyons' salt, which I did and asked Mr. Massie for leave to put the bag of salt in his boat, and he said I might, and I put it in his boat; and the next morning I went to Major Beasley's for a horse and got one, and came to the boat and asked Starling to assist me in putting the bag on the horse, and he refused and said he would not assist me nor touch it. And I think I asked Mr. Massie if I might leave the bag in the boat until I would go and tell Mr. Lyons, and he said I might and I left a pack-saddle with it."

"Question. Did you leave the salt in Starling's care?

"Answer. No.

"Question. Have you ever seen the bag since?

"Answer. Yes. I saw it in John McGate's cellar.

"Question. Was there as much salt in the bag as when you left it in the boat?

"Answer. No, I think there was not by about two bushels.

"And further said deponent saith not."

The said Starling was indicted at the March term, and tried by a jury composed of John Washburn, Phillip Lewis, Joseph Barton, Cornelius Lafferty, Daniel Collier, William Wade, James Nicholson, John Bryan, James Reed, Uriah Barton, Alexander Smith, and found guilty, and sentenced to pay John Lyons eight dollars and thirty-four cents, and to be fined a like sum to the county, and pay the cost of prosecution. "And if he does not pay the fine, is to receive twenty stripes on his bare back well laid on, and is to be sold by the sheriff for the sum to be paid to John Lyons, and cost of suit, etc. Whereupon the sheriff is commanded that he take the said William Starling to satisfy costs, etc."

The Whipping Post.

Under the Territorial laws a great many offenses and crimes were punishable in whole or in part by whipping, on the bare back of the offender, with a rawhide, or the "cat o' nine-tails." The spirit of these laws was handed down under our first constitution and incorporated in our statute of crimes; many offenses being punishable in part by whipping. The sentence of the courts in such cases was carried out by the sheriff who laid on the number of stripes while the offender stood with naked body and up-stretched arms tied to the public whipping post.

Arson, burglary, forgery, and perjury were punished in part by laying on the naked back not exceeding thirty-nine stripes. Larceny to amount of one dollar and a half, punishment public whipping not exceeding fifteen lashes. Robbery punished with fifty-nine stripes. Horse stealing fifty-nine stripes first offense and one hundred for second and subsequent offenses. Children or servants for disobedience might receive ten stripes.

The whipping post at Washington was a small buckeye tree that stood in the southeast corner of the jail bounds near the bank of Brush Creek. Many a poor fellow has bared his back to the lash tied with up-stretched arms to that emblematic species of Ohio's forest trees. In the many cases examined in the records of the courts of Adams County the writer has failed to find a single instance of a woman's having received punishment in this manner. But the poor and ignorant class of male whites found guilty of petty offenses, and the offending blacks of the county, were punished under "Grimes' Buckeye" with from five to fifty stripes according to the magnitude of the offense and the humor of the Court.

A typical case is that of William McGinnis charged with stealing a hunting shirt, a petticoat, two blankets and a part of a pair of stockings from John Guthrey, who upon being arraigned before the Court, plead guilty and "put himself on the mercy of the Court," and was sentenced to receive "ten stripes on his bare back well laid on, and bound out to service for the fees of prosecution."

It is said that a small poplar tree that stood near where the Christian Union Church is situated was utilized as the whipping post in the early days of West Union. The records disclose the fact that the lash and poplar tree were frequently resorted to under the decree of the courts.

There is a case of a Negro receiving five stripes for the theft of a pair of shoes worth \$1.25 from Abraham Burkett. And a white boy was given eight stripes for stealing a knife worth a shilling.

At the August term, Common Pleas, 1809, Jacob Coffman, who had been indicted for larceny, plead guilty, and he was sentenced to pay Nathan Reeves \$52.62½; Stokes Anderson \$30; a fine of \$50; to receive fifteen stripes on his naked bare back; to be imprisoned one month and stand committed until sentence of the court was performed. Reeves and Anderson each remitted their fines, the property having been restored by Coffman.

In 1812, George, a black man, was convicted of stealing a horse from Mr. Watson, of Sprigg Township, and was sentenced by the Court to be whipped fifty stripes on his naked bare back, to pay a fine of \$500 for the use of the county of Adams, to pay the costs of prosecution and to stand committed until sentence of the Court was complied with. Afterwards the Board of County Commissioners, as then empowered by law, remitted the fine as George's imprisonment was burdensome to the taxpayers, he having no property from which the fine could be collected, on the conditions that the cost of prosecution be paid or secured to be paid. This would indicate that some one took George to service for a term in consideration of the payment of the costs of his prosecution.

In the last year of the Territorial Government, Robert Elliott and Reuben Frazier, residents of the vicinity of the old Indian crossing of Ohio Brush Creek (Tod's Crossing), who had been on bad terms for some time and had embroiled the entire neighborhood in their troubles, resorted to the Court of Quarter Sessions for a settlement of their differences. One Hugh Montgomery was a principal witness against Frazier who sought to impeach Montgomery's testimony before the court by the following proceeding, made a part of the record in the case:

"November 21, 1801. Whereas application hath been made by Reuben Frazer unto us the subscribers for the character of a certain Hugh Montgomery, whether we think that he ought to have the privilege of an oath, and it is our unanimous opinion that he ought not to have in any case, for he has been the disturber of the peace of our neighborhood by lying so that there was not a night's lodging for him. He also would not work and there is the strongest reason to believe that he shot Mr. Chapman's ox. We think that he is not capable of swearing.

"Henry Neff, Solomon Shoemaker, Peter Shoemaker, Simon Shoemaker, Paul Kirker, John Treber.

"This is to certify that we, the subscribers, have known Reuben Frazer these several years, and he has lived on our plantations and has always maintained a fair and unblemished character in every respect, as witnessed by us.

"Peter Shoemaker, David Furguson, John Treber, Robert Smith."

Before closing the notes and comments on this court and its doings it should be stated that it had concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Common Pleas to imprison for debt in the enforcement of its judgments and to absolve the debtor upon his compliance with certain statutory provisions.

A case in point is that of James Nicholson who had been imprisoned for debt and kept for some time under the care of John Stephenson, the jailor, in the old town of Washington. In order to procure his release John S. Willes, attorney for Nicholson, prepared and presented to the Court the following affidavit subscribed by the imprisoned debtor:

"I, James Nicholson, do in the presence of Almighty God, solemnly swear that I have not any estate, real or personal, in possession, reversion or remainder, sufficient to support myself in prison or to pay prison charges; and that I have not since the commencement of this suit against me or at any time, directly or indirectly, sold, leased or otherwise conveyed or disposed of to or entrusted any person or persons whatsoever with all, or any part of the estate, real or personal, whereof I have been the lawful owner or possessor, with an intent or design to secure the same, or to receive, or to expect any profit or advantage therefor, or have caused or suffered to be done anything else whatsoever whereby any of my creditors may be defrauded, so help me God."

Whereupon the Court ordered the following certificate to be made out to the jailor, to-wit:

"To John Stephenson, jailor, in our said county of Adams, greeting: You are hereby duly authorized and commanded to release and discharge James Nicholson from your prison for and on account of the

following persons, to-wit: Joseph Scott of Kentucky, Benjamin Tupper of Marietta, Samuel Van Hook of Adams, John Snider, Samuel Hall, and William Stockham.

"Witness, John Beasley, Esquire, presiding justice of our said court at Washington, the second Tuesday of December, 1801. George Gordon, Clerk."

In addition to the above, Nicholson exhibited to the Court "a true return" of all his possessions, as set forth in the following exhibit, to-wit:

"Territory of the United States Northwest of the river Ohio, Adams County.

"I do hereby make a true return of all my goods and chattels now in my possession, to Your Honors, greeting:

"One bed, and the furnishings for a bed of the poorest description; one pewter dish, six pewter plates, three rung chairs, two buckets, one tin strainer, one spinning wheel, third rate; one small box, one meal tub."

CHAPTER X.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIPS

The Territorial Townships—Roster of Township Officers—The Townships under the Constitution—Places of holding Elections—Erection of New Townships.

At the first session of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, which convened at Manchester, Tuesday September 12, 1797, the county of Adams was divided into six original townships, by order of the Court, as follows, towit:

CEDAR HILL TOWNSHIP—To begin at the mouth of Eagle Creek on the Ohio, running up the same to Lawson's Ferry opposite the mouth of Cabin Creek; thence north to the northern boundary of the county; thence with the north line to the northwest corner of the same; thence with the said west line to the place of beginning.

Jacob Boone was appointed Supervisor of Roads, and William Rains, Constable.

MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP—To begin at the upper corner of Cedar Hill Township on the Ohio, running up the river to the mouth of Island Creek; thence up the same to the main forks; thence up the said forks keeping the high lands between Eagle Creek and Brush Creek to where the road (Zane's Trace) leading from Limestone to Wheeling crosses; thence north to the northern boundary of the county; thence with said line to the east line of the former (Cedar Hill) township; thence with the said line to the place of beginning.

Isaac Edgington, Aaron Moore, and Nathaniel Washburn were appointed Supervisors of Roads; Job Denning and William Hannah were appointed and sworn as Constables.

IRON RIDGE TOWNSHIP—To begin at the upper corner of Manchester Township, running up the Ohio to the mouth of the first large branch running into the river above the mouth of Salt Creek; thence up the same to the head; thence on the high lands along the heads of the southeast fork of the Scioto Brush Creek to the junction with the main creek; thence up the same to the mouth of Rounding Fork; thence up in the forks keeping the highlands to where the road (Zane's Trace) leading from Limestone to Wheeling crosses the said ridge; thence north to the northern boundary of the said county; thence with the said line to the line of the before-mentioned (Manchester) township; thence with the said line to the place of beginning. Thomas Grimes and James Collins were appointed Supervisors of Roads, and Stephen Beach, Constable.

UNION TOWNSHIP—To begin at the upper corner on the Ohio of the above (Iron Ridge) township, running up the river to the mouth of the Little Scioto; thence up the same to the first large fork coming in on the lower side; thence north until it strikes the Salt Lick fork of Scioto; thence down the same to the mouth; thence west to the highlands between Paint Creek and Sunfish Creek and along the same until it crosses the road leading from Limestone to Wheeling; thence westwardly along the said road to the line of the former township; thence with the said line to the place of beginning.

No road supervisors appointed at this session of the court. John McBride was appointed Constable for the township.

SCIOTO TOWNSHIP—To begin at the northeast corner of Union Township, running westwardly with the north line of said township to the east line of Iron Ridge Township; thence north with the said line, to the north line of the county; thence eastwardly with said line so far that a line south will strike the place of beginning.

Samuel Harris was appointed Constable for the township and being present was sworn in open court.

UPPER TOWNSHIP—To begin at the upper corner, on the Ohio, of Union Township, running up the river to the upper boundary of the county; thence north with said line to the northeast corner; thence with the north line of the same to the line of Scioto Township; thence south with said line to the southeast corner thereof; thence with the east line of Union Township to the place of beginning. Thomas Kilmuth was appointed Constable.

At the December session of this court, the first held at the new county seat of Adamsville, or "Scantville," as it was derisively called, John Shepherd was appointed supervisor of Iron Ridge Township instead of Joseph Collins, and ordered to oversee that portion of Zane's road "beginning where it crosses the west line of Iron Ridge Township and continuing to the residence of Shepherd on Ohio Brush Creek. And that all the inhabitants on the waters of Brush Creek north of the road leading from Manchester to Elijah Chapman's including all above Chapman's on the waters of Brush Creek" be under the supervision of Collins.

Roster of Township Officers.

At the March session, 1798, which convened at Adamsville on the thirteenth of the month, the Court, with Maj. John Bellie presiding, appointed the following officers for the respective townships:

CEDAR HILL—Assessor, Simon Reader.

Supervisors—John Mitchell, Jacob Boone, and Nathan Ellis.

Overseers of the Poor—Charles Osler and David Graham.

Reviewers of Inclosures—John West and Abraham Evans.

Constable—Williams Rains.

MANCHESTER—Assessor, Aaron Moore.

Supervisors—Daniel Robbins, Isaac Edgington, John McGate.

Overseers of the Poor—John Thomas and Nathaniel Washburn.

Reviewers—William Leedom and John Cook.

Constables—Job Denning and Benjamin Gray.

IRON RIDGE—Assessor, Noble Grimes.

Supervisors—Peter Heath, William Aekins and Joseph Williams.

Overseers—James Morrison and William Russell.

Reviewers—Noble Grimes and William Russell.

Constable—Josiah Stout.

UNION—Assessor, James Edison.

Supervisors—William Saltsberry, William Stackham and — Mitchell.

Overseer's—Joseph Woolsey and — Mitchell.

Reviewers—William Saltsberry and Joseph Woolsey.

Constables—John Hessler.

At the March session the following year, James Edison and Joseph Woolsey were appointed overseers for the township; and John Collins assessor, and Stephen Carey (on Carey's Run, now in Scioto County) constable.

SCIOTO—Assessor, Thomas Dick.

Supervisors—Benjamin Urmston, Reuben Abrams, John Tharp.

Overseers—William Craig, Samuel Rogers.

Reviewers—William Case, Samuel Henderson.

UPPER—Assessor, John Watts.

At March session, 1799, William Montgomery was appointed constable, and John Watts overseer.

MASSIE TOWNSHIP—The Court of Quarter Session at the June session, 1800, created a new township in the county from territory belonging to Cedar Hill Township, which was named in honor of the founder of the first settlement in the county, Massie Township. The record is not complete in the description of the boundary of this township, the north line being omitted, as the following would disclose: "It is ruled and ordered that a township be laid off called Massie Township: Beginning on the east fork of Eagle Creek where the Manchester Township line crosses; [that was a due north line from the Ohio River opposite the mouth of Cabin Creek] thence down the same to the main creek; thence with the creek to the mouth; thence north with the county line to Manchester Township, and from said township line to the beginning." The description should read "thence north with the county line to its upper boundary; thence with the north line of the county to the Manchester Township line, and thence south with said line to the place of beginning." This made the beginning corner in the region to the southwest of Hill's Fork postoffice in what is now Liberty Township, Adams County, and the new township included all that portion of Brown County within the present townships of Huntington, Byrd, Jefferson, Jackson and Eagle; and a portion of Union, Franklin and Washington, as well as all the northwestern portions of Adams County as it now is bounded, together with a portion of Highland and Ross Counties.

At the March session, 1801, the Court appointed the following officers for Massie Township:

Lister—Andrew Moore.

Supervisors—John Epsey, John Shreves, Jephtha Beasley.

Overseers—William Kincaid, John Espey.

Viewers—William Gregory, William Stephenson, Robert Moore.

Auditors of Supervisors Accounts—James Moore, Nathaniel Beasley, David DeVore.

Appraisers of Town Lots—Jonas Shreves, Adam McPherson.

Constable—Neal Lafferty.

SPRING HILL TOWNSHIP—This township was formed at the March session of the Court of Quarter Sessions, 1862. As the law providing for the election of township officers took effect in April following, no appointments of township officers were made by the Court. The boundaries of this township were as follows: "Beginning on the west line of Iron Ridge Township at the road leading from January's to Killinstown, [James January lived at foot of the hill west of West Union on what is known as the Swearingen farm] with said road on to Killinstown; and from thence with the trace to William Peterson's on Brush Creek; thence east to the highlands between Scioto Brush Creek and Ohio Brush Creek; thence with said highlands between Scioto Brush Creek and Ohio Brush Creek to the east line of Iron Ridge Township." This cut Iron Ridge Township into two divisions, the upper portion being called Spring Hill Township.

The election of township officers was ordered to be held at the house of Daniel Collier on Ohio Brush Creek.

The elections for township officers in the other townships were ordered to be held at the following places:

Upper Township, at the residence of Kimber Barton.

Union Township, at the house of John Collins, in the town of Alexandria.

Iron Ridge Township, at the court house in the town of Washington.

Manchester Township, at John McGate's in the town of Manchester.

Cedar Hill Township, at the residence of Nathan Ellis.

Massie Township, at the house of John Shepherd, proprietor of Shepherd's horse mill on Red Oak.

The Townships under the Constitution.

On December 2, 1866, the County Commissioners, Nathaniel Beasley, Job Dinning, and Moses Baird proceeded to divide the county into townships, as follows:

HUNTINGTON TOWNSHIP—Beginning on the Ohio River one and one-half miles below, opposite to the mouth of Cabin Creek; thence running down the river and binding thereon to the mouth of Eagle Creek; thence with the lower line of Adams County north to the south line of James Williams' survey which Alexander Dunlap now owns; thence with the said Dunlap's line east to the dividing corner between Jordan Harris' two surveys; thence east to Eagle Creek; thence up the same with the meanders thereof to the mouth of Suck Run; thence east to the west line of Sprigg Township; thence with the said line south to the beginning.

SPRIGG TOWNSHIP—Beginning at the upper corner of Huntington township (on the Ohio), thence running up the river with the meanders thereof and binding thereon to the mouth of Island Creek; thence north so far as that an east and west line will strike the north line of Thomas Hill's tract of land (Hill's Fork); thence so far as that a south line will strike the beginning.

BYRD TOWNSHIP—Beginning at the northwest corner of Huntington Township; thence with the north line thereof to the northeast corner of the said township; thence north with the line of Sprigg and passing its corner to the north line of Adams County; thence with the said line west to the northwest corner of the county, thence south to the beginning.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP—Beginning at the northeast corner of Sprigg Township; thence east so far as that a north line will strike the mouth of Cherry Fork of Brush Creek; thence north to the north line of Adams County; thence with the said line to the northeast corner of Byrd Township; thence south with the line of Byrd Township to the northwest corner of Sprigg Township; thence east with the line of the said township to the place of beginning.

TIFFIN TOWNSHIP—Beginning at the mouth of Island Creek (on the Ohio River); thence up the Ohio River with the meanders thereof and binding thereon, to the mouth of Brush Creek; thence up the said creek and binding thereon to the mouth of the Lick Fork of Brush Creek; thence with the highlands between Brush Creek and the Lick Fork till it strikes the east line of Wayne Township; thence with the line of the said township to the southeast corner thereof; thence with another line of the said township to the northeast corner of Sprigg Township; thence south with the line of Sprigg Township to the beginning.

GREEN TOWNSHIP—Beginning at the mouth of Brush Creek; thence up the creek and binding thereon to the mouth of Beasley's Fork; thence on a direct line to the head of Black's Run; thence with the highlands between the waters of the Ohio River and Scioto Brush Creek to the east line of Adams County; thence south with the said line to the Ohio River; thence down the same and binding thereon to the place of beginning.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP—Beginning at the mouth of Beasley's Fork; thence up Brush Creek to the mouth of the Lick Fork; thence east to the east line of Adams County; thence south with the said line to the northeast corner of Green Township; thence with the north line to said township, to the beginning.

MEIGS TOWNSHIP—Beginning at the mouth of the Lick Fork of Brush Creek; thence with the line of Tiffin Township, to the east line of Wayne Township; thence with the said line north to the back line of Adams County; thence with said line, to the northeast corner of Adams County; thence with the line of Adams County south to the northeast corner of Jefferson Township; thence with the north line of said township to the beginning.

Places of Holding Elections.

On the next day, December 3, the Commissioners proceeded to appoint the places for holding the first elections in the several townships, as follows:

Huntington, at the house of John Housh, Sr.

Byrd, at the residence of James Moore.

Wayne, at the house of Nathaniel Patton.

Tiffin, at the Court House, West Union.

Green, at the house of Obediah Stout.

Jefferson, at the house of Phillip Lewis, Sr.

Meigs, at the residence of Peter Wickerham.

It was also ordered that the foregoing division of the townships take effect and be in force on and after the first Monday in March, 1807.

EAGLE TOWNSHIP—At the June meeting of the Commissioners, 1807, Byrd Township was divided by a line running due west from a point one mile north of the southwest corner of Wayne Township, and in the west line thereof. The northern division was called Eagle Township, and the first election was held at the residence of William Laycock, where William Rhoten, in Eagle Township, in Brown County, now resides, one mile south of South Fincastle.

Change in Name of Other Townships.

June 6, 1808, the line between Sprigg Township and Tiffin Township, was ordered altered as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of Island Creek; thence up the creek to the place where the township line ran by Andrew Woodrow crosses the same; thence with said line to the north part of said township. And that the name thereof be called Manchester, instead of Sprigg.

It was further ordered that the names of the different townships in the county be altered and established as follows: That Tiffin be called Union. Huntington be called Cedar Hill. Jefferson be called Iron Ridge. Meigs be called Spring Hill. Byrd be called Liberty. Green be called Ohio. Wayne be called Cherry.

The whole of the alterations to take effect July 4, 1808. The above order was afterwards rescinded.

Monroe Township was established from territory cut off from Tiffin June 23, 1817.

Liberty, cut off of the north end of Sprigg, December 2, 1817.

Scott, cut off of north end of Wayne, February 25, 1818.

Franklin, cut off of north side of Meigs, March 10, 1828.

Winchester, cut off of Wayne and Scott, December 4, 1837.

Oliver, cut off of Wayne and Scott, March 8, 1853.

Manchester, cut off of Sprigg, composed of Manchester Corporation and Special School District, March 3, 1858.

CHAPTER XI.

COMMISSIONERS' EARLY PROCEEDINGS

Some Curious and Interesting Notes From the Journal of the Board of County Commissioners.

The first Board of County Commissioners was appointed at the March term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, held at Adamsville, 1798.

Two members of the first Board, Henry Massie and Joseph Darlinton, met at Adamsville, June thirteenth, and adjourned until the twenty-seventh, on account of the absence of James Scott, the other member.

At the meeting on the twenty-seventh, Mr. Scott still did not put in an appearance. After appointing Mr. Darlinton Clerk of the Board, Mr. Massie and he transacted some business for the county and adjourned on the twenty-eighth, to meet at Manchester August 9, 1788. Mr. Scott took his seat at this meeting. The Board held its meetings thereafter at Manchester until March session, 1799, when the Board met at Washington, where it held its meetings until the location of the county seat at West Union, in 1804.

First Entry on Journal.

Territory of the United States, Northwest Territory, Adams County, S. P.

At the Court of General Quarter Sessions held for the county aforesaid, March term, 1798, the following appointments were made:

Commissioners.

James Scott, Henry Massie, and Joseph Darlinton.

Assessors.

Simon Reeder, Cedar Hill Township.
Aaron Moore, Manchester Township.
Noble Grimes, Iron Ridge Township.
James Edeson, Union Township.
Thomas Dick, Scioto Township.
John Watts, Upper Township.

Collectors.

Adamsville, June 27, 1798.

Joseph Darlinton appointed Clerk to the Board of Commissioners.

The following persons were appointed Collectors for the several townships in the county:

David Mitchell, Union Township.

John B. Genett, Upper Township.
 Stephen Beach, Iron Ridge Township.
 Samuel Smith, Scioto Township.
 John Ellison, Manchester Township.
 William Rains, Cedar Hill Township.

First Levy.

Having calculated the public debts and demands of this county, we find it necessary for defraying the expenses of building the county jail agreeable to the plan of the Court of Common Pleas at their last session, as well as all other expenses which have or may be brought against the county, to levy the sum of two thousand four hundred dollars on the several townships in this county.

Manchester, August 9, 1798.

James Scott, Esq., being appointed Commissioner by the Court of General Quarter Sessions, held at March term, this day exhibited a certificate of his qualifications, and took his seat.

First Tax Refunder.

Manchester, Sept. 7, 1798.

It appeared to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that John Crawford, of Iron Ridge Township, who was taxed as a single man, is married, and that his property is taxed to, and paid by his son, Moses Crawford; ordered to refund the money.

Allowances of Accounts.

Samuel Harris, Constable and guard, for taking Patrick Creighton, prisoner, from Chillicothe to Manchester...	\$19 91 2-3
Ditto, for taking Jacob Folen as above.....	34 96
Ditto, for taking Thomas Thompson as above.....	36 00
Thomas McDonald, Constable, for guarding Hugh McDill from Chillicothe to Manchester.....	22 41
John Barrett, Sheriff and guard, for taking Hugh McDill to Cincinnati, etc	38 50
Josiah Stout, Constable, for taking Peter Walker prisoner...	3 11
Sundry guards for keeping Hugh McDill.....	20 25
William Morrison, John Davidson, and Jessie Wetherington, for guarding Hugh McDill, each one day.....	2 19

Manchester, August 11, 1798.

Received the returns from the assessors of the different townships as follows:

Scioto Township	\$412 87
Iron Ridge Township	179 10
Manchester Township	155 74
Union Township	147 36
Cedar Hill Township	52 69
Upper Township	17 18
	<hr/>
	\$964 94

Sum appropriated on June 27, by the Commissioners and Assessors to be levied on the county, \$2,400.00. Balance, \$1,435.06.

Court of Appeals appointed to be held at Manchester on the seventh day of September next.

Notice to Assessors and Collectors.

Washington, March 30, 1799.

Drew advertisements to be set up in the most public places in each township, requesting all persons who had business to transact with the Board of Commissioners, to attend at Washington on the twenty-ninth day of May next, and required the punctual attendance of each assessor at that time and place. Also notified the collectors of '98, that if they did not appear on that day and settle up their respective balances, they could not expect any longer indulgence.

First Fee Fixed for Sheriff.

Sheriff's fee for serving each grand jury, established at three dollars each court.

Jos. Darlinton received \$36.99 for services as Clerk of Commissioners, one year.

Washington, January 2, 1800.

The Commissioners thought proper to advertise the burning of the jail on Friday night, the twenty-seventh of December last, and offering a reward of two hundred dollars in order to find out the incendiaries. In consequence thereof, wrote five advertisements. James Edison, Clerk of Board.

Joseph Kerr appointed Clerk of Board of Commissioners for one year.

First Seals.

William Jennings presented his account for making seals and press for the county, amounting to \$25.00 for which sum an order is granted.

First Allowance for Wolf Scalps.

George Harper presented the certificate of Thomas Kirker, Esq., for having killed an old wolf, agreeable to law, for which he is allowed the sum of \$1.25.

Isaac Wamsley, 5 wolves.....	\$6 25
Jonathan Wamsley, 1 wolf.....	1 25
Christopher Wamsley, 1 wolf.....	1 25
Jacob Utt, 1 wolf.....	1 25
John Pollock, 1 wolf.....	1 25
Daniel Bayless, 1 wolf.....	1 25
Robt. Wright, 2 wolves.....	2 50
Jno. Wright, 1 wolf.....	1 25
Jno. Beckman, 1 wolf.....	1 25

Resignation and Appointment.

Washington, November 17, 1801.

Jos. Kerr, Secretary, and one of the Board of Commissioners, resigned on the seventeenth of November, 1801.

Jno. Beasley appointed Commissioner December 10, 1801.

George Gordon appointed Secretary to the Board.

Two Dollars Each for Wolf Scalps.

Washington, December 18, 1801.

Jesse Cain presented the certificate of Jos. Moore that he killed a grown wolf, and an order is issued for two dollars.

Cornelius Cain, 1 old wolf.....	\$2 00
Chris Beekman, 1 old wolf.....	2 00
Jno. Pollock, 1 old wolf.....	2 00
Robt. Bennett, 3 old wolves.....	6 00
Jno. Brewer, 3 old wolves.....	6 00
Wm. Creel, 1 old wolf.....	2 00
Jas Lawson, 1 young wolf.....	1 25

Rent for Court House.

Washington, March 8, 1802.

Noble Grimes & Co. presented an order of the Court for the house, fuel and candles, attendance amounting to \$6.00, and the Commissioners concluding the order did not come properly before the Board, referred the order again to the Court for their decision, being of the opinion that it ought to be \$10.00.

Sheriff Made Collector.

Washington, September 11, 1801.

Nathan Ellis, Esq., was qualified as the Collector of the county taxes, for the year 1801, and was furnished with a duplicate thereof, which amounts to \$1,262.97½.

First Order Issued to Clerk of Courts.

Washington, March 15, 1800.

George Gordon obtained an order on the Treasurer for \$43.37, for his services as Clerk of the Court from September session, 1797, to September session, 1798, inclusive.

Collector Exonerated.

August 11, 1800.

Stephen Cary, Collector of Union Township, has also made to appear that Joseph Darlinton is unable to pay his tax, he is therefore exonerated in the sum of twelve and one-half cents.

Court House Rent.

Noble Grimes, Esq., presented two accounts for his furnishing house room for four terms of court, also repairing court house, \$40.00 and \$5.00.

Prosecuting Attorney Fees.

September 8, 1801.

William Creighton, Esq., presented the certificate of the Court that he prosecuted the pleas for the county at September session, 1801, and was allowed the sum of \$15.00.

Francis Taylor, Esq., presented the certificate of the court that he prosecuted the pleas of the county, at June sessions, 1801, and was allowed \$15.00.

Jailor and Court Crier.

December 18, 1801.

John Stevenson, jailor, presented his account as Crier of the Court at September term, four days, and attending the stray pen one day, Crier of the Court at December term, one day, and attending on the stray pen one day, amounting to \$7.00.

Prosecutor's Fees.

June 1, 1802.

Thomas Scott, Esq., presented the certificate of the court for prosecuting the pleas of the United States in behalf of the county at March term, amounting to \$15.00.

Grimes' Rent.

June 1, 1802.

The account of Noble Grimes & Co. was returned from the court with a certificate that he was entitled to \$10.00 for the use of his house, etc., at the December sessions, 1801.

Survey of County Lines.

June 1, 1802.

James Stevenson presented an account for running the line between Ross, Clermont and Adams Counties, amounting to \$65.50.

Wolf scalps raised to \$3.00 each in 1802.

Sheriff Lodwick, Tax Collector.

July 6, 1802.

John Lodwick was appointed Collector of the county rates and levies for the year 1802, and at his own offer bid to collect at \$5.47 per \$100.

Jailor's Fees.

John Stevenson presented the certificate of the Clerk of the Court of General Quarter Sessions at June term, 1802, certifying that John Stevenson was allowed \$20.00 as jailor for the year last passed, which certificate was protested, and appeal granted at the request of said John Stevenson.

Duplicates.

Washington, September, 16, 1802.

The Commissioners order the Secretary to immediately make out the duplicate for the tax of 1802, in which duplicate he must put the tax of the town property and Cedar Hill Township agreeable to the rates of 1801, as the appraisers neglected to make a return of that year and to

take bond and security of the Collector for the true collection and paying over the same.

Peter Shoemaker presented an account for taking care of a poor person farmed out to him, and was allowed \$50.00, agreeable to his account as filed.

Peter Platter, for taking care of Moses Massie, a poor person, while sick, was allowed \$31.50.

Allowances for Wolf Scalps, March, 1803.

Edmund Wade, 2 wolf scalps.....	\$6 00
John Bailes, 1 wolf scalp.....	3 00
Andrew Clemmer, 3 wolf scalps.....	9 00
Daniel White, 1 wolf scalp.....	3 00
William Wade, 1 wolf scalp.....	3 00
Peter Wycoff, 1 wolf scalp.....	3 00
Joseph Shepherd, 1 wolf scalp.....	3 00
Daniel Collier, 2 wolf scalps.....	6 00
Isaac Smith, 5 young ones.....	7 50
George Hise, 1 wolf scalp.....	3 00
Thomas Tong, 1 wolf scalp.....	3 00
William Pittinger, 1 wolf scalp.....	3 00
Jonathan Wamsley, 1 wolf scalp.....	3 00
Peter Shoemaker, 1 wolf scalp.....	3 00
John Strickler, 3 wolf scalps.....	9 00
William Russell, 1 wolf scalp.....	3 00
James Milligan, 1 wolf scalp.....	3 00
Soloman Froman, 1 wolf scalp.....	3 00
Peter Bakus, 1 wolf scalp.....	3 00
John Walling, 1 wolf scalp.....	3 00

Panther Scalps.

Phillip Lewis, Jr., 2 panther scalps.....	\$6 00
William Duduit, 1 panther scalp.....	3 00
Elijah Rinker, 1 panther scalp.....	3 00

Branding Irons.

William Jennings produced the certificate of the court allowing him \$14.00 for a set of branding irons for the use of the county.

Election Boxes.

John Mitchell presented a certificate from the court allowing him for four election boxes, \$14.70.

Estrays.

Four head of neat cattle taken up by me some time in January, 1801, were claimed on the tenth of September ensuing by Thomas Young, living in Hamilton County, waters of Little Miami, twentieth of September, 1802.
David Bradford.

These are to certify that a cow and calf taken up by me last February have been claimed by and proven to be the property of Mary Harrison, of Kentucky, August 26, 1802.
David Edie.

I do certify that a bright bay mare taken up by me, is this day restored to the owner, Henry Andrews, living in South Bend Township, Hamilton County. Given under my hand this ninth day of August, 1802.
Geo. Hutton.

John Lodwick, Sheriff, exhibited a receipt from the Treasurer for \$30.25, it being the net proceeds of an estray mare sold by the said Lodwick, which was taken up by Thos. Grimes.

Tax Levy.

Ordered that the tax for the present year be laid to the extent of the law.

John Lodwick appointed Collector for 1803 at a commission of six per cent.

Court Prosecutor.

December 10, 1803.

Levin Belt, \$15.00 for prosecuting on behalf of State at December term.

County Seat Commissioners.

December 10, 1803.

Isaac Davis, John Evans and James Menary, Commissioners, who, in obedience to law, viewed the county in order to report to the Legislature the most eligible situation for the seat of justice for this county, had their amounts exhibited and were allowed \$49.00.

First Meeting Held at West Union.

West Union, June 11, 1804.

Nathaniel Beasley, Moses Baird and Robt. Simpson this day produced certificates of their being duly elected Commissioners of Adams County, and also of their being duly qualified according to law, and took their seats. Jos. Darlinton appointed Clerk to Board.

New Townships Established.

June 23, 1817.

Monroe Township established.

December 2, 1817.

Liberty Township cut off of the north end of Sprigg.

February 25, 1818.

Scott Township cut off of the north end of Wayne Township.

March 10, 1828.

Franklin Township cut off of the north side of Meigs Township.

County Strong Box.

January 6, 1830.

Ordered that the County Auditor and County Treasurer procure a strong chest to be lined and bound with iron, for securing the funds in the county treasury.

Sheriff's Office.

October 3, 1831.

Andrew Ellison allowed \$12.00 for rent of house for Sheriff's office one year.

First Infirmary.

March, 1837.

The Commissioners purchased the farm of G. L. Compton on Beasley's Fork, of 211 acres, for \$2,000.00, for a poor farm.

Maysville and Zanesville Turnpike Subscription.

November 10, 1838.

After weighing the subject, the Commissioners of Adams County subscribe to the Zanesville & Maysville Turnpike Road Company \$8,000.00, which sum is to be obtained from the Bank of West Union when called on at a rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and is not to be called for until the year 1840.

Scrip Issued.

December 8, 1840.

The Commissioners of Adams County have come to the conclusion to issue Adams County scrip for the special benefit of the Zanesville and Maysville Turnpike Road Company, to the amount of \$8,000.00, in the following manner: \$1,500.00 in one year, \$1,500.00 more in eighteen months, \$2,500.00 in two years, and \$2,500.00 in three years, all bearing legal interest from the issue until paid.

Old Market House.

March 1, 1841.

The Commissioners have come to the conclusion to have the market house of said county cleared out and kept clean and free henceforth from fodder, hay, oats, or straw of any kind and every kind.

June 6, 1844.

The Board then proceeded to assess the tax on the practicing attorneys and physicians in Adams County as follows, to-wit:

ATTORNEYS—Tiffin Township.

Geo. Collings, \$4; James Armstrong, \$1; Nelson Barrere, \$5; Joseph McCormick, \$2.

PHYSICIANS—Tiffin Township.

Dr. T. M. Sprague, \$2; Dr. Clark, \$2; Dr. W. F. Wilson, \$2.

Sprigg Township.

Dr. W. R. Robinson, \$2; Dr. Stableton, \$2; Dr. D. McConaha, \$1.

Meigs Township.

Dr. Sever Little, \$1; Dr. Eph Wheaton, \$1.

Green Township.

Dr. T. M. Wood, \$2; Dr. John Evans, \$2; Dr. J. M. Tweed, \$2.

Jefferson Township.

Dr. Daniel Burley, \$0.50; Dr. Daniel Peggs, \$2.

Franklin Township.

Dr. W. G. Johnson, \$1; Dr. William Shields, \$2; Dr. Wm. Holderness, \$2.

Winchester Township.

Dr. N. D. Thompson, \$1.50; Dr. Abraham Baker, \$1; Dr. A. C. Lewis, \$2.

Resolution of Censure.

March 4, 1850.

The Commissioners adopted the following resolution, to-wit:

Resolved, that the County Commissioners of the county of Adams are opposed to the enactment of the proposed law providing for the sale of the Maysville and Zanesville Turnpike road, as a gross act of injustice to the people of the county, and hereby respectfully but firmly remonstrate against the same.

Resolved, that the Auditor be directed to forward an authenticated copy of the foregoing resolution to our member of the House of Representatives, to be by him presented to that body.

Oliver Township.

March 8, 1853.

Oliver Township established. Cut off of Wayne and Scott. First election held at the house of W. B. Brown near Unity. Was named in honor of John Oliver, of Meigs Township.

Jail.

March 3, 1858.

The stone work of the jail and Sheriff's residence was let to William Killen for \$994.50. The completion of the building to Rape & Moore for \$2,498.00.

Manchester Township.

March 3, 1858.

Manchester Township established from Sprigg Township. Composed of Manchester Corporation and Manchester S. S. D.

November 16, 1858.

The Commissioners appointed William E. Hopkins Clerk of Courts to fill vacancy occasioned by death of A. C. Robe.

Plans for Infirmary.

March 8, 1859.

A. W. Wood, of Aberdeen, paid \$40.00 for making plans and specifications of county infirmary.

West Union Incorporated.

December 5, 1859.

A petition to incorporate West Union was presented by J. K. Billings et al. Remonstrance presented by G. D. Darlinton et al.

December 6, 1859.

Petition to incorporate West Union granted.

Arms, Etc., for First Regiment.

September 3, 1861.

E. P. Evans presented a bill for J. R. Cockerill and I. H. De Bruin for \$30.00 cash paid by them for transporting arms and accoutrements from Columbus, Ohio, to this county for use of the First Regiment, First Brigade, Fifth Division, O. V. M., which was allowed. Also a bill for \$63.00 for repairing old arms, which was not allowed.

County Lunatic Asylum.

April 25, 1863.

The contract for building a county lunatic asylum was let to A. L. Lloyd for \$398.00, to be built on infirmary grounds.

Morgan Raid Claims.

September 7, 1863.

Allowed William E. Hopkins \$50.00 and Mrs. Ann Marlatt \$60.00 for boarding men and horses during the Morgan Raid.

Commissioners' Contest.

December 7, 1863.

The Commissioners met pursuant to law. Present: Jos. R. Stevenson, John Pennywitt, and J. C. Milligan, the latter two claiming the same seat. In consequence of the Commissioners being unable to agree as to who constituted the Board, they adjourned until tomorrow.

[John Pennywitt obtained the seat as Commissioner, but the record does not state how.—Ed.]

Army Substitute Brokers.

February 6, 1865.

This day the Commissioners of said county appointed L. E. Cox and Smith Grimes to act as agents for the different townships of this county, to procure substitutes, etc., in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, passed at the present session, restricting and legalizing substitute brokerage.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC ROADS AND HIGHWAYS

The First Public Highway—The Kyte Fork Road—The Roads to Ellis' Ferry—The Whiskey Road—Zane's Trace from Treber's Tavern to Tod's Crossing.

The first public road surveyed and established in Adams County was the old post road over that portion of Zane's Trace from opposite Limestone or Maysville on the Ohio River to the north line of the county near the Sinking Spring. This road, however, was established under authority of Hamilton County, in 1796, the year preceding the organization of Adams County. It was known by the name of Zane's road, the Limestone road, and the Limestone and Chillicothe road, and is as variously designated in the early road records of Adams County. Afterwards the "New State Road," as it was called, was laid out over the same general line, but so changed and altered in many parts as to form a new road. The most notable change was that beginning at the old ford of Brush Creek where the Sproull bridge now spans that stream. Here the new State road crossed the creek and passed by the way of the Steam Furnace and intersected the old Chillicothe road to the east of Locust Grove. In later years the Maysville and Zanesville turnpike was constructed along the general route of the old post road over Zane's Trace before mentioned, passing through Bradyville, Bentonville, West Union, Dunkinsville, Dunbarton, Palestine, Locust Grove, and Sinking Springs.

Under the Territorial Government the Court of Quarter Sessions heard petitions, granted views, and ordered surveys for the location of public roads; and upon proper hearing ordered or refused the establishment and record of such roads. The early records of this court disclose the fact that all roads petitioned for were granted without reference to the number of petitioners or their place of residence in the county. But after settlements began to dot the valleys of the water courses throughout the county, and rivalry between them was aroused for improved roads to the county seat or principal market points, the Court acted with much formality and great deliberation in the establishment of these public highways.

The first step in the establishment of a public road was the filing of a proper petition praying for the granting of such improvement, subscribed by more than twelve resident freeholders of the county. After a second reading of the petition, if there was no remonstrance against the proposed road, viewers were appointed and a survey of the route ordered; after the report of the viewers and surveyors, if favorable to the petitioners, and there still being no remonstrance filed, the Court, after due consideration, would order the establishment of the road as a public highway, and a record of the same made by the Clerk of the Court.

All the early roads in the county began at some one of the many ferries across the Ohio River and extended into the interior to settlements on Brush Creek, Eagle Creek, Red Oak, Scioto Brush Creek, the Scioto River, or to intersect Zane's Trace leading to the settlements on Paint Creek. There was but one east and west road across the county, other than the roads from Logan's Gap to Ellis' Ferry, and from Manchester via Washington to Alexandria, at the mouth of the Scioto, and that one was established in 1799 from Manchester to the settlement made by Capt. Feagins near where Georgetown in Brown County is now situated. There was a trail thence to Williamsburg and the settlements on the Miami. This excepts the post route from Chillicothe to Cincinnati, which passed through the old town of New Market and territory at that time within the limits of Adams County.

At the organization of the county in September, 1797, the following orders with reference to public roads were made by the Court:

"Upon petition of sundry persons the Court admit and order a road laid out from Manchester to the east fork of Eagle Creek (in the vicinity of the Kirker settlement) and appoint Joseph Kerr, surveyor, and William Hannah and Daniel Robbins, reviewers."

"On petition of sundry persons the Court admit and order a road laid out from Manchester to the land opposite the mouth of Bull Creek, to take the bottom from Lawson's road. Andrew Ellison, surveyor, Adam Pennyweight and William McGarry, reviewers."

"On the petition of sundry persons the Court order a road laid out from Manchester to the Lick Fork to where it meets the Limestone road, from thence to the crossing of Brush Creek, and appoint Andrew Ellison, surveyor, and Robert Ellison and Joseph Eyler, reviewers."

"The Court order a road laid out from Ohio Brush Creek where the Limestone road crosses it to Chillicothe. Duncan McArthur, surveyor (afterwards Governor of Ohio), and Henry Abrams and William Carr, reviewers."

"The Court order and allow a road laid out from Nathaniel Massie's mill to Joseph Collier's on Scioto Brush Creek. Benjamin Lewis, surveyor; James Williams and Hector Murphy, reviewers."

No more roads were granted until the June session of the court in 1798, when the following entry was ordered: "On petition of sundry persons for a road from the mouth of Brush Creek to Adamsville, granted."

At this session of the court the road from Manchester to the Rock House (Ellison's) on Lick Fork was established and made a matter of record. This road began at a beech tree at the upper end of Manchester, crossed Island Creek, continuing in a northerly course to Killinstown; thence crossing Lick Fork at the town of Waterford; whole distance, twenty miles.

Parmenus Washburn, viewing, seven days.

Lazeleer Swim, viewing, five days.

Joseph Kerr, surveying and plotting, five days.

Caleb Wells and Edward Wells each, chain carriers, four days.

The Court appointed Joseph Collins and Simon Shoemaker, supervisors of this road.

The Court also ordered at this session a road laid out from Capt. Brook's road (which began at the river five miles above Ellis' Ferry) to Ellis' Ferry opposite Limestone, and also a road from Manchester to Henry Moore's mill

Adams County at this date included what is now Ross County, and the record shows that the Court ordered a road laid out from the Falls of Paint Creek, afterwards known as "the Falls road," to *Ellis' road near John Shepherd's on Brush Creek, and appointed Duncan McArthur, surveyor, and Daniel Hare and John Brown, viewers.

At the December session, 1798, the return of the survey of the road from Adamsville to the Scioto, whole distance from the court house twenty-four miles, was made and the plat ordered recorded. William Russell, surveyor.

The following quaint record was ordered at the March session, 1799:

"The Court order that the road leading from Manchester to Scioto Brush Creek shall be altered around David Lovejoy's fence not to exceed ten rods until it intersects James Naylor's line, and then with his line until it intersects the old road."

John Edgington, brother of Asahel Edgington, who was killed by the Indians on Lick Fork, and Edward Thomas were appointed viewers of a road from Osler's or Beasley's Ferry below Limestone to St. Clairsville, now Decatur in Brown County.

A road was granted beginning at John Shepherd's crossing of Brush Creek, extending along the Falls road (Falls of Paint Creek) to the Sinking Spring. Simon Shoemaker and Thomas Aeri, viewers.

The Kyte Fork Road.

The following petition could not fail to bring the Court to its senses and cause it to act immediately to relieve the "awful" condition of affairs in the Kyte Fork "vicinitude."

"The petition of the inhabitants of the east fork of Eagle Creek and the vicinitude thereof prayeth that Your Honors would grant us a survey for a highway from Edwards' Ferry, opposite Maysville, on the nearest and best ground, to the mouth of Kyte's Fork, of Eagle Creek and thence to the junction of the State road at or near the fifteen-mile tree from Maysville. Your petitioners being well aware of the necessity of a public highway being laid out on that ground for the accommodation of the public and neighborhood or settlement such highway will pass through, and more especially as Mr. Edwards by the insinuations of one or two of the inhabitants of this creek who for their own private emoluments have persuaded him to decline having the survey made agreeable to your order of the last session for laying out a highway from his ferry to the State road from the eleventh to the thirteenth mile tree, and intend superseding it by a petition for a road from Limestone to the mouth of Thomas' Run of the east fork under the head of accommodating that settlement which will open a door for carrying it on through an unknown tract of rough country and join the State road

* Ellis' road was that portion of Zane's trace which Nathan Ellis had improved at his own expense from his ferry opposite Limestone to John Shepherd's on Ohio Brush Creek now known as Fristoe's.

between Brush Creek and the Falls of Paint which if necessary would be burthensome to our inhabitants; therefore, we pray that you would grant us a survey, as we are sensible of its being the most eligible ground for the benefit of the public and this settlement as it crosses the east fork where Seth Foster is building a grist and saw mill, and also there intersects the road from Manchester to New Market, which roads will tully supply the present and future settlements, for which our most earnest desire is that you would grant our request, for which we in duty bound will ever pray." Granted, and ordered that Thomas Middleton be surveyor and Stephen Beach and R. Smith, reviewers. John Lodwick, security for costs.

At the March session, 1799, a petition was granted for a new road "on better ground and nigher way from Manchester to Killinstown, to intersect the old road near Robert Ellison's. John Barritt, surveyor: Job Dening and James Collins, reviewers. John Killin, for costs.

A road also granted from mouth of the Scioto to Lucas' Ferry (Lucasville, Scioto County). Joseph Lucas, for costs.

The road from the mouth of Thomas' Run to Limestone so greatly deplored by the "Kytelforkers" in a petition heretofore noticed, was granted at this session. John Thomas, for costs. Nathaniel Beasley, surveyor, and John "Kingsawley" (Gunsaulus) and Ellis Palmer, reviewers.

A road was petitioned for at this session from John Stinson's ferry opposite the mouth of Svcamore Creek to the town of Washington at the mouth of Brush Creek. Hector, Murphy for costs: Joseph Kerr, surveyor, and Richard Grimes and John Sherley, reviewers.

The Roads to Ellis' Ferry.

The September term, 1799, was mostly consumed in considering petitions for and remonstrances against proposed roads. James Edwards had the year previous established a ferry opposite Limestone in opposition to Nathan Ellis who had, in 1796, settled where Aberdeen now stands, and conducted a ferry and later a tavern for the accommodation of prospectors and emigrants to this portion of the Northwest Territory. After the opening of Zane's road, which terminated at Ellis', his ferry became the source of immense revenue, and as he owned the landing for some distance above and below the termination of the road, he monopolized the ferry on the Ohio side of the river, to the envy of James Edwards and John West, who owned lands fronting the river below Ellis' possessions. So these two citizens conceived the idea of getting a public road located from a point on the river bank below the lands of Ellis, and across his lands to intersect Zane's road in the rear of Ellis' landing and residence. By this means they would not only be enabled to maintain a ferry, but also to turn the traveling public from toward Ellis' to their own ferry. The following petition had been presented to the Court at the previous March session: "Your petitioners, inhabitants of Cedar Hill Township, and county aforesaid, most respectfully sheweth that the emigrants by the route of Limestone, Kentucky, to the said township and county, labor under various inconveniences in landing below the road of Nathan Ellis, Esq., which being drove down the Ohio by the current of the river as low as will be opposite to

the southwest street that leads from the house of Benjamin Sutton who occupies all the ferries in Limestone aforesaid; and that a road may be readily had from opposite said street (in Limestone) on the land of James Edwards, to run about ninety poles in the same, thence through lands of Nathan Ellis, Esq., along the hillside about twenty poles to where it will intersect the road now established. Your petitioners therefore pray that Your Worships will appoint suitable persons to view the above recited desired road and make a return of their proceedings in the same to Your Worships for confirmation, and your petitioners will ever be in duty bound, etc. Granted and ordered that Philip Lewis be surveyor, and Wm. Dunbar, and Stephen Beech, reviewers. John West, security for costs."

At this September session, as aforesaid, Judge Ellis sat as a member of the Court, and through his attorney, William Creighton, first Secretary of State of Ohio, moved the Court not to receive the return of the viewers and surveyors then filed with the Clerk of the Court, John S. Wills. But notwithstanding the protest of Judge Ellis, the Court overruled the motion. Then his attorney moved for a review of the road, which motion was granted, and Peter Shoemaker, Daniel Collier, and John Collins were appointed reviewers.

At this time the celebrated Thomas' Run road, which was a matter of contention between Ellis and Edwards and their respective adherents, was before the Court for confirmation of the survey, and the Court ordered a review of that proposed thoroughfare. The remonstrances, among other matters, allege that "there is no necessity for any such road (to Edwards' Ferry) as there is a very good road established, sixty-six feet wide, by the Court of Hamilton County, and is now opened at least twenty feet wide and made commodious for travelers and on as good ground as ever can be got through the same neighborhood and as near; and must run within a small distance of the above (Zane's) road the whole length of the way, and can never serve the public if opened, but if opened will just serve to draw the benefit of Capt. Ellis' public labor to Edwards' Ferry, which we, your petitioners, conceive to be too hard and unjust, and therefore object to the opening of the said survey, and pray that Your Honors (the petitioners for the improvement addressed the Court as "Your Worships") may appoint three disinterested men to review the above survey and make report to your next Court of General Quarter Session of the Peace whether the said survey is of public utility or not, and your petitioners in duty bound shall ever pray, etc."

Judge Ellis, or Capt. Ellis, as he was familiarly known, himself petitioned the Court with reference to the Edwards Ferry road above noticed as follows:

"To the Honorable John Beasley, John Belli and Joseph Kerr, members of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Adams, N. W. Territory:

"The petition of your petitioner humbly sheweth that whereas Your Honors were pleased to order a survey of a road beginning twenty rods below opposite Ben Sutton's ferry at Limestone and to intersect Zane's road at about 120 rods from the river which is at least twenty rods further about than the other road, and will call for a great deal of labor to make said road, and when made will be very injurious to your peti-

tioner's farm as it will deprive him of all his woodbine pasture that he has on his land that is watered, and will forever be injurious to him, and cannot accommodate the public half as well as the road that your petitioner has made through his own land and as far as twenty miles at one hundred and seventy-two dollars expense (this portion of Zane's road was also known as Ellis' road, and is frequently so referred to in the early records of the county); that your petitioner has never received any satisfaction more than the good-will of the public, and now it appears that undermining men wish to draw the benefits of my labor to their coffers. I must therefore object to the opening of the above road and pray that Your Honors may appoint three disinterested men to review the above survey and make report to your next court whether such road is of public utility or not, and your petitioner in duty bound, etc.

Nathan Ellis."

These roads were finally opened under a compromise agreement between Ellis and Edwards.

The survey of the Waterford and Killinstown road was confirmed at this session, which was as follows: Agreeable to an order of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for Adams County, at their June term, 1799, surveyed the road from the town of Waterford on the Lick Fork of Brush Creek (Old Stone Tavern) beginning at the lower street; thence south 85 east 40 poles; south 65 east 44 poles; south 51 east 52 poles; east 28 poles; south 64 east 30 poles; south 5 east 66 poles; south 10 east 120 poles; one mile; south 94 poles; south 10 west 54 poles; south 20 west 216 poles to the nine-mile tree on the Manchester road in Eyler's lane and with said road 240 poles to Killinstown. John Beasley, surveyor; John Shepherd and John Drake, assistants.

The foregoing established as a public road and ordered to be four poles wide.

At this session was presented the petition of the inhabitants of the Eagle Creek and Red Oak settlements for a road beginning at the county line between Hamilton and Adams Counties within half a mile of Poague's Ferry at the mouth of Red Oak; thence to James Creswell's mill on said creek; thence the nearest and best way to John Shepherd's horse mill; thence to a point near Indian Lick to intersect Orr's road (from his ferry at Logan's Gap) leading to the Falls of Paint Creek (passing near where the villages of Decatur and Tranquility are now situated). Abraham Shepherd, surveyor, and John Shepherd and William Dunlap, reviewers.

A road from Washington up Brush Creek to intersect the Chillicothe and Manchester road was granted upon the petition of Hosea Moore, Thomas Berkett, William Peterson, Joseph Collier, Daniel Collier, Christian Wood, Henry Moore, George Campbell, Simon Fields, John Henderson, James Carson, Jacob Tanner, S. Rost, Isaac Wamsley, Jr., Isaac Wamsley, Sr., Cornelius Williamson, Samuel Smith, Zeke Barber, Alex. Barber, Lazaleer Swim, Stephen Beach, Cynv Rusion. Isaac Wamsley for costs. Philip Lewis, surveyor. Hosea Moore and Henry Neave, assistants.

At the December session, 1799, the Court appointed Nathaniel Beasley, surveyor and Samuel Shaw and John Baldwin, assistants, to

locate a road from James Holmes' mill on the east fork of Eagle Creek to the highway leading from the mouth of Thomas' Run to Edwards' Ferry.

The Whiskey Road.

In early days the very necessary commodity, whiskey, was scarce, and to secure plenty of it, in about 1807, a party from New Market started out to cut a road through the woods to near Winchester, where a German named *Hemphill had a still-house, the fame of which had spread to the early settlers.

It was on New Year's day, 1807, that a party started from the tavern of George W. Barrere, in New Market, headed by that gentleman with his compass and Jacob-staff to locate the route for the new road. He was followed by thirty men with axes, and a barrel of Jacob Medsker's best whiskey on a pole sled drawn by a horse. Several tin cups were hung on one side of the sled and a side of bacon on the other. A boy rode the horse and for a saddle sat on a bag, the ends of which were filled with corn dodgers. A few of the force carried rifles, with which to procure any game which they should be fortunate enough to meet. Mike Moore had charge of the barrel and provisions, and carried with him his fiddle with which he made the camp lively during the evening. The whiskey barrel was nearly empty in the morning, which proved an incentive to the force to be expeditious with their work and reach a new base of supplies, where a fresh drink could be taken. On the return a barrel of Hemphill's best was placed on the sled, and the speed being greater, the larger portion of it returned to New Market. Thereafter the New Marketers had a sure road for the transportation of their favorite beverage.

At the June session, 1800, William Sprigg, for whom Sprigg Township was named, and who afterwards became a Supreme Judge of Ohio, as attorney for Israel Donalson and others, presented to the Court a petition for a road from the crossing of Elk Run to intersect the Limestone road at or near the residence of George or Isaac Edgington (near Union Church, south of Bentonville). This petition is subscribed by George Rogers, Ezekiel Rogers, Peter Bilber, Richard Roundsavill, John Rogers, Nathaniel Rogers, John Austin, Wm. L. Kenner, I. Donalson, William Morrison, John Morrison, Joseph Morrison, John Goodin and Daniel Henderson.

The following petition for a road from Shoemaker's Crossing of Brush Creek to Zane's road discloses the fact that Zane's road was as has heretofore been suggested, so "straightened and amended" as to lose its identity within a few years after the trace was blazed through Adams County. This accounts for the many conflicting claims as to its original location, by the descendants of those who lived in the county about the time of the opening of the trace, and who rely upon tradition as the foundation of their knowledge. "Your petitioners pray that a road may

* The Hemphill farm was near the present village of Newport, on George's Creek, near its junction with west fork of Ohio Brush Creek.

The above is taken from Williams' History of Highland County, and the George W. Barrere mentioned was the father of the late Nelson Barrere, a notice of whom appears in this volume under the chapter devoted to the Judiciary and Bar of Adams County.

James W. Finley, afterwards a noted divine and missionary to the Wyandotte Indians, was an associate of Barrere and a frequenter of the bar room in his tavern about the period mentioned, and was known throughout the settlement, as the "New Market Devil."

be established from Shoemaker's Crossing of Brush Creek (near Sproull's) on the nearest and best course passing Mr. Chapman's, till it intersects Zane's road and thence with the said road straightening it in many places and making such amendments thereon as may be thought necessary, to the county line. Your petitioners further pray that a road may be established from the termination of a road established by the county of Ross, leading from the Pee Pee town to the line of this county to intersect the first road asked for at the most convenient place. James Boyd, Jesse Weatherington, Abram Boyd, Joseph Van Meter, Absalom Van Meter, Seth Van Meter, Peter Shoemaker, Simon Shoemaker, John Sample, Jonathan Boyd, Samuel McDermitt, John Shirley, David McDermitt, Daniel Collier, William Ogle, Enoch Ogle, Thomas Ogle, Henry Moore, Jesse Eastburn, Joseph Collier, C. Williamson, Hosea Moore, Thos. Kirker, William Peterson, Abraham Neff, John Chapman, Adam Hatfield, Robert Ellison, James Ellison, Job Denning.

Joseph Eyler, Daniel Collier and Peter Shoemaker, viewers.

This latter road, nine miles in length, was ordered opened two rods wide at the March session, 1801, and the former, Shoemaker's ford road fifteen miles in length and four poles wide.

At the September session, 1800, the road from the twenty-mile tree to the Sinking Spring, was surveyed. The road leading from the court house in Washington to intersect the Manchester and Chillicothe road was surveyed by Hosea Moore and return thereof to court made and same read a second time. Whole distance sixteen miles, and road established four poles wide.

At the December session, 1800, the following petition was presented to the Court praying for a road from crossing of Eagle Creek at Logan's Gap to the Red Oak settlement:

"The Court of General Quarter Session of the Peace, at Washington, in and for the county of Adams, Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, before John Beasley, Moses Baird, Noble Grimes, Joseph Kerr, Thomas Kirker and John Russell, Esquires, justices assigned to keep the peace and to grant orders for highways, etc., in the county aforesaid, we, the undernamed subscribers considering the disadvantages attending those who travel through Massie Township, and the utility resulting from a good road through said county and township, unanimously solicit your approbation and commands in appointing William Stephenson, James Espey, and Mills Stephenson, Esquires, to view and make out from the crossing of Eagle Creek at Logan's Gap, the ground that shall be thought best and nighest to pass over Red Oak as nigh the river as high water will permit. Pass over our informality unnoticed. Our country is young, therefore our petitions cannot be polished by the hand of formality. December 5, 1800. Ignatius Mitchell, William Gregory, Thos. Espey, Wm. Stephenson, Gabriel Cox, Mills Stephenson, James Cresswell, John Thomas, Robert McBride, George McKinney, Samuel Creswell, John Redmond, Richard Royston, Newell Redmond, Daniel Redmond, James Stephenson, Elza Redmond. Survey granted. At the June session, 1801, said survey was returned by John Smith, Surveyor, and road ordered established from Eagle Creek at Logan's Gap to crossing of Red Oak; distance two and one-tenth miles.

At this session was read the first time, survey of the road from Holmes' Mill on the east fork of Eagle Creek to the eight-mile tree on the highway from 'Thomas' Run to Edwards' Ferry.

There was also granted at this term of the court a road from George Edwards' mill on Fishing Gut Creek, passing Col. Gutridge's settlement, and intersecting Zane's road at a white ash marked three and one-fourth miles to Ellis' Ferry. James Edwards, Willim Rains, John West, Francis Jacobs, John Gutridge, Sr., John Gutridge, Jr., Robert Miller, William Hamilton, John Dillon, George Swisher, William Patterson, Thomas Roberts, Asabel Brookover, George West, Thomas Justice, Simon Reeder, John Simpson, William Cornell, William Gollshar, Nathan Ellis.

A petition for a road to be laid out from Washington to intersect the road from Manchester to Chillicothe, at or near Killinstown, was filed at this term subscribed by the following petitioners: John Brown, John Brown, Jr., Simon Shoemaker, Peter Shoemaker, Thomas Grimes, Laz'l Swim, James Collins, Jesse Witherington, Stephen Bayless, Patrick Killin, Joseph Eyler, William Boldridge (Baldrige), Samuel Boldridge, Ben Piatt, John Boldridge, James Allison, Davison C. Clary, Thomas Mason, Job Denning, John Killin, Henry Smith, James Miller, Alex. Barber, Thomas Brown, Laid Furguson.

At the March session, 1801, a petition was filed for alteration of road from John Treber's to the twenty-seven mile tree on Zane's road.

December session, 1801. Road from Washington to William Dunbar's landing opposite Sycamore Creek. James Barritt, Surveyor; James Nailor, David Lovejoy, and Hector Murphy, viewers; John Barritt, surveyor; David Bradford, John Ellison and David Leitch, security for costs.

At same session the road from Robert Ellison's trace to John Treber's granted. "Beginning in the road already laid from Manchester to Adamsville where Robert Ellison's trace leaves the said road at the forks of Island Creek, thence through the western part of James Collins' plantation to intersect the Limestone road (Zane's) three miles and fifty poles from Treber's, the whole distance being five miles and two hundred and thirty-nine poles." John Beasley, surveyor.

Zane's Trace from Treber's Tavern to Tod's Crossing.

Zane's road from John Treber's to top of Brush Creek hill was changed as follows: from Treber's on the highlands to the old Indian ford of Brush Creek, and thence on nearest and best grounds to intersect main road at the twenty-seven-mile tree.

The survey of this road was granted upon the petition of Peter Wickerham, John Treber, Joseph Horn, Nathan Ellis, Abraham Shepherd, Samuel Swan, William Murfin, James Boyd, Abraham Boyd, Jonathan Boyd, William Boyd, Peter Platter, David Honsell, John Milligan, David Bunnell, James Bunnell, at September session, 1801.

The return of the survey was made on the eighth day of December, 1801, by John Beasley, surveyor; Jacob Treber and John Sample, chainmen. The road began at the twenty-one-mile tree near Treber's and thence as follows: North 60 east 60 poles; north 120 poles; north 20 east 734 poles; north 47 east 66 poles; north 82 east 60 poles; north

42 east 106 poles; north 54 west 34 poles at Tod's old crossing of Brush Creek; north 34 east 194 poles; north 69 east 46 poles; north 33 east 510 poles; to the said road again at or near the twenty-seven-mile tree. The whole length of the above mentioned road is six miles; width established, thirty feet.

The Court order and appoint David Edie, John Mehaffey and Benjamin Grace, viewers, and Nathaniel Beasley, surveyor, of a road from Limestone to county (Clermont) line. James Edwards, John West and Seth Foster, for costs.

James Naylor, Zed. Markland and Zephaniah Wade, reviewers, and John Barrett, surveyor, of road from Donalson's Creek to Washburn's Mill. Adam Pennywait, David Lovejoy, and Zeph Wade, for costs.

Charles Osler, Joseph Stewart, and William Middleton, viewers; James Stephenson, surveyor, of road from opposite Sutton's Ferry at Limestone to the Buffalo crossings. James Edwards, John West and George Edwards, for costs.

David Edie, Joseph Washburn, and Parmenus Washburn, viewers, and Israel Donalson, surveyor, of a road from Manchester to New Market. Joseph Darlinton, Nathaniel Beasley, and Needham Perry, security for costs.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE EARLY TAVERNS AND OLD INNS

The First Tavern at Manchester—Pioneer Tavern Keepers—A Wayside Inn—Observations of a Traveler.

There were no settlements made outside the stockade at the Three Islands in the territory from which Adams County was formed before the autumn of 1795. But early in the year following the tide of emigration set in so strong that cabins were erected and clearings were made along all the principal streams in the interior. The mouth of the Scioto, the vicinity of Brush Creek Island, Manchester, Ellis' Ferry, opposite Maysville and Logan's Gap, near the mouth of Eagle Creek, were the principal gateways through which the pioneers entered this portion of the Territory. Of these, Manchester at the Three Islands, and Alexandria at the mouth of the Scioto were the principal entrance-ways. And at these towns were opened the first taverns of the county. They were rude log structures not arranged with the view of contributing to the comfort of guests, but only for the purpose of furnishing shelter from the elements, and a simple fare to appease hunger. At most of these early taverns whiskey was sold, and many of them became the resort of the idlers and rowdies in the vicinity. George Sample, who settled on Ohio Brush Creek at the mouth of Soldier's Run, in writing to the *Western Pioneer* in 1842, with reference to his first visit to Adams County in 1797, among other things concerning Manchester, says:

The First Tavern at Manchester.

"There were fifteen to twenty cabins at Manchester, one of which was called a tavern. It was at least a grogshop. There were about a dozen visitors at the tavern, and as the landlord was a heyday, well-met tippler with the rest, they appointed me to assist the landlady in making eggnog. I was inexperienced in the art, but I made out to suit them very well. I put about a dozen eggs in a large bowl, and after beating, or rather stirring the eggs up a little, I added about a pound of sugar and a little milk to this mass; I then filled the bowl up with whiskey, and set it on the table; and they sat about the table and sipped it with spoons. Tumblers or glasses of any sort had not then come in fashion." This tavern was conducted by John McGate, an Irishman, who with his good wife Katy were noted characters in the pioneer days of Manchester. The early Court records tell the story of many broils and fisticuffs at McGate's in which the landlord and landlady were participants. One James Dunbar, school-master, seems to have given much time to the "manly art," in and about this resort from the num-

ber of "mills" reported to the Court in which he is alleged to have taken a principal part. In fact the grand jury report of that day would be incomplete without the familiar return: "We do present James Dunbar and William Hannah for beating and abusing John McGate and wife." Or, "We do find a bill against Catherine McGate for a breach of the peace on the body of James Dunbar."

Pioneer Tavern Keepers.

At the sitting of the first Court of Quarter Sessions at Manchester in 1797, Samuel Stoops, John McGate and Job Denning each petitioned the Court for a recommendation to the Governor for a tavern license, and their petitions were granted, "to keep tavern in the town of Manchester." At the same time John Pollock was given a recommendation for a tavern license in the town of Alexandria at the mouth of the Scioto. In June, 1798, William Keggs and Benjamin Goodin, and in September of that year, Peter Mowry, were each licensed to keep tavern at Manchester. These and Daniel Robbins (residence not known) were the first licensed tavern keepers in Adams County. As the settlements began to dot the valleys in the interior, and traces were blazed and roads cut through the forests to them, "the wayside inns" were opened for the accommodation of the traveling public. The earliest of these was kept by James January on the Limestone and Chillicothe road (Zane's Trace) in the valley just to the west of where West Union now stands, on what is known as the Swearingen farm. This house was opened in 1798, and licensed early in 1800. In the latter part of the year, 1798, John Hessler opened a tavern at Alexandria, and William Faulkner began to entertain travelers at the mouth of Brush Creek. The next tavern in the interior was that opened by John Trebar in the latter part of 1798 or early in the year 1799. When George Sample made his first trip over Zane's Trace in 1797, he noted the fact that but two houses were on the trace from the vicinity of where West Union now stands to Chillicothe—Trebar's on Lick Fork, and one at the Sinking Spring, Wilcoxon's. But neither of these was at that time places of public entertainment. In 1800, David Bradford was licensed to keep a tavern at the town of Washington, the new county seat; and about the same date Noble Grimes opened a place of public entertainment there. In this year George Edgington, father-in-law of William Leedom, who for many years conducted the house, opened a tavern near Bentonville. This afterwards became one of the noted old inns of the county. It is a large two-story, hewed log structure, now weatherboarded, and in a very good state of preservation. It is pleasantly situated among great spreading elms and locusts, just to the south of Bentonville on the old Limestone road, and is at present the private residence of Henry Gaffin who married a granddaughter of William Leedom.

In 1801 a petition was presented to the Court recommending Peter Wickerham as a "civil citizen and very worthy of the character of inn-keeper," and that "he lives on such a part of the road as requires some person to officiate in that capacity." "Granted at four dollars a year." This was the old tavern so long kept by Mr. Wickerham at Palestine between Locust Grove and Peebles on the Limestone road, or Zane's Trace as it was first known. The old brick tavern, the first of the kind

in the county, is still standing and is the residence of Jacob Wickerham.

In this year, also, Richard Harrison, at the town of Waterford near the mouth of Lick Fork, and Joseph Van Meter, at Zane's crossing of Brush Creek, petitioned for and were granted license to keep houses of public entertainment at their respective residences.

There was great rivalry among these tavern keepers in the new towns like Manchester, Alexandria, Washington, Killinstown and Waterford where two or more taverns were kept, and the landlords each manifested much bitterness of spirit toward his rivals in business. As one of many instances illustrative of this fact, the following is cited:

"To the Honorable Court of Adams County: Whereas, a certain Christian Bottleman, of Alexandria, has for almost two years followed the practice of selling spiritous liquors by the quart and pint, and of late by the half pint, I had it in contemplation to inform on said Bottelman last court but was unable by sickness, and am so at this time, but I thought it not improper to make this kind of information; and if the Court think proper to bring the offender to justice, the fact can be proved by calling on Joshua Parrish who will be at court, etc. I think it hard that the said Bottelman should take away the privilege that I purchased at the rate of seventeen and a half dollars per year." From your humble servant,

William Russell.

"Alexandria, December 5, 1801."

About this date John Scott was keeping tavern also at Alexandria, and John Killin was licensed as a tavern keeper at Adamsburg, better known as Killinstown. A few years later the Bradford Hotel at West Union, The Stone House on Lick Fork, Horn's Hotel at Locust Grove, and Ammen's near the county line on the "old trace," Sample's on Brush Creek, Allen's (old stone house) and Treber's on Lick Fork, became noted stopping places for travelers over the old stage route from Maysville to Chillicothe. These and some others will be further noticed in the township histories.

A Wayside Inn.

"As ancient is this hostelry
As any in the land may be,
Built in the old Colonial day
When men lived in a grander way,
With ample hospitality;
A kind of old Hobgoblin Hall
Now somewhat fallen to decay
With weather stains upon the wall,
And stairways worn, and crazy doors,
And creaking and uneven floors
And chimneys huge and tiled and tall."

"A region of repose it seems,
A place of slumber and of dreams
Remote among the wooden hills!
For there no noisy railway speeds
Its torch-race scattering smoke and gleeds,
But noon and night the panting teams
Stop under the great oaks, that throw
Tangles of shade and light below
On roofs and doors, and window sills"



The above view of the old Treber Inn built by John Treber, in 1798, was recently made for this volume. It stands on the left bank of Lick Fork, fronting the Old Limestone road, about five miles to the northeast of West Union. The main building is constructed of hewed logs weatherboarded, while the large kitchen and dining room to the rear is of stone quarried in the immediate vicinity. With the exception of Bradford's in West Union, this is the most celebrated of the "old inns" yet standing. Soon after the erection of this building, there was swung from a huge post near the highway, the inviting sign—"Traveler's Entertainment"—which swayed to and fro at the caprice of the winds for more than half a century. This old inn sheltered many distinguished guests in the days of the old stage line from Maysville to Wheeling. Here General Jackson and party warmed and refreshed themselves when he was on his way to be inaugurated President after his election in 1828. Here Thomas H. Benton, Henry Clay and scores of prominent characters from the southwest have sipped and praised "Mother Treber's most excellent coffee" while eating the "finest biscuits ever baked." *"Mother Treber" as she was familiarly known, was very proud of the reputation she had acquired of making the "best coffee" and "finest biscuits" anywhere to be had. On one occasion some noted guests were present at table, and had purposely refrained from praising the coffee and biscuits to annoy Mother Treber who had bestowed extra care in the preparation of that portion of the meal. After waiting for the accustomed word of praise and not having received it, she ventured to remark that the meal was not to her liking and offered some apology. A guest more daring than the others replied that the meal was very satisfactory with the exception of the coffee and biscuits; whereupon came the impetuous retort "you never tasted finer coffee nor eat better biscuits, for I prepared them myself."

A few rods to the southeast of this old inn, at the roadside, stands an elm tree near which it is said Asahel Edgington was killed by the Indians in 1793, a full account of which occurrence appears elsewhere under the chapter devoted to "Adventures and Conflicts with the Indians."

Some fifty or sixty rods to the northeast of the house, in a field near the roadside, is the grave of Zachariah Moon, a member of a Kentucky regiment in the war of 1812, who died here and was buried by his comrades when returning home after the close of the war.

In 1825 John Treber removed to a farm in the vicinity, and his son Jacob Treber took charge of the old tavern and conducted it until about the time of the Civil War. William Treber, his son, now resides here.

Observations of a Traveler.

In August, 1807, Dr. F. Cumming, while touring the western country, traveled afoot across Adams County along the old stage line from Ellis' Ferry (Aberdeen) to the Sinking Springs; and thence to Chillicothe. The following interesting notes are taken from his "Sketches of a Tour:"

"Thursday, Friday and Saturday, I was employed in rambling about the woods, exploring and examining a tract of land, of a thou-

* Wife of Jacob Treber, son of John Treber, the pioneer.

sand acres, in the State of Ohio, which I had purchased when in Europe last year, and which had been the principal cause of my present tour. As it was only six miles from Maysville, I crossed the Ohio and went to it on foot. I had expected to find a mere wilderness, as soon as I should quit the high road, but to my agreeable surprise, I found my land surrounded on every side by fine farms, some of them ten years settled, and the land itself, both in quality and situation, not exceeded by any in this fine country. The population was also astonishing for the time of the settlement, which a muster of the militia, while I was there, gave me an opportunity of knowing—there being reviewed a battalion of upwards of five hundred effective men, most expert in the use of the rifle, belonging to the district of ten miles square.

"And now I experienced amongst these honest and friendly farmers real hospitality, for they vied with each other in lodging me at their houses, and in giving me a hearty and generous welcome to their best fare. Robert Simpson, from New Hampshire, and Daniel Kerr and Thomas Gibson, from Pennsylvania, shall ever be entitled to my grateful remembrance. I had no letters of introduction to them, I had no claims on their hospitality, other than what any other stranger ought to have; but they were farmers, and had not acquired those contracted habits, which I have observed to prevail very generally amongst the traders in this part of the world.

"On Saturday, I returned to Ellis' Ferry, opposite Maysville, to give directions for my baggage being sent after me by stage to Chillicothe.

"On the bank of the Ohio, I found Squire Ellis seated on a bench under the shade of two locust trees, with a table, pen and ink, and several papers, holding a Justice's Court, which he does every Saturday. Seven or eight men were sitting on the bench with him, awaiting his awards in their several cases. When he had finished, which was soon after I had taken a seat under the same shade, one of the men invited the Squire to drink with them, which he consenting to, some whiskey was provided from Landlord Powers', in which all parties made a libation to peace and justice. There was something in the scene so primitive and so simple, that I could not help enjoying it with much satisfaction.

"I took up my quarters for the night at Powers' who is an Irishman from Ballibay in the county of Monaghan. He pays Squire Ellis eight hundred dollars per annum for his tavern, fine farm and ferry. He and his wife were very civil, attentive, and reasonable in their charges, and he insisted much on lending me a horse to carry me the first six miles over a hilly part of the road to Robinson's tavern, but I declined his kindness, and on Sunday morning, the ninth of August, after taking a delightful bath in the Ohio, I quitted its banks. I walked on towards the northeast along the main post and stage road seventeen miles to West Union.—the country becoming gradually more level as I receded from the river, but not quite so rich in soil and timber.

"The road was generally well settled, and the woods between the settlements were alive with squirrels, and all the variety of woodpeckers with their beautiful plumage, which in one species is little inferior to that of the bird of Paradise, so much admired in the East Indies.

"I stopped at twelve miles at the house of Squire Leedom, an intelligent and agreeable man, who keeps a tavern, and is a justice of the peace. I chose bread and butter, eggs and milk for breakfast, for which I tendered a quarter of a dollar, the customary price, but he would receive only the half of that sum, saying, that even that amount was too much. Such instances of modest and just honesty rarely occur.

"West Union is three years old since it was laid out for the county town of Adams County. The lots of one-third of an acre in size, then sold for about seventy dollars each. There were upwards of one hundred lots, which brought the proprietor above three thousand dollars. It is a healthy situation, on an elevated plain, and contains twenty dwelling houses, including two taverns and three stores. It has also a court house and a jail, in the former of which divine services was performing when I arrived, to a numerous Presbyterian congregation. One of the houses is well built with stone; one of the taverns is a large frame house, and all the rest are formed of square logs, some of which are two stories high and very good.

"Having to get a deed recorded at the clerk's office of the county, which could not be done till Monday morning, I stopped Sunday afternoon and night at West Union, where my accommodation in either eating or sleeping, could not boast of anything beyond mediocrity.

"Monday the tenth of August, having finished my business and breakfasted, I resumed my journey through a country but indifferently inhabited, and at four miles and a half from West Union I stopped for a few minutes at Allen's tavern, at the request of a traveler on horseback, who had overtaken and accompanied me for the last three miles. He was an elderly man named Alexander, a cotton planter in the southwest extremity of North Carolina, where he owns sixty-four negro slaves besides his plantations—all acquired by industry—he having emigrated from Larne in Ireland in early life with no property. He was now going to visit a brother-in-law at Chillicothe. He had traveled upwards of five hundred miles within the last three weeks on the same mare. He had crossed the Saluda Mountains, and the States of Tennessee and Kentucky and had found houses of accommodation at convenient distances all along that remote road, but provender so dear, that he had to pay in many places a dollar for a half bushel of oats.

"Allen's is a handsome, roomy, well finished stone house, for which, with twenty acres of cleared land, he pays a yearly rent of one hundred and ten dollars, to Andrew Ellison, near Manchester. He himself is four years from Tanderagee, in the County Armagh, Ireland, from whence he came with his family to inherit some property left him by a brother who had resided in Washington, Kentucky; but two hundred acres of land adjoining my tract near Maysville, was all he had been able to obtain possession of, although his brother had been reputed wealthy. I have met many Europeans in the United States, who have experienced similar disappointments.

"My equestrian companion finding that I did not walk fast enough to keep up with him, parted from me soon after we left Allen's. At two miles from thence I came to Brush Creek (at Sproull's), a beautiful river about sixty yards wide. A new State road crosses the river here, but

as I had been informed that there was no house on it for ten miles, I preferred keeping up the bank of the river on the stage road, which led through a beautiful but narrow unsettled bottom, with Brush Creek on the right, and a steep, craggy precipice on the left, for a mile and a half. I then ascended and descended a steep and barren ridge for a mile, when I forded the creek to Jacob Platter's finely situated tavern and farm on the opposite bank.

"Having rested and taken some refreshment the growling of distant thunder warned me to hasten my journey, as I had five miles through the woods to the habitation. The road was fine and level—the gust approached with terrific warning—one flash of lightning succeeding another in most rapid succession, so that the woods frequently appeared as in a flame, and several trees were struck in every direction around me, one being shattered within fifty paces on my right, while the thunder without intermission of an instant was heard in every variety of sound, from the deafening burst, shaking the whole atmosphere, to the long solemn cadence always interrupted by a new and more heavy peal before it had reached its pause. This elemental war would have been sublimely awful to me, had I been in an open country, but the frequent crash of the falling bolts on the surrounding trees, gave me such incessant warnings of danger, that the sublimity was lost in the awe. I had been accustomed to thunder storms in every climate, and I had heard the roar of sixty ships in the line of battle, but I never before was witness to so tremendous an elemental uproar. I suppose the heaviest part of the electric cloud was impelled upon the very spot I was passing.

"I walked the five miles within an hour, but my speed did not avail me to escape a torrent of rain which fell during the last mile, so that long before I arrived at the hospitable dwelling of the Pennsylvania hunter who occupied the next cabin, I was drenched and soaked most completely. I might have sheltered myself from some of the storm under the lee side of a tree, had not the wind, which blew a hurricane, varied every instant, but independent of that, I preferred moving along the road to prevent a sudden chill; besides every tree being a conductor, there is greater danger near the trunk of one, than in keeping in a road, however, narrow, which has been marked by the trees being cut down.

"My host and his family had come here from the back part of Pennsylvania last May, and he had already a fine field of corn and a good deal of hay. He had hitherto been more used to the chase than to farming, and he boasted much of his rifle. He recommended his Pennsylvania whiskey as an antidote against the effects of my ducking, and I took him at his word, though he was much surprised to see me use more of it externally than internally which I did from experience that bathing the feet, hands and head with spiritous liquor of any sort, has a much better effect in preventing chill and fever, either after being wet or after violent perspiration from exercise, than taking any quantity into the stomach, which on the contrary rarely fails to bring on, or to add to inflammatory symptoms. A little internally, however, I have found to be a good aid to the external application.

"I found at my friendly Pennsylvanian's, a little old man named Lashley, who had taken shelter at the beginning of the gust, which be-

ing now over, he buckled on his knapsack, and we proceeded together. He had traveled on foot from Tennessee River, through a part of the State of Tennessee quite across Kentucky, and so far in Ohio in nine days, at the rate of thirty-six miles a day. He had assisted in navigating a boat from Indian Wheeling, where he lived, to Tennessee, for which he got thirty dollars, ten of which he had already expended on his journey so far back, though using the utmost economy. He remarked to me, that although he was upwards of sixty years of age, and apparently very poor, he had not gotten gratuitously a single meal of victuals in all that route. Are not hospitality and charity more nominal than real virtues?

"The country for the next five miles is tolerably well improved, and there is a good brick house which is a *tavern owned by one Wickerham at the first mile, and a mile further is Horn's tavern, where the stage sleeps on its route to the northeast to Chillicothe.

"Old Lashley complaining of fatigue, we stopped at Marshon's farm house, ten miles from Brush Creek, where finding that we could be accommodated for the night, we agreed to stay, and were regaled with boiled corn, wheaten griddle cakes, butter and milk for supper, which our exercise through the day gave us a good appetite for, but I did not enjoy my bed so much as my supper, notwithstanding it was the second best in the house, for besides it was not remarkable for its cleanliness, I was obliged to share it with my old companion; fatigue, however, soon reconciled me to it, and I slept as well as if I had lain down between lawn sheets.

"Marshon is from the Jerseys, he has a numerous family grown up, and is now building a large log house in which he means to keep a tavern. Three of his sons play the violin by ear—they had two shocking bad violins, one of which was of their own manufacture, on which they scraped away without mercy to entertain us, which I would have most gladly excused, though I attempted to seem pleased and believe I succeeded in making them think I was so.

The land here is the worst I had seen since I had left the banks of the Ohio; it had been gradually worse from about two miles behind Squire Leedom's, and for the last two miles before we came to Marshon's it had degenerated into natural prairies or savannas, with very little wood, and none deserving the name of timber, but well clothed with brush and low coarse vegetation.

"On Tuesday morning the eleventh of August, we arose with the dawn, and notwithstanding there was a steady small rain, we pursued our journey having first paid Marshon fully as much for our simple and coarse accommodations, as the best on the road would have cost, but our host I suppose thought his stories and his son's music were equivalent for all other deficiencies.

"The land was poor, and no house on the road until we arrived at Heistand's tavern, four miles from Marshon's, where we met the Lexington stage. Heistand is a Pennsylvania German, and has a good and plentiful house, in a pleasant situation, called the Sinking Springs, from

* This house is yet standing at Palestine, and is the present residence of Jacob Wicherham, a grandson of Jacob Wicherham who erected it in 1800. It was the first plastered building in Adams County.

a great natural curiosity near it. On the side of a low hill now in cultivation, are three large holes, each about twenty feet deep and twenty feet in diameter, about sixty paces apart, with a subterranean communication by which the water is conveyed from one to the other, and issues in a fine rivulet at a fourth opening near the house, where Heistand's milk house is placed very judiciously. The spring is copious and the water very fine."

CHAPTER XIV.

COUNTY AFFAIRS

The County Buildings—The Wilson Children's Home—Roster of County Officials—Justices of the Peace of Adams County—Receipts and Expenditures of the County for the Year 1824.

There never were any county buildings erected at Manchester, although it was the first seat of justice in Adams County, the first session of the Court of Quarter Session having convened there September 12, 1797.

Court House and Jail at Adamsville.

At this time there was great rivalry among the new towns for the location of the county seat, and the Adamsville people, led by John S. Wills, succeeded in having the seat of justice removed from Manchester to that place, where the court convened at the following December session. This place was near the site of the present village of Rome, and remained the seat of justice for Adams County just one year. There is no record of there having been a court house built there, but that one was provided from some source is shown by the fact that John Reed of that vicinity had Noble Grimes indicted by the grand jury, June, 1799, for "wilfully and feloniously taking plank from the court house in Adamsville to the value of five dollars." The Court of Common Pleas had approved plans for a jail there, and the Board of County Commissioners on June 28, 1798, had made a levy on the county to raise funds to put up the structure, but the county seat soon thereafter being removed to Washington at the mouth of Ohio Brush Creek, the jail was erected there. This was a log structure and was erected in the spring of 1799. On the night of December 27, of that year, this jail was burned by an incendiary. The Board of County Commissioners at their March session, 1800, offered a reward of \$200 for the apprehension of the person who committed this crime, but he was never discovered.

Public Buildings at Washington.

From the records it appears that Noble Grimes furnished a house for the use of the Courts and the County Commissioners until the latter part of the year 1802, when a log court house was erected on grounds afterwards donated to the county by Thomas Grimes and his wife. We find that "Noble Grimes was allowed \$50 for house rent, wood, candles, etc., for use of the Courts up to December 12, 1799," a period of one year. And as late as December 10, 1803, there is an entry on the journal of the County Commissioners stating that "Noble Grimes is al-

lowed \$10 for the use of a house for the court and jurors to sit in, for firewood, candles, and a man to attend to supply the house with fire, water, candles, etc."

It is stated in the Adams County atlas that there was a large hewed log court house, at Washington, with a jail in the lower story. This house could not have been built earlier than the autumn of 1802. There is an entry on the court records approving an account of Richard Grimes for one thousand feet of plank for the court house at Washington. And another on commissioners' journal allowing an item of five dollars to Noble Grimes for repairs on court house. It would appear from a search of the records that the jail at Washington was a separate building from the court house and that the statement in the Adams County atlas is erroneous. In 1806, after the removal of the county seat to West Union, Thomas Grimes and his wife Polly deeded to the County Commissioners "for the use and behoof of the county," in lots numbers 41, 42, 44, 45, 56, 57, 58, and 59, on which the public buildings in the town of Washington stood. And the said Commissioners "ordered that the aforesaid lots, the *court house, and the iron of the jail be sold at public sale on the first Tuesday of August next, giving eighteen months' credit. The lots probably included what was known as the "jail bounds" on which the "stray pen" was situated and where certain classes of prisoners had the privilege of exercising. At March session of the Court of Quarter Sessions, the prison bounds were altered as follows: "Beginning at the northeast corner of the public grounds; thence with the said public grounds and course west thirty-six poles; thence south to the river Ohio at water's edge; thence up it to the bank of Brush Creek at water's edge; then from the beginning east forty poles; thence south to the bank of Brush Creek at water's edge and down it to the river bank at water's edge." These bounds of the jail included several acres of land lying in the angle formed by the junction of Brush Creek with the Ohio River, and besides the uses above named afforded a field of labor for indigent prisoners.

County Buildings at West Union.

West Union became the county seat in 1804. The town was laid off the week beginning Monday, March 19th. There was then but one building, a log cabin, on the town plat. It had been erected by Robert McClanahan but not occupied a short time before the platting of the town. It stood on lot 46, afterwards known as the Lee corner on Main Street.

The Board of County Commissioners met in this house June 11, 1804, and it is said the *courts met here until the erection of the log court house in 1805.

The following entry on the commissioners' journal shows clearly that there was a court house on the Public Square in West Union prior

*The journal of the County Commissioners contains the following entries with reference to the sale of the public property at Washington:

August 5, 1806. Commissioners met and sold property. Old court house with two lots on which it stood, and the other six lots in the public square. Also plank in the court house, four boxes of glass, the iron of the old jail etc., etc.

September 2, 1806. Robert Simpson (one of the commissioners,) was allowed for cash paid for whiskey for use of the sale of the public property at the mouth of Brush Creek, fifty cents. [This was the price of one gallon.—Ed.]

to the one erected by Foster and known as the "old log court house." The order for Joseph Darlington to sell court house could not have referred to the one at Washington for the credit fixed for that sale was eighteen months, and the "removal" of the building was for the purpose of clearing the square for the structure erected by Mr. Foster.:

"West Union, July 2, 1805.

"Ordered that Joseph Darlington sell to the highest bidder on the thirteenth inst., the old court house, giving six months' credit, on the purchaser giving bond and security. Ordered also that the purchaser of the said court house shall remove the same off the public grounds in thirty days from the purchase."

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE was erected in 1805. The contract was let to William Foster at his bid of \$709, with Benjamin Sutton, Needham Perry, and John Thomas as sureties on his bond. The structure was erected on lot 63 in the Public Square, with the side facing Main Street five poles from it, and the east end adjoining Market Street. It was thirty feet long, twenty-four feet wide and two stories high. It was specified that it should be built of oak, poplar, walnut, or blue ash logs, eight inches thick and none less than twelve inches on face. There was an outside stone chimney with fireplace four and one-half feet wide below and above, on the north side, and seven feet from the inside of northwest corner. The lower story was twelve feet in the clear and the upper eight feet, with a banistered stairway on the north side leading up to it. A door three and one-half feet wide was in the east end fronting Market Street, and the bench for the Court was on an elevated platform on the south side of the lower room. In this room were four windows, two on the south side, one of which was in the center between the bar and bench, and two in the west end equal distance from each other. There were four windows above, two in south side, one in the north side near northeast corner, and one in the west end near northwest corner suiting the two rooms in the upper story. The lower windows each had twenty lights of glass and the upper ones twelve each. The windows in court room had double shutters fastened with iron bolts and bars. The contract specified that the lower story should be finished by the twenty-fourth day of August, and the upper one by the fourth of October, 1805. Some of the logs of this building are now in a dwelling occupied by John Knox just south of the Presbyterian Church in West Union, on the Beasley Fork pike.

THE FIRST JAIL at West Union stood on lot 67, now the site of the brick dwelling of Miss Sarah Boyle. It stood three rods north from Main Street with the end fronting Cherry Street and the old Bradford Hotel. It was a most remarkable structure, of hewed logs, eighteen by twenty-four feet, and two stories in height. It was constructed of two walls, one within the other, and the space between was filled in with upright hewed logs each one foot square. Both the upper and the lower floors were laid with hewed logs one foot thick, and the partitions between the rooms of which there were four, two above and two below, were of logs of that dimension. The door in the east end was made from two-inch oak plank with upright and cross-bars of heavy iron laid over it. The windows, of which there were four, were each two feet square and heavily screened with iron cross-bars. It was erected in

1805 by James Brownfield, and cost \$590. It was afterwards removed to the northeast corner of the Public Square, by Morris McFadden, at a cost of \$378, where it stood till 1858.

In 1806 a jailor's house, eighteen feet square, of hewed logs, was erected south of the jail fronting Main Street on corner of lot 67, and adjoining the jail.

THE SECOND COURT HOUSE—In 1811 the Commissioners of Adams County let the contract for a new court house at West Union to Thomas Metcalf, a stone mason, who afterwards became Governor of the State of Kentucky. This was a stone structure forty feet wide and forty-eight feet long and two stories high. It stood to the west and south of the old log court house with the south side fronting Main Street. Jesse Eastburn and Hamilton Dunbar were the contractors for the carpenter work, for which they received \$1,156.70. The total cost of the building was \$2,830. This building stood until the year 1876, when the present brick structure was completed.

THE SECOND JAIL was built in 1858 by Henry Rape and George Moore at a cost of \$2,400. It was a two-story structure of brick and stone, the residence part being of brick, and stood on the Public Square with the side and front on Cross Street facing the site of the present Florentine Hotel. It was removed after the erection of the present commodious jail in 1895.

THE THIRD COURT HOUSE, the present brick building in the center of the Public Square, was completed in 1876. Joseph W. Shinn, of West Union, was the contractor, in the sum of \$17,300. There had been a renewal of the contest over the county seat question between the citizens of Manchester and the people of West Union, beginning in 1870. A newspaper called "The Adams County Democrat" was started at Manchester to advocate the removal of the county seat to that place. In 1871 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the voters of the county to decide the question of removal by ballot. By a majority of 1064 votes it was decided to retain the county seat at West Union. On the twentieth of May, 1873, the commissioners let the contract for the new building. The Manchester people filed an injunction which was made perpetual on the grounds that the commissioners had no authority of law to make contracts exceeding in amount \$10,000. Then the citizens of West Union raised by a corporation tax \$3,000 and by private subscription \$4,400, which with \$10,000 authorized by the County Commissioners, was used to erect the present building. It contains a commodious court room and offices for the county officials.

THE THIRD JAIL—This is a magnificent building of stone and brick, costing \$25,000, erected in 1895, on the southeast corner of Mulberry and Cross Streets, fronting Mulberry Street and the Public Square.

THE FIRST INFIRMARY—On March 5, 1839, the County Commissioners bought 211 acres of land from George L. Camp-ton on Poplar Ridge, in Tiffin Township, to be used as the "County Poor Farm." There were some log buildings with a frame addition which were used to quarter the county poor until 1859, when the farm was sold to William Morrison and fifty-two and



one-half acres were purchased for a new site from James McClanahan in Liberty Township. This location not being satisfactory, the land was exchanged with George S. Kirker for sixty-six and two-thirds acres now occupied by the infirmary buildings near West Union.

The infirmary building is of brick and in its day was substantial and commodious. The building was completed in 1859 by A. W. Ramsay, the contractor, at a cost of \$7,833. William McNeilan was the first superintendent here and William Shuster is the present incumbent. George L. Campton was the superintendent from the establishment of the Infirmary on Poplar Ridge till its location at the present site.

A story used to be related of McNeilan who was a Scotch-Irishman with a deep brogue, that, at one of his settlements with the Board of Directors, some of his charges were objected to, one item of \$5, in his account not being clearly specified. After some reflection the superintendent explained that the item in question was for "foive days seekin' hogs and foindin' none."

The Wilson Children's Home.

The Wilson Children's Home is located about one-half mile east of the court house, on the corporation line of the town of West Union, on the south side of the Cedar Mills turnpike, at its junction with the West Union and Locust Grove turnpike. The site is a most pleasing one, affording a fine view of the town of West Union, and of the surrounding country. The sanitary conditions are unexcelled, the drainage being perfect, and abundance of pure water easily accessible. The building constructed of brick and native limestone is of modern architecture and is supplied with every convenience as to heat, light and ventilation. The grounds, consisting of twenty-five acres of fine farm land, were donated by the citizens of the town of West Union. The outbuildings in connection with the house are a laundry, workshop, barn, ice house, and other domestic buildings pleasantly surrounded by fine fruit orchards and vegetable gardens. The Home was erected in the years 1883 and 1884 through the beneficence of Hon. John T. Wilson, a wealthy citizen of the county, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume. The present value of the premises and appurtenances, \$75,000. Number of inmates, 80.

History of the Home.

Tranquility, Ohio, March 6, 1882.

To the Commissioners of Adams County, Ohio:

Gentlemen:—It is sometimes better for a man to do in his lifetime that which he may contemplate having done after his death. Hence, for the purpose of establishing, or aiding the establishment and maintenance of a Childrens' Home, on a permanent basis, under the laws of Ohio, I propose to give to the county of Adams, fifty thousand dollars, less the sum I have already unjustly paid into the county treasury, under protest, with interest thereon, together with any further sum I may yet have to pay at the final termination of a suit now pending in the Supreme Court of Ohio, for taxes claimed on account of Indiana assets, together with costs of attorneys' fees and incidental expenses; thirty thousand dollars, to be paid on the acceptance of this proposal, or as soon thereafter as it may be needed.

The remaining twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be left to be paid, when I get through resisting the unjust, and, as I believe, illegal demands of former county officers. It is not my purpose that any expense shall accrue to the county until the donation herein named shall first be fully expended.

Very respectfully,

J. T. Wilson.

On the tenth of March, W. S. Bottleman and J. R. Zile, members of the Board of County Commissioners, together with Ex-Sheriff Capt. John Taylor and J. W. Shinn, County Auditor, by agreement, went to the little hamlet of Tranquillity for the purpose of consulting Mr. Wilson as to his proposed benefit for the orphan children of Adams County. After fully discussing the matter, it was finally determined to accept and use said proposed gift for the erection and support of an Orphan Asylum and Children's Home.

In March of the year following, the Commissioners took up the proposition to select a site for the Home. The chief competing points were Winchester, West Union, and Manchester. Mr. W. S. Bottleman, who resided near the village of Winchester, voted at each ballot for the site to be near that village. Mr. J. R. Zile, whose residence was near Locust Grove, in the northern portion of the county, voted as a matter of courtesy, at first ballot, for Manchester, and Mr. William McGovney, whose home was in Sprigg Township, about half way between West Union and Manchester, voted at each ballot for West Union; so that upon taking the second ballot, Zile and McGovney voted for West Union, and thus fixed the location of the Home at that point.

At this meeting W. A. Blair, business associate of Mr. Wilson, was appointed a Trustee of the Home for one year, from the first Monday in March, 1883; John A. Laughridge for the term of two years, and Samuel E. Pearson for three years from that date. The Commissioners then adjourned to meet the Board of Trustees at the Auditor's office, March 15th. On this day W. A. Blair and S. E. Pearson appeared and accepted their said trusteeships. John A. Laughridge failing to appear in person or by letter, Hon. John P. Leedom was then selected as one of the Board of Trustees.

On the eighth of May, 1883, the County Commissioners and Board of Trustees of the Home adopted the plans submitted by J. W. Yost for the construction of the Home, and Mr. Yost was employed as architect, to receive \$500 for the plans and draughts in detail, and twenty dollars for each trip necessary from his office in Portsmouth, Ohio, to West Union, during the building of the Home. About this time Captain John Taylor and Auditor J. W. Shinn were appointed to collect the subscriptions of the citizens of West Union for the purchase of the site of the Home.

June 20, 1883, the bids for the entire structure, except the plumbing and heating, were opened and found to be as follows:

E. A. Hanna & Alex. Hanna, Dover, Ky.....	\$38,000
W. J. Hayslip, West Union, Ohio.....	37,777
Gallegher & McCafferty, Fayetteville, Ohio.....	38,500
Thomas F. Jones, Columbus, Ohio.....	39,101
W. T. Wetmore, Hillsboro, Ohio.....	29,910

W. T. Wetmore being the lowest responsible bidder was awarded the contract. It was stipulated in the contract that the foundation of the main walls of the structure should be bedded upon solid rock found at a depth of from five to twelve feet below the surface at the site of the Home.

On July 28, 1883, Mr. I. G. Brown was appointed by the Joint Boards of Commissioners and Trustees, superintendent of the work of building the Home, at a salary of three dollars per diem for actual time.

December 14, 1883, the contract for gas fittings and steam heating, plumbing, etc., was let to Wetmore and Gallegher at \$5,600, to be completed by November 1, 1884.

The building complete was given in charge of the Trustees of the Home by the County Commissioners, December 5, 1884, and on the fifteenth of February, 1885, Col. W. L. Shaw and his wife, Mrs. R. J. Shaw, were appointed Superintendent and Matron, respectively, of the Home, and on the ninth of March following, the first installment of children was received from the County Infirmary.

Charles T. Downing and wife were elected Superintendent and Matron, succeeding Col. Shaw, January 16, 1886, and took possession March 9, of that year. They were re-elected January 5, 1887, for a term of one year.

W. W. Baird and wife were employed as Superintendent and Matron, February 1, 1888, for the year beginning March 9, 1888. They tendered their resignations October 1, 1888, to take effect from that date, and W. H. Jordan was appointed until further action thereon by the Board of Trustees.

December 5, 1888, J. T. Little and wife were employed as Superintendent and Matron, respectively, to fill the unexpired term made vacant by the resignation of W. W. Baird and wife.

On March 6, 1889, Thomas W. Ellison and wife, of West Union, were elected Superintendent and Matron for a term of one year, from March 9, and they have been retained by the Board of Trustees to the present time.

Besides the Superintendent and Matron, there are employed at the Home one physician, one teacher, two governesses, one seamstress, two cooks, one dining-room girl, one engineer, and one teamster.

Since the opening of the Home there have been 382 children admitted and cared for by the institution, and fifty-eight placed in private homes, making a total of 440 children cared for by the institution.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

W. A. Blair, Tranquillity, appointed March, 1883.

John P. Leedom (vacancy), West Union, appointed March, 1883.

S. E. Pearson, West Union, appointed March, 1883.

Henry Scott (vacancy, Pearson deceased), West Union, appointed March, 1884.

J. K. Pollard, West Union, appointed March, 1884.

John P. Leedom, West Union, appointed March 1885.

Dr. J. W. Bunn (Scott resigned), West Union, appointed May 11, 1885.

G. W. Pettit (Leedom resigned), West Union, appointed July 7, 1885.

Dr. R. A. Stephenson, Manchester, appointed March, 1886.

M. A. Scott (Pollard resigned), West Union, appointed March, 1886.

S. N. Bradford (Scott resigned), West Union, appointed September 9, 1886.

S. B. Wamsley (Pettit resigned), West Union, appointed March 1, 1887.

Samuel McClanahan, West Union, appointed March 1, 1887.

R. A. Leach (Stephenson resigned), West Union, appointed June 8, 1887.

Capt. D. W. Thomas, West Union, appointed March, 1888.

Judge I. N. Tolle, West Union, appointed March, 1889.

J. W. McClung (McClanahan resigned), West Union, appointed March, 1889.

Henry McGovney, West Union, appointed March, 1890.

Capt. D. W. Thomas, West Union, appointed March, 1891.

Judge I. N. Tolle, West Union, appointed March, 1892.

S. A. McCullough (Thomas resigned), Tranquility, appointed March, 1892.

Henry McGovney, West Union, appointed March, 1893.

C. W. Sutterfield, West Union, appointed March, 1893.

W. S. Kincaid, West Union, appointed March, 1894.

Judge I. N. Tolle, West Union, appointed March, 1895.

Grimes J. Nicholson, Manchester, appointed March, 1896.

S. A. McCullough (Sutterfield vacancy), Tranquility, appointed April 7, 1896.

G. N. Crawford (Tolle vacancy), West Union, appointed April 7, 1896.

S. A. McCullough, Tranquility, appointed March, 1897.

W. S. Kincaid, West Union, appointed March, 1898.

John F. Plummer, West Union, appointed March, 1899.

C. E. Frame (McCullough resigned), West Union, appointed March, 1899.

ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICIALS.

*Commissioners.

James Scott, Henry Massie, Joseph Darlinton, all appointed by Court of Quarter Sessions, March, 1798. First Clerk of Board, Joseph Darlinton. First meeting held at Adamsville, June 13, 1798.

George Gordon, appointed by court March 29, 1799. James Edison, second Clerk of Board.

George Gordon, fourth and fifth Clerk of Board. James Edison, appointed March 14, 1800.

Joseph Kerr, third Clerk of Board; resigned November 7, 1801.

Joseph Lucas, appointed March 7, 1801.

*The dates given herein are the dates of the first meeting at which the Commissioners-elect served. In two or three places the Commissioners-elect are not given every year for the reason that the journals give no entry of their taking their office by reason of their having been re-elected and still serving continuously on the Board.

John Beasley, appointed December 10, 1801.

John Beasley, appointed June 1, 1802.

Needham Perry, appointed March 25, 1803.

First Board elected and qualified June 11, 1804: Moses Baird, long term; Robert Simpson, two years; Nathaniel Beasley, short term. Joseph Darlinton appointed sixth clerk.

Nathaniel Beasley, appointed November 5, 1804.

Job Denning, appointed November 17, 1806; resigned March, 1814.
1814.

James Baird, appointed December 4, 1809.

James Parker, appointed December 4, 1810.

James Baird, appointed October 30, 1812.

Joseph Neilson, appointed by Court March 29, 1814, to fill vacancy of Job Denning.

Joseph Moore, appointed December 5, 1814.

James Baird, appointed October 30, 1814.

James Parker, November 9, 1816, was struck off into Brown County, created by Legislature, 1818. Gabe D. Darlinton appointed seventh Clerk of Board.

Joseph Moore, October 30, 1817.

James Finley, appointed to fill vacancy of James Parker, June 1, 1818, eighth Clerk of Board.

Joseph Curry, October, 1818.

John Matthews, October 25, 1819. G. D. Darlinton appointed ninth Clerk of Board.

John Fisher, October 26, 1819.

Aaron Moore, October 30, 1820.

John Means, November 1, 1821. James R. Baldrige, Auditor, became Clerk of Board in 1821 by virtue of office.

Andrew McIntire, December 3, 1821.

John Sparks, December 2, 1822.

John Lodwick, December 1, 1823.

John McClanahan, December 6, 1824.

Samuel R. Wood, William Kirker, both October 15, 1825.

Thomas Kincaid, October, 1827.

John Prather, October, 1828.

Henry Rape, October, 1829.

James Cole, October, 1830.

William Smith, December, 1831.

Seth Van Metre, December, 1832.

William Kirker, October, 1823.

Jacob Treber, October, 1833.

Richard Noleman, December, 1835.

Elijah Leedom, December 5, 1836.

Asa Williamson, November 10, 1838.

William McVey, December 2, 1839.

R. H. Anderson, December 7, 1840.

William Smalley, December, 1842.

Daniel Burley, December 2, 1844. Died in office.

William T. Smith, December 1, 1845.

James McNeil, December 7, 1846.

- William Robe, appointed by Court to fill vacancy of D. Burley.
Jesse Wamsley, December 6, 1847. Resigned.
William T. Smith, December 4, 1848.
James McNeil, December 5, 1849.
David C. Vance, appointed February 9, 1850, to fill vacancy of
Jesse Wamsley, resigned.
Christian Bottleman, December 2, 1850.
John Oliver, December, 1851.
John McGovney, December 6, 1852.
Christian Bottleman, December, 1853.
William E. Grimes, December, 1854.
R. S. Daily, December 7, 1857.
Andrew Mahaffey, December 6, 1858.
Joseph Spurgeon, February 20, 1860.
J. C. Milligan, December 1, 1860.
Samuel S. Mason, December 2, 1861.
J. R. Stevenson, December 1, 1862.
John Pennywitt, December 7, 1863.
Silas Marlatt, December 5, 1864.
John McClanahan, December 4, 1865.
Stephen Reynolds, December 2, 1867.
William B. Gregg, December 7, 1868.
Thomas R. Leedom, December 6, 1869.
Jesse Wamsley, December 5, 1870.
John Williamson, December 4, 1871.
John B. Allison, December 2, 1872.
Noah Tracy, December 1, 1873.
William Treber, December 7, 1874.
Samuel P. Clark, December 6, 1875.
Jacob F. Weaver, December 4, 1876.
Richard Moore, December 3, 1877.
Dugald Thompson, December 2, 1878.
Alexander Stewart, December 1, 1879.
W. S. Bottleman, December 6, 1880.
J. R. Zile, December 5, 1881.
William McGovney, December 4, 1882.
John Martin, December 3, 1883.
J. R. Zile, December, 1884.
Thomas J. Shelton, December 7, 1885.
J. H. Crissman, January 3, 1887.
Mahlon Urton, January 2, 1888.
S. B. Truitt, January 7, 1889.
Robert Collins, January 6, 1890.
P. M. Hughes, January 5, 1891.
Thomas J. Shelton, January 4, 1892.
Robert Collins, January 2, 1893.
M. H. Newman, January 2, 1894.
F. M. Grimes, appointed January 6, 1896, to fill vacancy of Thomas
J. Shelton to September, 1896, by change in law.
W. D. Early, September, 1895.

R. H. Oursler, appointed January 6, 1896, to fill vacancy of Robert Collins to September, 1896, by change in law.

J. F. Cornelius, September, 1896.

Darius Dryden, appointed January, 1897, to fill vacancy of M. H. Newman to September, 1897, by change of law.

R. H. Oursler, appointed June, 1898, to fill vacancy to November election, 1898. By contest of election of M. H. Newman, Common Pleas Court declared neither elected.

F. B. Roush, September, 1898.

Sanford McCullough, elected for Short Term by reason of contest of Newman and Oursler, and became a member of the Board November, 1898.

J. F. Cornelius, September, 1899.

S. A. McCullough re-elected in 1899 for three years.

Clerks of the Courts.

The Clerks of the Courts under the Constitution of 1802, were appointed by the Courts for a term of seven years, but before his appointment, except *pro tempore*, the applicant was required to produce a certificate from a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court that he was well qualified to execute the duties of the office. If a vacancy occurred at any time, the appointment was made *pro tempore* until the proper certificate could be procured and filed. The journals show that Gen. Darlinton was appointed *pro tempore* several times. This was because when his term had expired, he had not secured the necessary certificate to be filed before his reappointment, and he could not receive the appointment for the full term until the certificate was filed. As to the clerkship of the Supreme Court of Adams County, Gen Joseph Darlinton was the only one who ever held the office. He was appointed at the first term of the Court in Adams County in 1803, and held it by successive appointments until his death on August 2, 1851. As the Court expired September 1, 1851, no one was appointed for the twenty-nine days elapsing between his death and the time when the Constitution of 1851 took effect. As to the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, he was appointed its first clerk, August 5, 1803. At December term, 1810, he was appointed *pro tempore* till the next term, but before the term closed, his certificate came to hand, and he was appointed for seven years. At the December term, 1817, he was appointed *pro tempore* until March 1, following. At the March term, 1818, it is recited on the journal that he had produced his certificate from all the Judges of the Supreme Court, and that he was appointed for seven years. At April term, 1825, April 18, he was reappointed for seven years. At March term, 1838, he did not have his certificate ready and was appointed *pro tempore*. On August 7, 1832, he was appointed for seven years. August 6, 1839, he was appointed for seven years. On August 7, 1846, his time having expired, John M. Smith was appointed *pro tempore* till the next term. At September term, 1846, Joseph R. Cockerill was appointed *pro tempore* till the next term. On February 3, 1847, Joseph R. Cockerill was appointed for the full term of seven years and served until September 23, 1851, when he resigned. James N. Hook was appointed in his place and served until February 9, 1852, when he took the office by election. The roster is:

1803-1846	Joseph Darlinton.
1846.....	John M. Smith.
1846-1851	Joseph R. Cockerill.
1851-1854	James N. Hook.
1854-1857	George H. Puntenney.
1857-1859	A. C. Robe (died in office).
1859-1862	William E. Hopkins.
1862-1865	L. E. Cox.
1865-1868	Charles N. Hall.
1868-1874	Joseph W. Shinn.
1874-1880	John P. Leedom.
1880-1886	George W. Pettit.
1886-1892	William R. Mehaffey.
1892-1898	Oscar C. Reynolds.
1898-1901	Oscar C. Reynolds.

Alexander Robe died November 14, 1858. His successor, Wm. E. Hopkins, was appointed November 16, 1858, and served until December 5, 1859. He was elected in October, 1859, for a full term.

Territorial Clerks: George Gordon, 1797; John S. Wills; Joseph Darlinton.

Prosecuting Attorneys.

Arthur St. Clair, Jr., son of the Governor, who received his appointment from his father, was the first Territorial Prosecutor. Someone, as Jacob Burnett, William McMillan, Francis Taylor, or John S. Wills, usually prosecuted the many petty offenses, for St. Clair, as the records show. William Creighton, M. Baldwin, William Sprigg, Thomas Scott, Levin Belt and others acted as prosecutors by appointment from the years 1800 to 1803, receiving for their services \$15 per term.

The Prosecuting Attorneys were afterwards appointed by the Court of Common Pleas. The appointments were made during the pleasure of the Court. The law of April 13, 1803, gave the appointing power to the Supreme Court. The act of February 21, 1805, restored it to the Common Pleas. The law of December 29, 1825, gave the power of appointing the Prosecuting Attorney to the Common Pleas Court. The act of January 29, 1833, made the office elective for a term of two years, and that law continued in full force until 1881, when under the act of April 20, Vol. 78, Ohio Laws, page 260, the term was changed to three years. The incumbents, prior to 1833, can only be gathered from the court journals, and these are in some places obscure. The first elected Prosecuting Attorney was Samuel Brush, who was elected in October, 1833. As long as the office was appointive by the Court, the allowance for services was made each term by the Court. Prior to 1808, the duties of Prosecuting Attorney were in all probability discharged by some attorney nonresident of the county who traveled the circuit following the courts. At November term, 1808, John W. Campbell was allowed \$30 for services as Prosecuting Attorney. He continued to act until December term, 1810, when Jessup M. Couch was allowed \$25 for services for prosecuting. With this exception John W. Campbell continued to discharge the duties of the office until the June term, 1817.

when Samuel Treat was appointed. Campbell was usually allowed \$25 per term for his services, sometimes it was more, but never over \$45. At this same term, June, 1817, John W. Thompson was allowed \$15 for prosecuting in the Supreme Courts. Samuel Treat was usually allowed \$45 per term for his services, there being three terms each year as now. Treat served until August term, 1820, when Geo. R. Fitzgerald was appointed. He resigned August term, 1820, and in 1821 Richard Collins was appointed in his place. August term, 1822, Richard Collins resigned and Daniel P. Wilkins was appointed. He served until June term, 1826, when George Collings was appointed, and the salary made \$100 per annum. So far as the record shows he continued to act until 1833, when Samuel Brush was elected. The roster is:

1808-1817	John W. Campbell.
1817-1820	Samuel Treat.
1820-1821	George R. Fitzgerald.
1821-1822	Richard Collins.
1822-1826	Daniel P. Wilkins.
1826-1833	George Collings.
1833-1835	Samuel Brush.
1835-1837	James Keenan.

At October term, 1837, Nelson Barrere was appointed special Prosecuting Attorney.

1837-1838	Nelson Barrere.
1838-1839	Joseph McCormick.
1839-1843	Shepherd F. Norris.

1843, March term, Joseph McCormick was appointed in place of Norris who had removed to Clermont County. He served until 1845, when Thomas McClausen was elected.

1843-1845	Joseph McCormick.
1845-1851	Thomas McCauslen.
1851-1853	John K. Billings.
1853-1857	John W. McFerran.
1857-1861	Thomas J. Mullen.
1861-1863	John K. Billings.
1863-1865	Reason T. Naylor.
1865-1867	Thomas Downey.
1867-1869	David Thomas.
1869-1873	Frank D. Bayless.
1873-1877	John K. Billings.
1877-1879	Henry Collings.
1879-1884	Wm. Anderson.
1884-1890	Philip Handrehan.
1890-1896	Cyrus F. Wikoff.
1896-1899	C. F. McCoy.
1899-1902	C. F. McCoy.

Coroners.

Laws were passed under the Territorial Government, December 21, 1788, and July 16, 1795, creating the office of Coroner and defining his duties. Andrew Ellison was the first Coroner of Adams County.

CORONERS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

This office was created by section 1, Article VI, of the Constitution of 1802, and the office was elective for two years. Hence a Coroner was elected every two years from 1803 to 1852. The list of Coroners in Adams County since 1851 is as follows:

1852-1856	William Killen.
1856-1858	John D. Hines.
1858-1859	William Leach.
1859-1863	John W. Nelson.
1863-1867	E. Kilpatrick.
1867-1875	John W. Nelson.
1875-1876	William Blake.
1876-1878	William Rybolt.
1878-1880	William Wade.
1880-1886	John W. Nelson.
1886-1888	Dr. George W. Osborne.
1888-1891	Moses L. Wade.
1891-1893	R. W. Purdy, M. D.
1893-1895	O. W. Robe.
1895-1897	C. W. Edgington.
1897-1899	John M. Brooke.

Sheriffs.

1797-1798	David Edie.
1798-1800	John Barritt.
1800-1803	Nathan Ellis.
1803-1806	John Lodwick.
1806-1810	John Ellison.
1810-1812	John Lodwick.
1812-	Samuel Bradford.
1813-1815	Mills Stephenson.
1815-1819	Thomas Mason.
1819-1821	John Lodwick.
1821-1823	Thomas Kincaid.
1823-1827	John McDaid.
1827-1829	Robert McDaid.
1829-1833	John McDaid.
1833-1837	James Cole.
1837-1841	Samuel Foster.
1841-1845	Fields Marlatt.
1845-1847	William Smith.
1847-1851	Jacob S. Rose.
1851-1855	J. V. Willman.
1855-1857	William Cochran.

1857-1861	David S. Eyler.
1861-1863	Hazlett Sproull.
1863-1867	John Taylor.
1867-1871	James Thoroman.
1871-1873	Lyman P. Stivers.
1873-1875	John Taylor.
1875-1879	John K. Pollard.
1879-1883	Henry F. McGovney.
1883-1887	J. Matt Long.
1887-1889	W. Pierce Newman.
1889-1893	Green N. McMannis.
1893-1897	Marion Dunlap.
1897-1899	James W. McKee.
1899-1901	James G. Metz.

Treasurers.

Israel Donalson, 1797 to 1800.

David Bradford, appointed for a year each time from July 6, 1800, to June 6, 1832. June 4, 1828, he took the office by election for the term of two years.

James Hood, from June 6, 1832, to June 3, 1844.

Wilson Prather, from June 3, 1844, to September, 1858.

Andrew Smalley, from September, 1850, to September, 1854.

George Moore, from September, 1854, to September, 1856.

Robert Buck, from September, 1856, to September, 1858.

Thomas Ellison, from September, 1858, to September, 1862.

George Moore, from September, 1862 to September, 1864.

W. R. Duffey, from September, 1864, to September, 1866.

John Duffey, from September, 1866, to September, 1868.

Elijah Leedom, from September, 1868, to September, 1872.

Henry Scott, from September, 1872, to September, 1876.

J. H. Connor, from September, 1876, to September, 1880.

W. B. Brown, from September, 1880, to September, 1884.

C. W. Sutterfield, from September, 1884, to September, 1888.

W. B. Brown, from September, 1888, to September, 1890.

P. H. Wickerham, from September, 1890, to September, 1894.

John R. Fristoe, from September, 1894, to September, 1898.

H. B. Gaffin, Jr., from September, 1898, to September, 1902.

Auditors.

The office of Auditor was created in 1820.

James R. Baldridge, from March, 1820, to March 1, 1824.

Joseph Riggs, from March 1, 1824, to October 3, 1831; then resigned.

Leonard Cole, October 3, 1831, to March 6, 1832.

Leonard Cole, from March 6, 1832, to March 4, 1844.

A. Woodrow, from March 4, 1844, to March 2, 1846.

Francis Shinn, from March 2, 1846, to March 4, 1850.

Robert Buck, from March 4, 1850, to March 6, 1854.

Wm. E. Hopkins, from March 6, 1854, to March 1, 1858.
 Henry Oursler, from March 1, 1858, to March 5, 1860.
 James L. Coryell, from March 5, 1860, to March, 1864.
 J. N. Hook, from March, 1864, to March 2, 1868.
 John L. Swearingen, from March 2, 1868, to November, 1874.
 John F. Ellis, from November, 1874, to December 2, 1878.
 R. H. Ellison, from December 2, 1878, to November 14, 1887.
 J. W. Shinn, from November 14, 1881, to November 14, 1887.
 J. W. Jones, from November, 14, 1887, to September, 1888.
 H. J. Thomas, from September, 1888, to September, 1894.
 Dr. J. M. Wittenmeyer, from September, 1894, to October, 1900.
 R. A. Stephenson, from 1900 to—

Probate Judges.

John M. Smith, from March 8, 1852, to February, 1855.
 James McColm, from February, 1855, to February, 1858.
 John M. Smith, February, 1858, to February, 1864.
 Henry Oursler, from February, 1864, to October, 1865, and resigned.
 Joshua Gore, from October, 1865, to November 14, 1866.
 George Collings, November 14, 1866, to February 11, 1867.
 George Collings, from February 11, 1867, to February 10, 1870.
 James L. Coryell, February 10, 1870, to February 14, 1879.
 R. W. McNeal, February 10, 1879, to February 13, 1882.
 I. N. Tolle, February 13, 1882, to February 9, 1894.
 W. R. Mahaffey, February 9, 1894, to February 9, 1897.
 J. W. Mason, February 9, 1897, to March 14, 1898.
 J. O. McManis, March 14, 1898, to November 26, 1898.
 J. W. Mason, November 26, 1898, to February 9, 1900.
 J. W. Mason, from February 9, 1900, to February, 1903.

Recorders.

John Belli, from September, 1797, to October, 1803.
 Joseph Darlinton, from October, 1803, to October, 1810.
 Samuel Bradford, from October, 1810, to September, 1813.
 Joseph Darlinton, from September, 1813, to January, 1831.
 Joseph Darlinton, from 1831 to 1834.
 James Smith, from July, 1836, to October, 1838.
 Wilson Prather, from October, 1838, to October, 1841.
 John M. Smith, from October, 1841, to August, 1846. Resigned
 August 8, 1846.
 Robert Buck, from August 8, 1846, to October, 1849.
 Henry Oursler, from October, 1849, to 1856.
 John T. Treber, from January, 1856, to January, 1859.
 W. W. Baird, from January, 1859, to January, 1862.
 James T. Thoroman, from January, 1862, to January, 1865.
 John C. Dragoo, from January, 1865, to January, 1868.
 W. R. Thoroman, from 1868, to January, 1874.
 J. M. Ellison, from January, 1874, to January, 1877.
 James R. Stevenson, from January, 1877, to January, 1883.
 C. T. Downing, from January, 1883, to January, 1886.

Leonard Young, from January, 1886, to January, 1889.
 William Cooper, Jr., from January, 1889, to January, 1892.
 Leonard Young, from January, 1892, to January, 1895.
 C. W. Murphy, from January, 1895, to September, 1895.
 Leonard Young, from September, 1895, to September, 1898.
 J. E. McCreight, from September, 1898, to September, 1901.

Surveyors.

This office was created by act of April 15, 1803, Chase, Vol. 1, Page 368, authorizing the Court of Common Pleas to appoint Surveyors. This continued the law until March 7, 1831, when the office became elective, triennially. (Chase Statutes, Vol. 111, Page 863.) The list is as follows :

1801-1805	James Stevenson.
1805-1807	Nathaniel Beasley.
1807-1810	Richard Cross.
1810-1816	Andrew Woodrow.
1816-1818	James Pilson.
1818-1819	Joseph Wright.
1819-1820	Richard Cross.
1820-1822	Andrew Woodrow.
1822	James Criswell.
1823	John Russell.
1824-1826	Andrew Ellison.
1826-1829	Samuel McClanahan.
1829-1833	Richard Cross.
1834-1836	William Robe.
1836-1837	Richard Cross.
1837-1840	Jeremiah Bryan.
1840-1843	Joseph R. Cockerill.
1843-1846	Jeremiah Bryan.
1846-1851	James N. Hook.
1851-1854	Jesse Ellis.
1854-1857	Jeremiah Bryan.
1857-1863	Jesse Ellis.
1863-1869	R. Hamilton.
1869-1874	Jesse Ellis.
1874-1877	Jeremiah Ellis.
1877-1880	A. V. Hutson.
1880-1883	Jeremiah Ellis.
1883-1886	Creyton Reynolds.
1886-1887	Capt. Patterson.
1887-1893	A. V. Hutson.
1893-1899	A. S. Doak.
1899-1902	J. H. Butler.

Justices of the Peace of Adams County.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

NAME	WHEN QUALIFIED	WHEN EXPIRED
James Williams	May 22, 1809	1812
Hosea Moore	October 12, 1812	1815
Joseph Collier	May 11, 1815	1818
John Phillips	May 21, 1818	1821
Joseph Freeman	April, 1819	1822
Samuel Burkitt	April 15, 1821	1824
James Williams	April 18, 1822	1825
Samuel Burkitt	March 20, 1824	1827
James Williams	January 24, 1825	1828
Joseph Freeman	April 22, 1826	1829
Thomas Williams	January 7, 1828	1830
Joseph Freeman	April 6, 1824	1832
James Williams	January 18, 1831	1834
Joseph Freeman	April 10, 1832	1835
James Williams	December 21, 1833	1836
Daniel Burley	April 11, 1835	1838
Joseph M. Walden	December 23, 1836	1839
John Collier	April 21, 1838	1841
Daniel Burley	December 18, 1839	1842
Laban Parks	July 15, 1840	1843
Aaron Moore	October 20, 1841	1844
Daniel Burley	October 19, 1842	1845
Aaron Moore	April 11, 1844	1847
William K. Stewart	October 23, 1845	1848
Aaron Moore	October 26, 1847	1850
William K. Stewart	April 17, 1848	1851
John Thompson	October 20, 1849	1852
L. Parks	1851	1854
John Fisher	November 17, 1852	1855
W. C. Ellis	November 6, 1854	1857
Jesse Wamsley	October 17, 1855	1858
Michael Freeman	April 28, 1856	1859
John Fisher, N. P.	December 3, 1856	1859
John Fisher	October 19, 1857	1860
John Fisher	October 15, 1860	1863
Abraham Forsythe	October 25, 1861	1864
William McIntire	April 13, 1863	1866
W. F. Wamsley	October 27, 1864	1867
Henry Scott	October 15, 1866	1869
John Wamsley	October 15, 1867	1870
Henry Scott	October 18, 1869	1872
John B. Young	October 18, 1870	1873
G. M. Freeman	October 18, 1872	1875
John B. Young	October 22, 1873	1876
George M. Freeman	October 18, 1875	1878
John B. Young	October 14, 1876	1879
George M. Freeman	October 14, 1878	1881

NAME	WHEN QUALIFIED	WHEN EXPIRED
Allen Easter	October 21, 1879	1882
A. D. Singer	October 18, 1881	1884
William Hill	October 18, 1882	1885
A. D. Singer	October 24, 1884	1887
Hosea M. Wamsley	October 22, 1885	Resigned, 1887
William Hill	December, 1885	1888
John B. Young	November 17, 1887	1890
William Hill	November 17, 1888	1891
E. L. Ellis	November 3, 1891	1895
William Hill	April 27, 1892	1895
D. H. Woods	November 8, 1893	1896
Jesse O. Grant	April 11, 1895	1898
William H. Johnson	April 30, 1896	1899
J. W. Webb	April 14, 1898	1901
William H. Johnson	April 28, 1899	1902

SPRIGG TOWNSHIP.

William Leedom	April 24, 1809	1812
Aaron Moore	July 21, 1809	1812
John Ellison	July 24, 1809	1812
Aaron Moore	June 23, 1812	1815
John Ellison	July 20, 1812	1815
John Ellison	May 11, 1815	1818
Samuel K. Stivers	August 8, 1817	1820
George Bryan	May 21, 1818	1821
George Bryan	May 8, 1821	1824
Joseph McClain	February 13, 1822	1825
George Bryan	May 19, 1824	1827
Joseph McClain	February 23, 1825	1828
John Fisher	February 20, 1826	1829
Van S. Brady	April 23, 1827	1830
Van S. Brady	April 19, 1830	1833
William Dryden	April 10, 1832	1835
Van S. Brady	April 15, 1833	1836
Robert Pence	April 11, 1835	1838
John Bryan	November 14, 1835	1838
John Fisher	April 13, 1836	1839
Job S. Edgington	November 7, 1838	1841
John Bryan	November 4, 1839	1842
Henry Y. Copple	November 10, 1841	1844
John P. Bloomhuff	April 9, 1842	1845
John Bryan	October 19, 1842	1845
Richard N. Edgington	October 15, 1844	1847
David Beam	April 19, 1845	1848
John Bryan	November 15, 1845	1848
Michael Roush	April 21, 1846	1849
William T. Brady	August 17, 1846	1849
R. N. Edgington	November 20, 1847	1850
David Beam	April 17, 1848	1851
William K. Stewart	October 20, 1849	1852

SPRIGG TOWNSHIP — Concluded.

NAME	WHEN QUALIFIED	WHEN EXPIRED
R. N. Edgington	April 12, 1850	1853
N. Kimble	1851	1854
James Truitt	February 3, 1853	1856
L. L. Connor	April 15, 1853	1856
James Hamer	October 27, 1853	1856
Isaac Parker	April 12, 1854	1857
James Truitt	January 26, 1856	1859
William H. Bryan	October 27, 1856	1859
Robert Tucker	January 31, 1859	1862
James Hamer	October 17, 1859	1862
Robert Tucker	January 24, 1862	1865
Denton Tolle	October 22, 1862	1865
Alfred Pence	April 10, 1865	1868
M. A. Scott	October 7, 1865	1868
Denton Tolle	April 9, 1868	1871
Alfred Pence	April 9, 1868	1871
S. J. Lawwill	October 20, 1868	1871
Alexander Stewart	April 7, 1871	1874
Denton Tolle	April 7, 1871	1874
Harvey Connor	April 7, 1871	1874
M. A. Scott	April 10, 1874	1877
Alexander Stewart	April 10, 1874	1877
Philip Howell	April 10, 1874	1877
M. A. Scott	April 12, 1877	1880
J. N. Case	April 12, 1877	1880
Denton Tolle	April 12, 1877	1880
M. A. Scott	April 15, 1880	1883
J. N. Case	April 15, 1880	1883
Denton Tolle	April 15, 1880	1883
M. A. Scott	April 10, 1883	1886
J. N. Case	April 10, 1883	1886
A. V. Hutson	April 10, 1883	1886
W. T. Warner	April 10, 1889	1892
W. H. Vane	April 12, 1886	1889
W. H. Vane	April 10, 1895	1898
W. T. Warner	April 10, 1895	1892
Joseph A. Stewart	April 10, 1889	1892
Joseph A. Stewart	April 10, 1895	1898
C. H. Thompson	April 28, 1899	1902
F. M. Grimes	April 12, 1886	1889
C. C. Ellis	May 3, 1898	1901
J. N. Case	April 12, 1886	1889
J. N. Case	April 10, 1889	1892
J. N. Case	May 3, 1898	1901
G. J. J. Connell	April 2, 1895	1898
Joseph Bowman	April 13, 1892	1895

COUNTY AFFAIRS

153

HUNTINGTON TOWNSHIP.

NAME	WHEN QUALIFIED	WHEN EXPIRED
James Parker	August 29, 1809	1812
Wm. Middleton	April 20, 1811	1814
Mills Stephenson	August 4, 1812	1815
Wm. Middleton	April 16, 1814	1817
Mills Stephenson	August 26, 1815	1818
William Gilbert	October 19, 1815	1818
Thomas Shelton	May 20, 1816	1819

BYRD TOWNSHIP.

Benjamin Sutton	September 15, 1809	1812
George Edwards	September 13, 1809	1812
Jeptha Beasley	September 19, 1809	1813
Mills Stephenson	September 19, 1809	1813
Jeptha Beasley	August 4, 1812	1815
Alex. Jolly	August 4, 1812	1815
James Moore	August 4, 1812	1815
James Moore	June 30, 1815	1818
Alex. Jolly	June 30, 1815	1818
Jeptha Beasley	June 30, 1815	1818
Nevil Redman	April 9, 1816	1819
Barrett Ristine	May 19, 1817	1820

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

Joseph Westbrook	June 14, 1810	1813
Abner Ewing	November 12, 1810	1813
Joseph Westbrook	June 13, 1813	1816
Abner Ewing	March 9, 1814	1817
Joseph Westbrook	March 20, 1816	1819
Robert Baird	February 8, 1817	1820
Abner Ewing	March, 1819	1822
Joseph Westbrook	June 7, 1817	1822
Joshua Truitt	October 22, 1821	1824
Joseph Westbrook	April 18, 1822	1825
James A. Baird	October 27, 1823	1826
Joseph Westbrook	April 23, 1825	1828
David W. Murphy	October 20, 1826	1829
Joshua Truitt	April 24, 1828	1831
David W. Murphy	October 23, 1829	1832
Joseph McKee	April 26, 1831	1834
Jonathan Kenyon	October 17, 1832	1835
David W. Murphy	March 1, 1833	1836
Joseph McKee	April 16, 1834	1837
Joshua Truitt	March 7, 1836	1839
Joseph McKee	April 15, 1837	1840
Thomas G. Lewis	April 21, 1838	1841
Elisha C. Stout	April 13, 1839	1842
Joseph C. N. Baird	March 10, 1840	1843
Archibald Oursler	April 13, 1840	1843
David W. Murphy	October 19, 1842	1845

GREEN TOWNSHIP—Concluded.

NAME	WHEN QUALIFIED	WHEN EXPIRED
Jacob S. Rose	April 10, 1843	1846
John Wikoff	November 1, 1845	1848
Jacob S. Rose	April 21, 1846	1849
Robert Y. Humphrey	November 20, 1847	1850
John Wikoff	October 21, 1848	1851
John Collier	April 12, 1850	1853
John Wikoff	1851	1854
Harvey Hall	November 17, 1852	1854
A. J. Wikoff	October 20, 1854	1857
Jacob Rose	October 17, 1855	1858
A. T. Wikoff	October 19, 1857	1860
Jacob S. Rose	October 27, 1857	1861
Allen T. Wikoff	October 15, 1860	1863
Jacob S. Rose	October 25, 1861	1864
Luther Collier	April 13, 1863	1866
James McKinley	April 11, 1864	1867
J. S. Rose	April 13, 1866	1870
James McKinley	April 9, 1867	1870
James S. Colvin	April 8, 1869	1869
James McKinley	April 18, 1870	1873
Elliot H. Collins	April 7, 1871	1874
W. W. Ellison	October 20, 1871	1874
F. J. Rideout	April 16, 1872	1875
Elliot H. Collins	April 15, 1874	1877
W. B. Godfrey	October 31, 1874	1877
Jonathan Tracy	April 9, 1875	1875
W. W. Ellison	April 10, 1876	1879
Elliot H. Collins	December 12, 1877	1880
L. F. Adams	April 6, 1878	1881
W. W. Ellison	April 10, 1879	1882
Charles N. Hall	April 15, 1880	1883
Elliot H. Collins	April 9, 1881	1884
T. B. Manning	April 14, 1882	1885
W. W. Ellison	April 14, 1882	1885
Elliot H. Collins	April 14, 1884	1887
John H. Rose	April 18, 1885	1888
Henry Oursler	December 12, 1885	1888
Elliot H. Collins	April 12, 1887	1890
W. W. Ellison	November 17, 1887	1890
F. J. Rideout	April 11, 1888	1891
Wm. Furtwaugher	April 10, 1889	1892
F. J. Rideout	April 15, 1891	1894
F. M. Piatt	April 13, 1892	1895
Wm. Furtwanger.	April 13, 1892	1895
J. N. Patton	April 14, 1894	1894
Wm. Tracy	April 14, 1894	1897
Darius Dryden	April 10, 1895	1898
Wm. Tracy	April 21, 1897	1900
J. W. Drake	May 3, 1898	1901

COUNTY AFFAIRS

165

MEIGS TOWNSHIP.

NAME	WHEN QUALIFIED	WHEN EXPIRED
Michael Bevis	June 15, 1810	1813
John Chapman	June 13, 1811	1815
Michael Bever	May 26, 1813	1816
Nathaniel Chapman	April 16, 1814	1814
Curtiss Cannon	August 26, 1815	1818
Joseph Carson	April 16, 1817	1820
Curtiss Cannon	August 19, 1818	1821
Joseph Carson	March 20, 1820	1823
John Chapman	April 10, 1821	1824
Seth Van Mater	December 24, 1821	1823
Samuel R. Wood	April 23, 1824	1827
Seth Van Mater	December 31, 1824	1827
Samuel R. Wood	April 23, 1827	1830
Seth Van Mater	April 23, 1827	1830
Francis Warder	April 24, 1828	1831
Samuel R. Wood	April 19, 1830	1833
John Eakins	April 19, 1830	1834
Samuel R. Wood	April 15, 1833	1836
Samuel R. Wood	April 13, 1836	1839
Samuel R. Wood	April 13, 1830	1843
John Eakins	April 9, 1842	1845
John Oliver	November 17, 1842	1845
Eleven Phillips	April 19, 1845	1848
John Oliver	October 15, 1845	1848
Levin Little	April 17, 1848	1850
John Oliver	April 17, 1848	1851
Isaac Wittenmeyer	August 18, 1849	1852
John Oliver	1851	1854
Isaac Wittenmeyer	1852	1855
Samuel Lewis	April 9, 1855	1858
Job S. Edgington	April 28, 1856	1859
Samuel Lewis	May 1, 1858	1861
Thomas Metz	April 12, 1859	1862
George W. Nixon	April 5, 1861	1864
Thomas Metz	April 11, 1862	1865
Joseph Thoroman	April 11, 1865	1868
George W. Nixon	April 9, 1867	1870
Joseph Thoroman	April 9, 1868	1871
George W. Nixon	April 8, 1870	1873
Joseph Thoroman	April 7, 1871	1874
G. W. Nixon	April 14, 1873	1876
Wm. Nevil	April 15, 1874	1877
Geo. W. Nixon	April 10, 1876	1879
Joseph Thoroman	April 12, 1877	1880
George Nixon	April 10, 1879	1882
Joseph Thoroman	April 5, 1880	1882
Samuel A. Chapman	April 14, 1882	1885
David Nixon	April 10, 1883	1886
Samuel A. Chapman	October 18, 1885	1888

MRIGS TOWNSHIP — Concluded.

NAME	WHEN QUALIFIED	WHEN EXPIRED
Wm. P. Newman	April 12, 1886	1889
J. W. Tillotson	April 11, 1888	1891
S. A. Chapman	April 11, 1888	1891
David Nixon	April 10, 1889	1892
John Cline	April 14, 1890	1896
S. A. Chapman	April 5, 1891	1894
J. C. Chapman	April 13, 1892	1895
S. A. Chapman	November 12, 1894	1897
Dynes Tener	April 10, 1895	1898
J. C. Foster	April 21, 1897	1900
S. A. Chapman	April 14, 1898	1901

EAGLE TOWNSHIP.

Uriah Springer	June 15, 1810	1813
Wm. Laycock	December 12, 1810	1813
Peter Shaw	April 26, 1813	1816
Wm. Laycock	November 11, 1813	1816
Stephen Reynolds	April 9, 1816	1819
Joshua Parrish	August 17, 1816	1819
James Kendall	April 16, 1817	1820

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

Adam Kirkpatrick	July 6, 1810	1813
Adam Kirkpatrick	September 23, 1813	1816
Robert Morrison	October 19, 1815	1818
Adam Kirkpatrick	April 17, 1818	1821
Robert Morrison	October 29, 1818	1821
Adam Kirkpatrick	April 10, 1821	1824
Philip Robbins	October 23, 1821	1824
John Wright	October 27, 1823	1826
Adam Kirkpatrick	April 23, 1824	1827
John Wright	October 14, 1826	1829
Adam Kirkpatrick	April 23, 1827	1830
Daniel John	April 17, 1829	1832
Adam Kirkpatrick	April 19, 1830	1833
Daniel John	April 10, 1832	1835
Wm. McVey	April 15, 1833	1836
Wm. Eckman	October 27, 1835	1838
Samuel Wright	April 13, 1836	1839
Wm. Eckman	October 19, 1838	1841
John Kirkpatrick	April 13, 1839	1842
Silas Marlatt	April 21, 1841	1844
John Kirkpatrick	April 9, 1842	1845
Silas Marlatt	April 11, 1844	1847
Edward Clark	April 19, 1845	1848
Wm. Eckman	October 20, 1846	1849
John Kirkpatrick	April 17, 1848	1851
Wm. Eckman	October 20, 1849	1852

NAME	WHEN QUALIFIED	WHEN EXPIRED
Wm. McIntire	April 12, 1850	1853
John C. Duffey	1852	1855
Samuel Smith	October 19, 1852	1855
James M. Young	April 15, 1853	1856
W. F. Kirkpatrick	December 21, 1853	Resigned
Samuel Alexander	April 9, 1855	1858
James Cross	April 28, 1856	1859
S. D. McIntire	January 2, 1857	1860
Wm. Eckman	April 21, 1857	1860
J. C. Cooper	April 13, 1858	1861
S. D. McIntire	January 9, 1860	1863
John C. Cooper	April 5, 1861	1864
S. D. McIntire	October 22, 1862	1865
Geo. G. Meneley	April 9, 1867	1870
J. C. Cooper	April 9, 1868	1871
A. Kirk	April 8, 1869	1872
David Curran	April 17, 1872	1875
N. S. Williams	April 17, 1872	1875
Craven E. Silcott	April 9, 1875	1878
N. S. Williams	April 9, 1875	1878
James N. Taylor	April 12, 1877	Resigned March '78
J. W. Young	April 6, 1878	1881
Restine Robe	April 6, 1878	1881
Alexander Kirk	April 10, 1879	1882
Samuel J. Finley	April 15, 1880	Resigned Jan. 2, '82
John A. McNeil	January 19, 1882	1885
John Plummer	April 10, 1883	1886
John A. McNeil	April 10, 1885	1888
John A. McNeil	April 11, 1888	1891
Thos. P. Kirkpatrick	April 12, 1886	1889
Thos. P. Kirkpatrick	April 10, 1889	1892
John A. McNeil	April 15, 1891	1894
John A. McNeil	April 14, 1894	1897
G. G. Meneley	April 14, 1894	1897
John A. McNeil	April 21, 1897	Died June, 1899

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

John Barritt	August 8, 1817	1820
Thos. Lockhart	September 1, 1818	1822
Isaac Vorhes	May 21, 1820	1823
John Phillips	April 22, 1822	1825
Daniel Matheny	September 22, 1823	1826
John Phillips	April 23, 1825	1828
Charles Stephenson	September 30, 1826	1829
Moses Lockhart	May 19, 1828	1831
Wm. Smith	July 3, 1829	1832
Moses Lockhart	May 22, 1831	1834
John Pennywit	April 10, 1832	1835
Daniel Matheny	November 6, 1832	1835

MONROE TOWNSHIP—Concluded.

NAME	WHEN QUALIFIED	WHEN EXPIRED
Moses Lockhart	May 16, 1834	1837
Andrew Livingston	April 13, 1836	1839
Wm. Stephenson	February 20, 1837	1840
James Cole	October 19, 1838	1841
Abraham Perry	December 18, 1839	1842
James Cole	October 20, 1841	1844
James V. Willman	November 17, 1842	1845
John P. Drennan	April 11, 1844	1847
Wm. Stevenson	December 11, 1845	1848
Thos. J. Lockhart	August 17, 1846	1849
James V. Willman	November 25, 1848	1851
John Devine	April 12, 1849	1852
Wm. Stevenson	1851	1854
Jacob M. Wells	1852	1855
John Devine	October 22, 1853	1856
Wm. Stevenson	April 9, 1855	1858
Caleb Francis	August 30, 1856	1859
David Dunbar	June 3, 1858	1861
Thomas Ellison	September 12, 1859	1862
Elliot H. Collins	April 5, 1861	1864
John Devine	August 3, 1861	1864
Elliot H. Collins	April 13, 1864	1867
David C. Vance	August 7, 1864	1867
Wm. Evans	April 9, 1867	1870
John Devine	August 21, 1867	1870
Christian Mowrer	October 15, 1867	1870
John Devine	September 1, 1870	1873
Wm. Stevenson	November 17, 1870	1873
Wm. Stevenson	November 14, 1873	1876
James Gray	November 14, 1873	1876
John Devine	April 10, 1876	1879
Wm. Stevenson	November 11, 1876	1879
John Devine	April 10, 1879	1882
Isaac Stevenson	October 21, 1879	1882
Leroy J. Smith	April 15, 1880 Resigned in	1881
Wm. M. Smith	September 15, 1881	1884
Joseph F. Mitchell	April 14, 1884	1887
J. L. Howell	October 22, 1885	1888
Wm. M. Smith	December 12, 1886	1889
Henry Phillips	April 12, 1887	1890
Wm. M. Smith	November 11, 1889	1892
A. D. Fry	April 14, 1890	1893
Joseph F. Mitchell	November 12, 1892	1895
A. D. Fry	April 10, 1893	1895
Wm. M. Smith	April 10, 1895	1898
E. R. Cummings	April 30, 1896	1899
A. D. Fry	April 14, 1898	1901
John C. Baldwin	April 28, 1899	1902

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

NAME	WHEN QUALIFIED	WHEN EXPIRED
John Kincaid	April 17, 1818	1821
Wm. Robbins	April 17, 1818	1821
Wm. Mehaffey	October 29, 1819	1822
John Kincaid	April 10, 1821	1824
Wm. Mehaffey	November 5, 1822	1825
John Kincaid	April 24, 1828	1831
Wm. Mehaffey	October 24, 1825	1828
John Kincaid	April 23, 1827	1830
Richard Noleman	April 24, 1828	1831
Robert Patton	May 19, 1828	1831
Robert Patton	October 24, 1831	1834
Richard Noleman	April 16, 1834	1837
Robert Patton	October 23, 1834	1837
Thomas Foster	April 15, 1837	1840
Robert Patton	January 2, 1838	1841
Richard Noleman	October 10, 1838	1841
Thomas Foster	April 13, 1840	1843
John S. Patton	October 20, 1840	1843
Richard Noleman	October 20, 1841	1844
Thomas Perry	April 9, 1842	1845
Thomas Foster	April 10, 1843	1845
John S. Patton	April 10, 1843	1846
Wm. P. Cluxton	April 19, 1845	1848
John L. Francis	April 2, 1846	1849
John S. Patton	October 20, 1846	1849
Wm. P. Cluxton	November 20, 1847	1850
Jos. Washburn	April 12, 1849	1852
James McKee	October 20, 1849	1852
James N. Hook	April 12, 1850	1853
A. Mehaffey	1851	1854
Jas. McClanahan	April 15, 1853	1856
Mills S. Stevenson	April 15, 1853	1856
Andrew Mehaffey	October 20, 1854	1857
Isaac Washburn	April 9, 1855	1858
A. E. Robe	April 7, 1856	1859
Wm. R. Frame	October 27, 1856	1859
R. A. Kirtpatrick	October 19, 1857	1860
Lias Washburn	April 13, 1858	1861
A. H. Mehaffey	October 17, 1859	1862
J. R. Mehaffey	April 5, 1861	1864
A. H. Mehaffey	October 22, 1862	1865
J. R. Mehaffey	April 11, 1864	1867
J. R. Mehaffey	April 9, 1867	1870
A. S. Brownfield	October 7, 1865	1868
J. R. Mehaffey	April 9, 1867	1870
R. M. Askren	April 9, 1867	1870
Wm. P. Hannah	October 20, 1868	1871
W. K. Frame	April 14, 1869	1872
Isaac Washburn	April 18, 1870	1873

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.—Concluded.

NAME	WHEN QUALIFIED	WARRN EXPIRED
Wm. E. Kirkpatrick	October 20, 1871	1874
Isaac Washburn	October 14, 1873	1875
Wm. H. Kirkpatrick	October 20, 1874	1877
A. W. Kincaid	April 9, 1875	1878
Isaac Washburn	April 10, 1876	1879
Wm. H. Kirkpatrick	October 16, 1877	1880
John R. Mehaffey	October 16, 1878	1881
Samuel Jackson	April 10, 1879	1882
Ezekial Pittenger	October 18, 1880	1883
Isaac Washburn	April 9, 1831	1884
J. R. Mehaffey	April 9, 1831	1884
A. H. Mehaffey	April 14, 1884	1887
John V. Kincaid	April 14, 1884	1887
A. H. Mehaffey	April 12, 1887	1890
H. D. Robuck	April 12, 1887	1890
A. H. Mehaffey	April 14 1890	1893
H. D. Robuck	April 14 1890	1893
Carey Patton	April 18, 1892	1895
A. H. Mehaffey	April 10, 1893	1895
John V. Kincaid	April 10, 1893	1895
Carey Patton	November 12, 1894	1897
John V. Kincaid	April 30, 1896	1899
G. A. McColm	April 30, 1896	1899
Carey Patton	April 14, 1898	1901
G. H. Emery	April 28, 1899	1902

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

Aaron Moore	April 17, 1818	1821
Thomas McClelland	April 17, 1818	1821
Aaron Moore	April 10, 1821	1824
Samuel Dryden	April 10, 1821	1824
Aaron Moore	April 23, 1824	1827
Wm. McCormick	April 23, 1824	1827
Wm. McCormick	May 23, 1825	1828
Aaron Moore	April 23, 1827	1830
Wm. McCormick	April 24, 1828	1831
Aaron Moore	April 15, 1830	1833
Wm. McCormick	April 26, 1831	1834
Aaron Moore	April 15, 1833	1836
Asa Williamson	April 1, 1834	1837
Lemuel Lindsey	April 15, 1834	1837
Asa Williamson	April 15, 1837	1840
Thomas Robbins	April 15, 1837	1840
Moses Black	April 21, 1838	1841
David McCreight	April 13, 1840	1843
Joseph M. Glasgow	April 21, 1841	1844
David McCreight	April 10, 1843	1846
Henry Moore	April 11, 1844	1847

COUNTY AFFAIRS

161

NAME	WHEN QUALIFIED	WHEN EXPIRED
David McCreight, Jr.	April 21, 1846	1849
Joseph M. Glasgow	April 12, 1847	1850
David McCreight	February 24, 1849	1852
Joseph M. Glasgow	April 12, 1850	1853
Wm. A. Aultman	April 12, 1852	1855
David Gaston	August 2, 1853	1855
John Blair	April 9, 1855	1858
David Gaston	April 28, 1856	1859
H. C. Bryan	August 19, 1857	1860
David Gaston	April 12, 1859	1862
Wm. McIntire	October 15, 1860	1863
David Gaston	April 11, 1862	1865
Wm. McIntire	April 9, 1868	1871
George Campbell	April 9, 1868	1871
Wm. McIntire	April 7, 1871	1874
George Campbell	May 9, 1871	1874
Wm. McIntire	April 10, 1874	1877
George Campbell	April 10, 1874	1877
I. L. Dodds	April 12, 1877	1880
I. L. Dodds	April 15, 1880	1883
George Campbell	April 15, 1880	1883
Absalom Day	April 10, 1883	1886
M. V. Williamson	April 10, 1883	1886
Absalom Day	April 12, 1886	1889
Alex. McCreight	April 12, 1886	1889
Absalom Day	April 10, 1889	1892
M. V. Williamson	April 10, 1889	1892
T. F. Jeffreys	April 13, 1892	1895
W. O. Murphy	April 27, 1892	1895
T. F. Jeffreys	April 10, 1895	1898
W. S. Miller	April 10, 1895	1898
L. W. Spargur	April 14, 1898	1901
I. L. Dodds	May 3, 1898	1901

MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP.

Henry Y. Copple	1851	1854
Jas. N. Brittingham	1852	1855
E. H. Thomas	April 12, 1854	1857
James Mott	December 29, 1854	1857
David Dunbar	June 12, 1861	1864
David Dunbar	April 13, 1864	1867
Thomas H. Crusan	April 9, 1867	1870
David Dunbar	October 15, 1867	1870
John D. Hines	October 18, 1869	1872
James W. Bierly	April 7, 1871	1874
David Dunbar	April 10, 1874	1877
H. C. Doddridge	November 12, 1877	1880
J. C. Montgomery	April 15, 1880	1883
James E. Pangburn	April 17, 1882	1885

HISTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY

MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP — Concluded.

NAME	WHEN QUALIFIED	WHEN EXPIRED
Fred W. Bailey	April 10, 1885	1888
John K. Dunbar	May 16, 1885	1888
W. H. Cooley	August 20, 1887	1890
J. E. Pangburn	November 10, 1890	1893
J. M. Lovett	April 7, 1894	1897
T. W. Connolley	April 21, 1897	1900

BRATTON TOWNSHIP.

J. B. Gustin	October, 1883	1886
A. G. Getty	April 14, 1884	1887
J. B. Gustin	November 9, 1886	1889
G. W. Siders	December 8, 1887	1890
Porter Jackson	November 11, 1889	1892
G. W. Siders	November 10, 1890	1893
J. W. Mason	November 21, 1891	1894
J. B. Gustin	April 24, 1894	1897
John W. Mason	November 24, 1894	1897
J. W. Zile	April 21, 1897	1900

OLIVER TOWNSHIP.

James Crisswell	April 12, 1854	1857
Newkirk Hull	October 20, 1854	1857
John Oliver	December 29, 1854	1857
James Milligan	April 9, 1855	1858
John Oliver	December 30, 1857	1860
J. C. Milligan	April 5, 1861	1864
Henry Scott	April 13, 1863	1866
H. C. Viers	January 5, 1864	1867
J. C. Milligan	April 11, 1864	1867
John M. Plummer	April 9, 1867	1870
G. H. Viers	April 9, 1867	1870
John Carskaddon	April 8, 1869	1872
R. H. W. Peterson	April 25, 1870	1873
John Carshaddon	April 19, 1872	1875
J. W. McClung	April 14, 1873	1876
J. T. Treber	April 9, 1875	1878
J. W. McClung	April 10, 1876	1879
Daniel Collier	November 16, 1876	1879
John Ellison	October 16, 1877	1880
J. W. McClung	April 10, 1879	1882
John Ellison	November 5, 1880 Res'd Mar. 7, '83	
J. W. McClung	April 14, 1882	1885
C. F. Hall	April 10, 1883	1886
J. W. McClung	April 10, 1885	1888
Jas. C. Milligan	April 12, 1886	1889
J. C. Thompson	April 12, 1887	1889
J. C. Thompson	November 17, 1887	1890
Joseph Thoroman	April 10, 1889	1892
J. C. Milligan	April 10, 1889	1892

COUNTY AFFAIRS

163

NAME	WHEN QUALIFIED	WHEN EXPIRED
J. T. Ryan	April 14, 1890	1893
R. S. Moore	April 27, 1892	1895
T. P. Kirkpatrick	April 27, 1892	1895
R. S. Moore	April 10, 1893	1896
W. D. Colman	April 10, 1893	1896
W. D. Coleman	May 9, 1896	1899
R. S. Moore	May 9, 1896	1899
H. S. McClelland	April 27, 1899	1902
J. T. Ryan	April 27, 1899	1902

WINCHESTER TOWNSHIP.

Wm. McNeill	June 11, 1838	1841
Samuel Holmes	April 13, 1839	1842
Jacob Grooms	April 13, 1840	1843
Rezin T. Fowler	April 9, 1842	1845
Abraham Evans	April 10, 1843	1846
Rezin T. Fowler	April 29, 1845	1848
Thomas Robbins	April 21, 1846	1849
Richard Ramsey	July 18, 1846	1849
J. M. Wells	April 17, 1848	1851
Richard Ramsey	August 4, 1849	1852
Wm. Moore	August 4, 1849	1852
Samuel McNeill	1852	1855
Richard Ramsey	April 9, 1855	1858
Wm. R. Leedom	April 12, 1855	1858
Richard Ramsey	April 13, 1858	1861
R. McKune	April 13, 1858	1861
Thomas Ramsey	April 5, 1861	1864
R. McKune	April 5, 1861	1864
Richard Ramsey	March 18, 1862	1865
Richard Ramsey	April 10, 1865	1868
W. G. Gilbert	April 10, 1865	1868
Richard Ramsey	April 9, 1868	1871
Wm. Albert	April 9, 1862	1871
William Long	April 13, 1871	1874
Reuben McKune	May 18, 1871	1874
Turner Osborne	April 10, 1874	1877
Isaac Roberts	April 10, 1874	1877
Reuben McKune	December 18, 1876	1879
Richard Ramsey	April 12, 1877	1880
Reuben McKune	December 17, 1879	1882
Harrison Massie	April 15, 1880	1883
George F. Palmer	December 18, 1882	1885
George F. Palmer	April 10, 1883	1886
F. M. Wells	April 12, 1886	1889
Benjamin Hudson	November 9, 1886	1889
H. T. Massie	April 10, 1889	1892
John A. Gilbert	November 11, 1889	1892
H. T. Masie	April 13, 1892	1895
F. M. Wells	November 12, 1892	1895
F. M. Wells	April 10, 1895	1898

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

NAME	WHEN QUALIFIED	WHEN EXPIRED
Wm. Curry	April 24, 1828	1831
Seth VanMater	April 24, 1828	1831
George Vinsonhaler	January 18, 1831	1834
Jonathan Turner	April 15, 1833	1836
Geo. Vinsonhaler	February 13, 1834	1837
Seth VanMater	April 13, 1836	1839
E. L. O. Lovett	April 15, 1837	1840
Seth VanMater	April 13, 1839	1842
Wm. M. Hays	February 29, 1840	1843
Seth VanMater	April 13, 1840	1843
Seth VanMater	December 13, 1842	1845
Wm. M. Hays	April 10, 1843	1846
Seth VanMater	February 4, 1846	1849
R. D. Middleton	December 16, 1848	1852
E. L. O. Lovett	April 12, 1850	1853
Joshua Gore	1851	1854
John Copeland	1851	1854
Isaac Kelley	November 25, 1852	1855
Joshua Gore	April 12, 1854	1857
G. P. Tener	April 9, 1855	1858
J. R. Copeland	April 21, 1857	1860
E. Reid	April 13, 1858	1862
T. E. Reid	April 5, 1861	1864
Thomas Beavers	April 13, 1863	1866
A. Turner	April 11, 1864	1867
G. W. Nixon	April 11, 1864	1867
Thomas Beavers	April 13, 1866	1869
A. Turner	April 9, 1867	1870
J. T. Copeland	April 8, 1869	1872
G. W. Ciders	April 8, 1869	1872
J. T. Copeland	June 16, 1869	1872
John H. Guthrie	April 16, 1872	1875
Jacob T. Copeland	April 16, 1872	1875
M. H. Newman	April 10, 1874	1877
David S. Eylar	April 9, 1875	1878
Benjamin Suffran	April 12, 1877	1880
James Copeland	April 6, 1878	1881
Philip Leighley	April 6, 1878	1881
D. S. Eylar	April 9, 1881	1884
James Copeland	April 9, 1881	1884
James N. Hook	April 14, 1884	1887
D. S. Eylar	April 14, 1884	1887
Jonathan Tener	October 22, 1885	1888
David S. Eylar	April 12, 1887	1890
James Copeland	November 7, 1888	1891
Davis S. Eylar	April 14, 1890	1893
James Copeland	November 13, 1891	1894

NAME	WHEN QUALIFIED	WHEN EXPIRED
D. S. Eylar	April 10, 1893	1896
J. P. Jackson	April 18, 1894	1897
G. W. Moomaw	May 9, 1896	1899
J. H. McCoy	April 21, 1897	1900

Receipts and Expenditures of Adams County, from the 8th Day of June, 1824, to the 6th Day of June, 1825.

1824.		
June 30.	Received of Daniel Edmiston for tavern license.....	\$ 5 00
July 19.	Received of William Armstrong for store license.....	13 479
	Joshua Woodrow for store license.....	10 00
	Peter Cooley for store license.....	11 23
	William Early for ferry license.....	2 25
	Sparks and Means for store license.....	13 479
	David Bradford for tavern license.....	7 863
	John Young for store license.....	10 00
	William Leedom for tavern license.....	5 616
	William Williamson for ferry license.....	2 00
	Isaac Aeri for tavern license.....	5 616
	Curtis Cannon for tavern license.....	5 616
	Joseph Darlinton for ferry license.....	2 25
Oct. 18.	Received of Willis Lee for store permit.....	7 945
20.	James Paull & Co. for store license.....	10 00
23.	Joseph Darlinton, Esq., for fines paid to him.....	31 25
27.	John Meek for store license.....	10 00
Dec. 1.	Received of Benjamin Bowman for tavern license.....	5 00
1825.		
Jan. 5.	Received of John Patterson, collector of the county levy for 1824, in part of said collection.....	1,002 28
Jan. 6.	Received of John Patterson, collector of the land tax for 1824, the county's proportion of said tax.....	219 095
Jan. 6.	Received the county's proportion of arrears taxes, and from the sales of land for taxes, etc.....	601 217
Mar. 7.	Received of Thomas Kincaid, collector of the county levy for 1821, the balance of said collection.....	249 475
Mar. 7.	Received of John Patterson, collector of the county levy for 1824, the balance of said collection.....	261 759
Mar. 7.	Received of justices of the peace for fines collected by them, viz: John Patterson, Esq., \$2.00—William Mehaffey, Esq., \$3.92—Daniel Matheney, Esq., \$2.00.....	7 92
Mar. 12.	Received of James McCague for store license.....	5 068
April 13.	Received of John Lodwick, late sheriff, a fine on Josiah Edson.	1 00
16.	Willis Lee for store license.....	10 00
18.	William Russell for store license.....	17 00
	Thomas McCague for store license	17 00
	A. Ellison & Co. for store license.. ..	14 17
19.	Jacob Cox for tavern license.....	5 00
	Wesley Lee for store license.....	17 00
	Alexander Hemphill for tavern license.....	5 00
	Jonathan Kenyan for ferry license.....	2 00
21.	the securities of Thomas Kincaid, late sheriff, for several fines collected by him.....	40 84
22.	James Young for a store license.....	10 00
June 4.	Received of Joseph Darlinton, Esq., for fines paid to him.....	17 00
Total receipts.....		\$2,561 418

1824. Expenditures—Orders Allowed by the Commissioners.	
June 8. Paid Levi Smith, lister of Wayne township, for 1824.....	7 50
Peter Belles, lister of Monroe township, for 1824.....	7 50
Levi Mattison, lister of Greene township, for 1824	5 00
Lyman Taft, lister of Jefferson township, for 1824... ..	8 125
Thomas Kirkpatrick, lister of Scott township, for 1824.....	12 50
John McClure, lister of Tiffin township, for 1824	15 625
Moses Connell, lister of Liberty township, for 1824.....	8 75
David Kirkpatrick, lister of Meigs township, for 1814.....	16 25
Jesse Parham, lister of Sprigg township, for 1824.....	13 75
Hamilton Dunbar, appraiser of Tiffin township	2 50
Samuel Dougherty, appraiser of Sprigg township.....	1 25
the viewers, surveyor, etc., for laying out a road from the county line on Lower Twin Creek to the Portsmouth road near Joseph Williams'.....	9 375
the viewers, surveyor, etc., for laying out a road from the mouth of Turkey creek to the steam furnace.....	7 50
John M. Hayslip for keeping court house one year.....	18 00
Samuel McClenahan for surveying a part of the township lines.....	49 75
Oliver C. Collins for selling the contracts for public build- ings at public auction.....	1 50
Benjamin Paull for a lock for the jail and sundries.....	31 00
Joseph Riggs, for his services as county auditor, from the 1st of March, 1824. to the 1st of March, 1825.....	243 657
for postage and stationery for auditor's office.....	7 75

The following orders were allowed by the County Auditor:

Paid John Long and Daniel Amen for assisting to take and guard Daniel Merahon to prison.....	\$ 4 00
Paid Nashee, & Bailhache for publishing amount of road tax, etc., for 1821.....	2 00
Paid witnesses in state cases	6 00
Paid Jury fees in state cases.....	18 00
Paid Prosecuting Attorney at July term, 1824.....	30 00
Paid Associated Judge at July term, 1824.....	37 50
Paid Associate Judges at October term, 1824.....	37 50
Paid Prosecuting Attorney at October term, 1824.....	33 00
Paid constables for attending on courts and juries.....	18 25
Paid James Miller under the act for his relief.....	100 00
Paid Joseph Darlinton, Esq., by order of court, under the act regulating fees of civil officers for services when the state fails, etc., at 60 dollars per annum.....	60 00
Paid John McDaied, Esq., sheriff of Adams county under the act regulat- ing the fees of civil officers, agreeable to an order of court, at 60 dol- lars per annum, from the 11th of November, 1823, to the 1st of June, 1825.....	93 16
Paid Associate Judges for April term, 1825, and for three called courts....	67 50
Paid Prosecuting Attorney at April term, 1825.	25 00
Paid County Commissioners	60 00
Paid Grand Juries at July and October terms, 1824.....	75 00
Paid Grand Jurors at April term, 1825.....	45 00
Paid John McDaied, sheriff, for summoning three grand juries and giving notice to the township trustees to select jurors for 1825.....	13 00
Paid Sheriff McDaied for paper furnished the grand jury at July term, 1824.....	12 50
Paid Jailor's fees for boarding prisoners	19 075
Paid Joseph Darlinton for books and stationery bought by him for clerks' office.....	42 375
Paid for books for auditor's office.....	8 50
Paid constable for returning a list of jurors to the clerks' office.....	1 925

COUNTY AFFAIRS

167

Paid Ralph M. Voorhees for publishing delinquent lands, receipts and expenditures for 1824, etc.....	61 25
Paid judges and clerks' for the annual election.....	33 75
Paid judges who delivered poll books of said election.....	7 45
Paid for wolf scalps, in conformity with a resolution of the commissioners.....	37
Paid Curtis Cannon for delivering the poll book of the annual election in 1823 for Meigs township.....	75
Paid judges who delivered the poll books of elections for justice of the peace.....	6 00
Paid Mathew S. Cook for furnishing copies of surveys, making connections, and assisting to make map of Adams county.....	51 68
Paid John Patterson, collector of the land tax and the county levy for 1824 for paper furnished by him to write receipts.....	1 50
Paid Joseph Darlinton for a book case for the clerks' office purchased by him.....	6 75
Paid Joseph Darlinton for drawing a deed from the trustee of the town of West Union, and for receiving and filing the sheriff's receipt to the judges of the Presidential election and giving certificates therefor.....	1 00
Dunbar and Ross on account for repairing the cupola of the court house and making cells in the jail	25 00
Total expenditures.....	\$1,537 572
The balance in the treasury on the eighth day of June, 1824, was.....	1,328 242
Amount received from that day to the sixth day of June, 1825, as above...	2,561 418
	\$ 3,889 66
The amount of orders redeemed at the county treasury in the same time, including the treasurer's commission.....	\$1,974 981
Balance remaining in the treasury on the sixth day of June, 1825.....	*1,914 679

J. RIGGS, Auditor of Adams County.

West Union, June 13, 1825.

* A proportion of this sum, say 871 dollars, is depreciated bank paper, which has remained on hand since the year 1819.

CHAPTER XV.

THE COURTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

Common Pleas Circuits and Districts—Common Pleas Judges—The Circuit Court—The Bar and Judiciary.

The constitution of 1802 divided the State into three districts, in each of which there was a President Judge of the Common Pleas, elected by the Legislature for seven years. Three circuits were established by the Legislature, April 16, 1803, and were as follows:

First Circuit—Composed of the counties of Hamilton, Butler Montgomery, Greene, Warren and Clermont.

Second Circuit—Composed of the counties of Adams, Scioto, Ross, Franklin, Fairfield and Gallia.

Third Circuit—Composed of the counties of Washington, Belmont, Jefferson, Columbia and Trumbull.

In 1810, four circuits were made, and the second was composed of the counties of Ross, Pickaway, Madison, Fayette, Highland, Clermont, Adams, Scioto and Gallia. The circuit so remained until 1816, when six were created and the second circuit was composed of the counties of Highland, Adams, Scioto, Gallia, Pike and Ross. This law was amended in 1817, and Lawrence added to the second circuit. In 1818, seven circuits were provided for and the second was composed of Highland, Adams, Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson, Pike and Ross. In 1819, nine circuits were made, and the second was composed of the counties of Hocking, Pickaway, Fayette, Highland, Adams and Ross. This remained, so far as Adams County was concerned, until 1821, when the second circuit was composed of Hocking, Fayette, Highland, Brown, Adams and Ross, and so remained until 1825, when the seventh circuit was constituted of the counties of Butler, Clermont, Brown, Adams, Highland, Greene and Warren. In 1826, the seventh circuit was composed of Preble, Butler, Adams, Highland, Clinton, Warren and Greene.

In 1828, the seventh circuit was composed of Butler, Adams, Highland, Clinton, Warren and Greene. This arrangement continued until 1834 as to Adams County, when the tenth circuit was composed of the counties of Clermont, Brown, Adams, Highland and Fayette. In 1839, thirteen circuits were made, but the tenth remained as before. In 1840, there were fifteen circuits, and the tenth remained as before. This tenth circuit remained composed of the same counties until 1852 when the new constitution took effect. Under that, Adams County was placed in the fifth judicial district. This district and the first subdivision remained the same until April 21, 1896, when Adams County was trans-

ferred to the second subdivision of the seventh judicial district, composed, as changed, of the counties of Adams, Scioto, Pike, Jackson and Lawrence.

Common Pleas Judges in Adams County.

Its first judge under the constitution of 1802 was Willis Silliman, of Fairfield County, elected April 15, 1803. He resigned some time in 1804, and Governor Tiffin appointed Levin Belt, of Chillicothe, in his place.

On February 7, 1805, the Legislature elected Robert F. Slaughter, of Fairfield County, in Belt's place, and on January 9, 1807, removed him by impeachment. On February 7, 1807, the Legislature elected Levin Belt. On or before February 10, 1810, Levin Belt gave up the office, but whether by death or resignation, does not appear, and on that date, John Thompson, of Ross County, was elected in his place. The next year John Thompson was impeached on a lot of ridiculous and foolish charges and was tried and acquitted, and on the eighteenth of January, 1817, was re-elected by the Legislature.

In January, 1824, Joshua Collett was elected presiding judge of the second circuit, and served till 1828, when he was succeeded by George Smith. In 1834, John Winston Price was elected judge of the seventh circuit and served one term.

In 1841, Owen J. Fishback, of Clermont, was elected judge of the tenth circuit and served a full term. In 1848, George Collings, of Adams, was elected and served until he resigned in 1851. The Legislature elected Shepherd F. Norris to fill out the term.

The president judges under the old constitution received a salary from the formation of the State until 1821 of \$750 per annum. From that until 1852, their salary was \$1,000 per annum, paid quarterly.

Shepherd F. Norris was the first judge of the common pleas court elected by the people, for a term of five years beginning February 9, 1852. He was re-elected in 1857, and served until February 9, 1862, when he was succeeded by Thomas Q. Ashburn who was elected three times and served until March, 1876, when he resigned to take the appointment of one of the Supreme Court Commission. Governor Hayes appointed Thomas M. Lewis, of Batavia, to succeed him, and he served until the October election, 1876, when Allen T. Cowen was elected to serve out the term ending February 9, 1877, and David Tarbell was elected to take the full term beginning February 9, 1877. In February, 1882, D. W. C. Loudon, having been elected the fall previous, took Tarbell's place. He was re-elected in 1887 and served until February 9, 1892, when he was succeeded by Henry Collings, who served until February 9, 1897, when the constitutional judgeship of the first subdivision of the fifth district went to John Markley, of Brown County.

On April 9, 1871 (Vol. 68, page 68), an act was passed to make an additional judge in the three counties of Adams, Brown and Clermont. There was a special election on the third Monday of May, 1871, and David Tarbell was elected. He took the office the third Monday in June, 1871, and served one term of five years.

In the fall of 1876 he was nominated for and elected to the constitutional term as already stated.

On April 28, 1877 (Vol. 74, page 483), an act was passed renewing the additional judgeship, which the Supreme Court in *State v. Brown*, 38 O. S., had held was but for the one term. In the fall of 1877, Allen T. Cowen was elected to this office and served for five years from February 9, 1878. On March 26, 1883 (Vol. 80, page 76), the Legislature provided for an additional judge in the three counties to be elected in October, 1883, and take his office October 15, 1883. Under this act Allen T. Cowen was elected and served five years. In October, 1888, he was succeeded by Frank Davis, who was re-elected and served ten years and until Adams County ceased to be a part of the first subdivision of the fifth district.

On April 21, 1896 (Vol. 92, page 214), an act was passed which transferred Adams County from the fifth district and placed it in the second subdivision of the seventh judicial district. This act took effect September 1, 1896, and from that date, the common pleas judges of Adams County, were Henry Collings, W. D. James and Noah J. Dever.

In the fall of 1896, Henry Collings was re-elected, and John C. Milner elected to succeed Noah J. Dever. Their terms began February 9, 1897. The term of W. Dow James expired February 9, 1899, and he was succeeded by William H. Middleton, so that at the publication of this work, Henry Collings, Wm. H. Middleton and John C. Milner are the common pleas judges of Adams County. A table of the common pleas judges of Adams County from the foundation of the State to the present time is as follows:

1803 to 1804.....	Willis Silliman
1804 to 1805.....	Levin Belt
1805 to 1807.....	Robert F. Slaughter
1807 to 1810.....	Levin Belt
1810 to 1824.....	John Thompson
1824 to 1828.....	Joshua Collett
1829 to 1833.....	George Smith
1834 to 1841.....	John Winston Price
1841 to 1848.....	Owen J. Fishback
1848 to 1851.....	George Collings
1851 to 1852.....	Shepherd F. Norris

Under the constitution of 1851, fifth district, constitutional judges:

1852 to 1862.....	Shepherd F. Norris
1862 to 1876.....	Thomas Q. Ashburn
1876 to	Thomas W. Lewis
1876 to 1877.....	Allen T. Cowen
1877 to 1882.....	David Tarbell
1882 to 1892.....	D. W. C. Loudon
1892 to 1897.....	Henry Collings

Additional judges fifth district:

1871 to 1876.....	David Tarbell
1878 to 1888.....	Allen T. Cowen
1888 to 1898.....	Frank Davis

Seventh district since September 1, 1896:

1896-1897.....	Noah J. Dever
1896-1899.....	W. D. James
1899-1906.....	W. H. Middleton
1897-1902.....	Henry Collings
1897-1902.....	John C. Milner

Wyllis Silliman

was the first presiding common pleas judge to sit in Adams County after the State was organized. He occupied the bench from April 15, 1803, to June, 1804. He was born in Stratford, Connecticut, October 8, 1777, and died in Zanesville, Ohio, November 13, 1842. His wife was Dora Webster Cass, daughter of Major Cass, and sister of Gen. William Lewis Cass. He was married to her July 14, 1802. When a young man, he removed to western Virginia, and, in 1800, edited a paper there, and was a strong Federalist in the contest between Jefferson and Adams.

The struggle was too much for him, and he moved to Washington County, Ohio. He was a member of the first Legislature of Ohio from Washington County. In that body he was elected presiding judge of the second circuit, composed of Adams, Scioto, Ross, Franklin, Fairfield, and Gallia. It was too humdrum a place for him, and he resigned in 1804, and located at Zanesville, and was the first lawyer there, and in the next year, Silliman, Cass, and Herrick were the only resident lawyers. In 1805, he was appointed register of the Zanesville land office, and held that until 1811. In 1811 he was in the commission to select the State Capital.

In 1824 he was a candidate for United States Senator, and received 44 votes, to 58 for General W. H. Harrison, who was elected. In 1825 he was in the State Senate, from Muskingum County, and served one term. In 1826 he was again a candidate for United States Senator, and received 45 votes, to 54 for Benjamin Ruggles, who was elected. He was a member of the House from Muskingum County in 1828 and 1829. From 1832 to 1834 he was solicitor of the Treasury, appointed by President Jackson.

He was a great natural orator, but his early education was defective. His legal attainments were not of a high order. He was a great reader, and read everything which came in his way. He was of no use in a case until it came to be argued. He did not examine witnesses or prepare pleadings, but advocacy was his forte. He was indifferent to his personal appearance, and looked as though his clothes had been pitched on him. He was as sportive and playful as a boy. In all criminal cases, in breach of promise or seduction cases, he was uniformly retained, but it was in the great criminal cases where his power as an advocate was demonstrated. He was stout and well formed, above medium height. He had two sons, who came to the bar, and he had a son-in-law, C. C. Gilbert, a lawyer in Zanesville. He was one of the distinguished figures of his time.

Levin Belt

was a practicing lawyer in Chillicothe, under the Territorial Government. He was born in England, but the date of his birth has not been preserved. He was admitted to practice law, and took the oath of office at Washington, Adams County, March 2, 1802. He was the first prosecuting attorney of Ross County, and was allowed from \$15 to \$50 per term for his services. In June, 1804, he was elected presiding judge of the second circuit, in place of Wylliss Silliman, resigned. He served until February, 1805, when Robert F. Slaughter was elected to succeed him. On January 9, 1807, Robert F. Slaughter was removed by impeachment, and Levin Belt was elected and succeeded him February 7, 1807. He served until February 10, 1810, when he was succeeded by John Thompson. It is said he was a reasonably good and satisfactory judge of the common pleas, but that he failed as a practitioner at the bar. From the bench he descended to the mayoralty of Chillicothe, and in that office and that of justice of the peace, he served many years. While he was a justice of the peace, there was a statute in force forbidding licensed attorneys to appear before justices of the peace. Soon after this, Mr. Richard Douglas, an attorney of Chillicothe, appeared before him to argue a motion to dismiss a case. Squire Belt said, "Dick, Dick, don't you know the law? You must not appear before me. Get behind me and make your speech." Douglas complied with his order, and got behind the justice and made his speech.

Mr. Belt was tall, broad-shouldered, muscular, without surplus flesh, dark brown hair sprinkled only with gray, and somewhat ruddy of complexion. His presence as a justice in the exercise of his office was awe-inspiring. He removed from Chillicothe to Washington City in 1828, and died there soon after. The first case submitted to him in Muskingum County in 1804 was Samuel Connar, plaintiff, against James Sprague, defendant, in slander. Damages claimed, \$500. Verdict for the plaintiff, \$300.

Robert F. Slaughter

was the third presiding judge of Adams County. He was born in Culpepper County, Virginia, in 1770. Of his childhood nothing is known, but, at the age of seventeen, he came to Kentucky and volunteered as an Indian fighter. He went to Chillicothe as early as 1796, at the founding of the city, and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1799, and began practice there. He seemed to have traded and trafficked about considerable in lands, as everyone did at that time, but was a poor manager. In 1800 he purchased a farm about one and one-half miles south of Lancaster, and made his home there until his death. He was a merchant at first, but gave up that business and opened a law office in Chillicothe.

In 1802 he was a candidate from his county for the State Constitutional Convention, but was third in the race.

He was careless about his obligations, and in 1803 and 1804 he was sued for debts many times. He was elected presiding judge in 1805. He was elected to the State Senate 1803-1805 from Fairfield County, February 7, in place of Wylliss Silliman, resigned. His circuit was

very large, and his salary very small. He had the second circuit and had to ride horseback to his appointments. The salary was only \$750, and the creeks were without bridges. There were no ferries, and the swimming was risky. The judge would miss his courts, and the Legislature determined to make an object lesson of him. Legislatures are fond of displaying their power, and the one of 1807 was no exception to the rule. January 8, 1807, charges were filed against him in impeachment.

1. He failed to attend the March term, 1805, in Adams County.
2. Failing to attend same term in Scioto County.
3. Failing to attend spring term, 1805, in Gallia County.
4. Failing to attend July term, same year, in Franklin County.
5. Failing to attend fall term, 1805, in Scioto County.
6. Failing to attend fall term, 1805, in Athens County.
7. Failing to attend spring term, 1806, in Highland County.
8. Failing to punctually attend spring term, 1806, in Adams County.
9. Failing to attend spring term, 1806, in Scioto County.
10. Failing to attend spring term, 1806, in Gallia County.
11. Failing to attend summer term, 1806, in Adams County.
12. Failing to attend summer term, 1806, in Athens County.
13. Failing to attend summer term, 1806, in Gallia County.
14. Failing to punctually attend the fall term of Fairfield County in 1806.
15. Failing to attend the fall term, 1806, in Franklin County.

Abraham Shepherd, as Speaker of the House, signed the articles. On January 9, 1807, Hough and McArthur were appointed a committee to prepare rules to govern the trial. Slaughter appeared in person and asked two or three days to prepare for the trial. He was granted to the following Monday to answer. In answer he alleged he was not charged with any misdemeanor and could not, by law, be bound to answer. To the first three charges he pleaded ill health. He denied the fourth, and said he did punctually attend. To the fifth, he said that after attending court in Adams County, he went to Paris, Kentucky, to attend to some business, and expected to reach Scioto in time to attend court, but on returning to the Ohio River, at Brook's Ferry, could not cross. That he went two miles below to be ferried, and, being impatient, rode into the corn field after the ferryman, and this unexpected delay, against his will, prevented him from attending the court until the second day, and there being little business to be done, court was adjourned. In answer to the sixth, he said he was well acquainted with the docket, and there was no civil case ready for trial, and not more than one or two being imprisoned in the county for misdemeanors, and the court would be obliged to pardon those rather than expose the weakness of the laws, since their sentence could not be enforced. That he had applied for a tract of land, for which he had the deposit money, and was compelled by law to pay the fourth within forty days or forfeit his application, and was compelled to attend to it. To the seventh, he stated that he had started from Lancaster, his home, but that his horse became foundered at Pickaway Plains, and his funds and his salary were

not sufficient to buy another. He finally borrowed a horse to ride to Adams County. He answered the ninth charge that he had only borrowed the horse to ride to Adams County, and could not procure another to go to Scioto County. That he is afflicted with ill health in the spring, and had the pleurisy, and did not attend the spring term in Gallia for that reason. That the rivers were high, and he would be compelled to swim some creeks and ford others, and his health would not permit it. To the eleventh, he answered that while in Highland County, his horse broke out of pasture, and he could not be found, and he was obliged to return to Chillicothe, supposing his horse had gone that way, but he did not, and he procured a horse of Joseph Kerr, to ride to Scioto County, on conditional purchase, but the horse was not able to carry him on to Gallia County if it were to save him from ruin, and was compelled to trade horses, on which he made the balance of the circuit. He denied the twelfth charge. His answer to the thirteenth was that his farm was advertised to sell, and not having the money to save it, was obliged to raise it, which he did in time to save it. He denied the fourteenth charge. To the fifteenth, he answered that he attended the Franklin term two days, and then obtained the Associates' consent to be absent the remainder of the term. He was compelled to return to New Lancaster before going to Ross County in order to take money to complete the payment for his land before the court in Ross County would convene. He asked for a continuance to the first Monday of December next to secure Joseph Kerr, Doctor Spencer, and George Shoemaker, witnesses. Four only voted in favor of this. Mr. Brush was admitted as counsel for respondent. Henry Brush, Jessup M. Couch, Wm. Creighton, Joseph Foos, James Kilbourn, Wm. Irwin, and Lewis Cass, witnesses for the prosecution. Respondent read the deposition of Samuel Wilson. Mr. Beecher was counsel for the State. The trial began January 26, 1807, and lasted until the twenty-eighth. On the question of his being guilty of neglect of official duty, the yea vote was: Claypool, Corre, Hempstead, Hough, Jewett, McArthur, McFarland, Sargeant, Smith, Wood, and the Speaker, Thomas Kirker. Mr. Schofield alone voted he was not guilty. On January 29, the respondent was called, but made no answer, though three times solemnly called. The speaker delivered the judgment of the court, that he had been found guilty of neglect of duty and should be removed from office. His removal did not seem to affect his health or spirits, or his standing among the people of Fairfield County, where he resided. He served four years as prosecuting attorney. He was elected to the Senate in 1810, from Fairfield, Knox, and Licking.

He was elected to the House from Fairfield County in 1817, 1819, and 1821. In 1828 he was elected to the Senate, and re-elected in 1830. While in the Legislature he voted for the School System and the Canal System.

He was eccentric and absent-minded, and the story is told of him that once when plowing, it became time for him to go to the Legislature. Leaving the plow in the middle of the field, mounting the horse, with one of his own shoes on and the other off, he rode away. He was of medium height, dressed plainly, and always wore his hair in a

queue. He was a Democrat of the old school, a man of great strength of character, a bold speaker, and a natural orator, and in speaking was capable of making deep impressions on his audience. His public record was clear, notwithstanding the Legislature undertook to blacken it. He once said, "The best rule in politics is to wait until the other party declares itself, then take the opposite side."

He married a Miss Bond, who was devotedly attached to the Methodist Church, but he was not a member of any church. Their children were William, Terencia, Ann, Fields, and Frances, all deceased, and two surviving, Mrs. Mariah Dennison, of Los Angeles, California, and Thomas S. Slaughter, of Olanthe, Missouri. The judge survived until October 24, 1846, when he died at the age of 76 years. He is interred in the country cemetery near his home.

In view of the record of the Ohio Legislature in the matter of impeachments under the first Constitution of the State, we do not consider it any reflection on Judge Slaughter that his impeachment was successful, and had he lived in our day, his answer to the impeachment articles would have been held good, and any Legislature presenting articles of impeachment against him, such as are given above, would be deemed in the wrong.

John Thompson

was the presiding common pleas judge of Adams County, from April 9, 1810, to March 29, 1824. He was a resident of Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio. He located there in 1806 from Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. He was elected presiding judge in 1810, re-elected in 1817, and served until 1824. His circuit was composed of Franklin, Madison, Fayette, Highland, Adams, Scioto, Gallia and Ross. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and an elder in it. He was also a total abstainer from alcoholic drinks. He was an acute lawyer, but narrow-minded, firm to stubbornness, of considerable reading and of much readiness in the application of learning, much influenced by his likes and dislikes.

In 1812, he was impeached by the House and tried by the Senate. The following were the charges exhibited against him:

First. Because he allowed the attorneys but ten minutes to a side in a larceny case in Highland County and when they objected, said that if they did not take it, he would allow them but five minutes to a side.

Second. Because he refused to allow an attorney to testify for his client in a case of usurpation in office, the attorney having offered to testify.

Third. Because he ordered certain court constables to knock down certain by-standers with their staves and gave no reason therefor.

Fourth. Because he allowed a bill of exceptions contrary to the facts.

Fifth. Because he declared in an assault and battery case that the attorneys had no right to argue the facts to a jury except with the permission of the Court, and then when overruled by his associates, impatiently told the jury to go on.

Sixth. Because in a larceny case when the jury came back into court and wanted to re-examine the witnesses he refused them and sent

them back telling them the case was too trifling to take up the time of the Court.

Seventh. Because he ordered a jury to be sworn in a robbery case, after they had all stood up and said they had made up their minds, and they found the defendant guilty without leaving the box.

Eighth. Because he said publicly the people were their own worst enemies; that they were cursed brutes and worse than brutes.

Ninth. Because at Hillsboro, he had refused to sign a bill of exceptions and had refused to let an appeal be docketed.

Tenth. Because at a trial at Gallipolis, he had unjustly and arbitrarily allowed an attorney but twenty-five minutes for an argument to the jury, and then when the limit of time was reached, ordered him to sit down saying the jury would do justice in the case.

Eleventh. Because at Gallipolis, he ordered the prosecuting attorney not to let any testimony go before the grand jury until he knew what it was.

Twelfth. Because he said to the grand jury at Circleville that our government was the most corrupt and perfidious in the world and the people were their own enemies. That they were devils in men's clothing.

The trial on these charges took nine days and witnesses were brought from each county where the transaction occurred. Henry Baldwin and Wylliss Silliman were attorneys for the State and Lewis Cass, John McLean and Samuel Herrick, for the defense. He was acquitted on all of the charges by a large majority and was re-elected by the Legislature in 1817. In 1821 and 1823, billious fevers prevailed at Chillicothe and many cases were fatal. Many thought the disease was yellow fever. Judge Thompson had a large family and became quite fearful of the disease attacking them. Thompson took up the theory that ammonia destroyed the germs of this fever. Therefore, he seriously proposed moving his whole family to and living in a tavern stable, among the horses, during the sickly season. Vigorous protests from Mrs. Thompson resulted in a compromise, by which the family remained in the mansion, but were required to spend an hour each morning on the manure pile, to inhale the fumes which arose from it.

Soon after removing from the bench, Judge Thompson removed to Louisiana, where he purchased a plantation and some negroes. There he died in 1833, near Fort Adams, just over the line in Mississippi.

Joshua Collett

was the presiding common pleas judge in Adams County, Ohio, from March 24, 1824, to March 16, 1829.

He was born in Berkley County, Virginia, November 20, 1781. He obtained a good English education and studied law at Martinsburg, Virginia. At the age of twenty-one, he removed to the Northwest Territory. He stopped at Cincinnati where he remained a year. June, 1803, he removed to Lebanon, Ohio. He was modest, diffident and unassuming, so much so that many predicted he would not succeed as a lawyer. He traveled in Hamilton, Butler, Warren, Clermont, Montgomery, Miami, Greene and Champaign counties and practiced law in each of them. His knowledge of the law and sound judgment made him a suc-

cessful practitioner. In 1807, he was appointed prosecuting attorney in the judicial circuit in which he resided, and held the office for ten years, when he was succeeded by his pupil, Thomas Corwin. The diligence, integrity and ability with which he discharged his office made him widely known and universally respected. In 1817, he was elected presiding judge of the common pleas and served for seven years and was re-elected. In 1824, Adams County was placed in his district and so continued until he resigned in March, 1829, to accept an election to the office of Supreme Judge. He served one term until April, 1836, and then retired to a farm near Lebanon, where he resided until his death.

In 1836 and in 1840, he was on the Whig electoral ticket and voted each time for General Harrison. He was for seventeen years a member of the Board of Trustees of Miami University and in that time manifested a great interest in the welfare of that institution.

In 1808, he was married to Eliza Van Horne. William R. Collett was his only son and child.

Judge Collett was a member of the Baptist Church. He was benevolent and kind hearted. His integrity was the crowning glory of his life. He died August 25, 1855, and is interred at Lebanon, Ohio.

George J. Smith.

was president common pleas judge for Adams County, March 16, 1829, to March 17, 1834. He was born near Newton, Hamilton County, May 22, 1799. His father came from Powhatan County, Virginia, in 1798, and died in 1800, leaving his mother a widow with nine children of which he was the youngest. He qualified himself as a school teacher and followed that vocation. In April, 1818, he began the study of law under Thomas Corwin, and was admitted to the bar June 20, 1820. He began to practice at Lebanon where he always resided.

On April 9, 1822, he was married to Miss Hannah W. Freeman, widow of Thomas Freeman, at one time a member of the Lebanon bar. She died March 25 1866.

In 1825, he was elected to the Legislature from Warren County and re-elected in 1826 and 1827. In 1827, he was defeated for the Legislature by Col. John Biggers, who sat in that body longer than any other person since the organization of the State, twenty-two years, and Smith was defeated by a scratch. In 1829, he was elected presiding judge to succeed Joshua Collett. This honor was unsought and unexpected by him. He served seven years, though Adams and Highland were detached from his circuit after he had served five years. He was always a Whig and was defeated for re-election by one vote. All the senators and representatives from his judicial circuit, irrespective of party, voted for him.

In 1836, he was elected State Senator and re-elected in 1838. In 1837, he was elected Speaker of the Senate. In 1850, he was elected to the Constitutional Convention, and served in that body on the judiciary committee. He was, however, opposed to the Constitution and voted against its adoption. In 1850, his son, James M. Smith, who is now one of the circuit judges in the first circuit and has been since 1884, became

his partner in the law practice. In 1858, he was elected a common pleas judge and re-elected in 1863. He retired at the close of his second term in 1869. He died in April, 1878.

John Winston Price.

was born in Hanover County, Virginia, in 1804. He was prepared for college by a Rev. Blair. At seventeen years, he entered William and Mary College and graduated with honors four years after. He studied law in Richmond, Virginia, under the tuition of John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States, and was admitted to the bar in that city. He came to Ohio in 1827 and located in Columbus for the practice of the law.

In 1830, he married the eldest daughter of Judge John A. McDowell, of Columbus. In 1831, he located in Hillsboro and practiced law with the late Gen. Richard Collins until 1834, when he became president judge of the common pleas district composed of Adams, Brown, Clermont, Highland and Fayette, having been elected the winter previous. His work was laborious and arduous, but he was an honest and faithful judge. He retired from the bench in 1841 and gave up the practice of the law. He was a careful and prudent man in business and accumulated a handsome fortune. He died March 4, 1865.

Owen T. Fishback.

was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, in the year 1791. His father was John Fishback who emigrated to Bracken County and settled on the north fork of the Licking River, not far from Augusta. While riding one of his father's horses, it became unmanageable and threw him off. The result was the compound fracture of the thigh bone, which healed, stiffening the knee joint and shortening the leg. This unfitted him for farm work and he took a position as writing clerk in the office of Gen. Payne, clerk of Bracken County. By the advice of Martin Marshall, he studied law and was admitted to the bar of Kentucky in about 1810. He then removed to the town of Williamsburg, which was at that time the county seat of Clermont County, Ohio. Here he met and married Caroline Huber, a daughter of Jacob and Phoebe Huber. He was then elected to the Senate of Ohio, serving one term and was instrumental in procuring the passage of a law transferring the county seat from Williamsburg to Batavia, and he moved there and remained until his death in 1865. He was always an uncompromising Whig, and was very much chagrined at the defeat of Clay in 1844. He was the contemporary and personal friend of Senator Thomas Morris, Gen. Thomas L. Hamer, Thomas Corwin, and practiced law in the circuit composed of Adams, Brown, Fayette, Highland and Clermont counties. In 1841, he was appointed judge of that circuit by the Legislature of Ohio and served seven years. At that time, the judges of the common pleas court, over which he presided, had the power to grant or refuse licenses for the retail of intoxicating liquors. He absolutely refused to grant a license during the seven years he was presiding judge, and for this he was severely criticised by the keepers of the leading hotels, where he was compelled to stop while attending court. Things were made so



unpleasant for him that he was compelled to board at the houses of private citizens. At the expiration of his term of office in 1848, he was succeeded on the bench by George W. Collings, of Adams County. He resumed the practice of law and in all was fifty years at the bar. He reared a family of nine children. The eldest daughter married Col. John W. Lowe, who was killed at Carnifax Ferry, while commanding the Twelfth Ohio Volunteers in the Brigade of Gen. Wilford B. Hager. The daughter Mary was the wife of Judge Phillip B. Swing, who was the United States District Judge for the southern district of Ohio, having been appointed to that office by Gen. Grant. His son, George W. Fishback, was editor and proprietor of the St. Louis *Democrat* for twenty years.

John Fishback was, at one time, owner of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*. His son, William P. Fishback, was his father's partner in Ohio until 1857, when he removed to Indianapolis, where he now resides. For some years, he was the partner of Gov. Porter and Gen. Harrison, and since 1877, has been master in chancery in the United States circuit court for the district of Indiana. His youngest son, Owen T. Fishback, died from a disease contracted in the volunteer service during the Civil War. Judge Fishback was one of the ablest lawyers of his time and coped successfully with such antagonists as Gen. Hamer, Sr., Thomas Morris, Hanson L. Penn, and David G. Devore. He was a model judge and fine advocate and his addresses to court were always characterized by great earnestness. He was especially strong in cross-examining an adversary witness. He loved his profession, worked diligently, reared a large family and died poor.

George Collings.

James Collings, a native of Annapolis, Maryland, was of Welsh extraction, as was his wife, Christiana Davis, of Cecil County, whom he married February 20, 1780. They began housekeeping in Maryland, where they lived many years, and were the parents of a large family, some of the children dying in childhood. They were members of the Episcopal Church. Christian Davis belonged to the family of Henry Winter Davis and David Davis, of Illinois, these being brothers' sons. Their grandfather was Naylor Davis. "Naylor" runs through the family as a baptismal name.

About the close of the century the Collingses, determining to emigrate in company with several other families, started for their proposed destination, Limestone (now Maysville, Ky.). When near Manchester, Ohio, a child of the party dying, they stopped to bury it, and James Collings and family choosing to stay north of the river, by accident, became Ohioans.

Mr. Collings bought of Nathaniel Massie 400 acres of land one mile south of West Union, his heirs adding 100 acres to the purchase. He died at the early age of forty-eight years. His widow is said to have been a person of remarkable energy and great force of character, managing her affairs with ability.

As the years passed, several of the sons and a daughter married and established homes of their own; Elijah living in Adams County, William removing to Pike County, where he was afterward elected to

the Legislature; James emigrating to Vermilion County, Ind., and Nancy marrying Mr. James Cole and residing in Adams County. The family circle was thus narrowed to the widow, two unmarried daughters, one of whom is remembered as a woman of commanding intellect, and two sons, the elder, John, a promising young man, was taken off suddenly by a fever.

George Collings, the youngest son of James and Christian Collings, was born near West Union, Adams County, Ohio, February 29, 1800. He was a boy whose mind was early awakened to the delights of learning. His educational opportunities being only such as the county afforded, he was largely self-taught. He showed an unconquerable determination to make a place for himself, and his incessant study of books, as well as of men and events, then begun, lasted throughout life. He knew Latin, read and spoke German (among his books is the German New Testament, which he often read in his last long illness), became a practical surveyor (his surveying instruments are still in his secretary), and applied himself closely to other branches of mathematics, including astronomy. With his mathematical and legal studies, he developed a talent for practical affairs. His business ventures were numerous. As a young man, he was part owner of a general store at West Union. Later, with Mr. Allaniah Cole, he was interested in a furnace in Eastern Kentucky; was a member of a queensware firm in Maysville, Ky.; a stockholder in an iron company in Cincinnati; a depositor for years in the LaFayette Bank, in the same city; was a shareholder in the Maysville and Zanesville Turnpike Company. Besides several small tracts of land in Adams County, Mr. Collings had a farm of 400 acres on the Ohio River, lots in the town of Manchester, a farm of 342 acres in Highland County, real estate in Hillsborough, Cincinnati, Covington, Ky., Maysville, Ky., a tract of 1,000 acres in Iroquois County, Illinois, and lots in Middleport, same county. He erected three substantial houses—one in West Union, one seven miles east of Manchester, and one in Manchester.

Mr. Collings studied law in West Union, probably with Daniel P. Wilkins. He was admitted to practice at that place May 25, 1824. He afterward was appointed prosecuting attorney, and was elected to the Legislature of his native county. In later years he was elected to the Legislature from Highland County. About 1835 he became a resident of the latter county, living at Hillsboro several years and practicing his profession.

At this time of his life, Mr. Collings was a marked social figure. In person he was five feet nine inches in height, very spare, with delicate feet and hands, very dark hair, gray eyes, and a pale complexion. These advantages, with a high-bred manner, exquisitely neat attire, and a large reserve of keen, quiet humor, made him the center of a company. He was extremely fond of music, singing by note, and when a young man, playing the flute. From native gifts and systematic cultivation, Mr. Collings possessed a style of writing, strong and clear, there being no superfluous words in his manuscripts. The mechanical part was beautifully done. In looking over scores of papers signed by him, one does not meet a blot, an erasure, an error in spelling or in grammar, a false capital, or anything to mar the production.

Mr. Collings was a charming letter writer. His keen insight, delicate humor, and wide information, having here scope, made his letters delightful.

The few chance letters remaining of his large correspondence are full of quaint and superior touches. When young, addressing a friend from New Orleans, he is shocked at the general wickedness of the city, by the slaves working on Sunday, etc., and opens by saying, "there are doubts resting on my mind concerning two points: First, could three righteous men save such a city? Second, could three righteous men be found in this city?" and proceeds to describe the February sunshine flooding the southern city, while it was bleak when he had left the north a short time before. Among his effects are autograph letters from those who were or subsequently became men of influence, as Philip B. Swing, Durbin Ward, W. H. Wordsworth, John A. Smith, Richard Collins, Nelson Barrere, Allen G. Thurman, J. H. Thompson, the Trimbles, and others.

In January, 1848, Mr. Collings was elected by the Legislature judge of the tenth judicial circuit, which included the counties of Highland, Adams, Brown, Clermont, and Fayette, and remained in office until June 30, 1851, when his resignation was accepted. He resigned his office on account of domestic misfortunes. He was a member of the convention to revise the State Constitution in 1851. Some time before this, owing to the continued ill health of his family, he had taken a resolution to remove to his Ohio River farm, which he did in 1852. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church about this time, and built a chapel within a mile of his home, which the church gave him the privilege of naming. He called it "Collins Chapel" for the Rev. John Collins, a celebrated pioneer preacher and circuit rider of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the father of his dear friend, Col. Richard Collins, and Mrs. Nathaniel Massie, the latter of whom lived many years in Adams County, and whom Judge Collings visited once a year as long as his health permitted. The people of the community where he lived, not distinguishing between the names of "Collings" and "Collins," thought that the judge had named the chapel for himself, which always amused him and caused him many a quiet smile. He was a lay delegate to the general conference of his church in 1856, sitting in Indianapolis. In 1857, at a quarterly conference, held at West Union, he was granted a license to preach, the little certificate setting forth that "George Collings is hereby authorized to exercise his gifts as a local preacher, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, as long as his faith and practice accord with the doctrines and discipline of said church." It was renewed statedly as long as he was able to speak in public.

Judge Collings was helpful in his community, bearing the perplexities of the working people, and giving them aid and material advice during the week, and being, for the most part, their spiritual director on Sunday. He brought the same careful oversight to his farming operations that had characterized his every undertaking. His commonplace books are full of notes as to the planting of fields, fence building, wood chopping, harvesting, etc., with exact figures as to dates and the payment of the "hands." He was a great lover of trees, and wherever living, a tireless planter of them. He had caused to be planted a large

orchard of mixed fruits at his Ohio River home. He became a scientific gardener—his manual on gardening being yet in his library—and his vegetables and small fruits had a neighborhood fame.

In this ideal retreat, Judge Collings was often appealed to to take charge of lawsuits in his own and neighboring counties. These offers he declined without exception, but to the last, gave private advice to friends and acquaintances, who visited him for the purpose. After several years of tranquil rural life, seeing himself surrounded with a family of small children, William, Mary, Harry, Davis, Jane (his son James had died in West Union), Judge Collings realized that he must either have private teachers for their instruction or make his home near public schools. In 1861 he began the erection of a dwelling at Manchester (still occupied by his youngest son and daughter), and during the few months of life remaining to him, planned for the comfort of his stricken family in a new situation. He died at his country place January 5, 1862. His remains rest in the family burial ground near where he was born. His career had been full of care, effort, and notable events.

Shepherd F. Norris

was born April 8, 1814, at Epping, Rockingham County, New Hampshire, but removed when a young man to West Union, Ohio, where he read law. He was admitted to the bar at Georgetown, and practiced in Adams County, where he was elected prosecuting attorney in October, 1839. He served until March, 1843, when he removed to Batavia, and Joseph McCormick was appointed in his place. He was a member of the Legislature from Clermont County in 1847 and 1848.

In 1851 he was appointed presiding judge of the court of common pleas of Adams County, Brown and Clermont, under the old Constitution, and served until the new Constitution took effect. He was elected common pleas judge in the three counties in the fall of 1851, and again in 1856, and served two full terms. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1851, from Clermont County. He was a candidate for Supreme Judge on the Democratic ticket in 1854, but was defeated. The vote stood, 186,498 for Joseph R. Swan, and 109,025 for Shepherd F. Norris.

The writer of this sketch, Mr. Evans, remembers when he sat upon the bench as common pleas judge in Adams County. He wore a very full and long brown beard, and was a snuff taker. He was constantly taking snuff while sitting on the bench, and his beard was full of it. He was considered a very good and fair judge by everybody but Judge Owen T. Fishback, of Clermont County, who maintained a contrary opinion, perhaps growing out of some personal matter. However, he was kindly remembered by the people of his own county and the lawyers of his subdivision. He died August 23, 1862. He was a Democrat in politics.

Thomas Q. Ashburn.

was common pleas judge of Adams, Brown, and Clermont Counties from 1861 to 1876, fifteen years. He resigned in February, 1876, to accept an appointment on the Supreme Court commission, to which he was appointed by Governor Hayes. He served on this until 1879. His

father was a native of Lancashire, England, though his son was born at Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati, February 9, 1820. When a boy, his father removed to New Richmond, in Clermont County, where he was reared. In 1838 he entered as a student of Miami University, and afterward spent several years at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. After his college course, he returned to Clermont County and taught school. He studied law with Shields and Howard, and was admitted to the bar April 1, 1843. He practiced at New Richmond until 1846, when he removed to Batavia. He was prosecuting attorney of Clermont County from 1848 to 1852. He was a candidate for Supreme Judge of Ohio in 1875 on the Democratic ticket, and was defeated by a small majority.

He was married December 3, 1846, to Sarah W. Penn. She died November 10, 1854, leaving four children, two of whom are Dr. A. W. Ashburn, of Batavia, and Anna, now the wife of William R. Walker, the well-known attorney.

He was remarried on May 27, 1856, to Miss Mary Ellen Griffith, a first cousin of Gen. U. S. Grant. By this wife he had two children, Albert I. and Mamie.

In February, 1879, he retired from the Supreme Court commission and entered into partnership with George W. Hulick, of Batavia, with whom he continued until his death. His opinions while on the Supreme Court commission are found in Volumes 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 of the Ohio State Reports. He was not a member of any church, but his views accorded with those of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

As a judge, he was careful and painstaking. The controlling idea of his life was duty—what is it? He was true to every obligation. He was elected to the State Senate from the fourth district in November, 1889, on the Democratic ticket. At the time of the election of Calvin S. Brice to the United States Senate, he was very sick at the time in Columbus, and had to be carried into the legislative hall to cast his vote for Mr. Brice, and he died within a few days afterward, on the seventeenth of January, 1890.

Thomas M. Lewis

was common pleas judge in Adams, Brown, and Clermont Counties from February, 1876, to October, 1876. He was admitted to the bar April 2, 1842. He was appointed judge by Governor Hayes, to serve to the next election. From 1846 to 1851 he was deputy county clerk of Clermont County. He was a captain in the 59th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was a bachelor, and boarded at the Hamilton Hotel at Batavia, Ohio, for over thirty-five years.

David Tarbell,

was born at Ripley, Ohio, December 3, 1836. His father was a seafaring man, a native of Massachusetts. After following the sea many years, he became an Indian trader and later located at Ripley. He was a Whig. He accumulated considerable property. He died in 1852. He married Martha Stevenson, of Adams County. David Tarbell was reared at Ripley and attended the

Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. He read law with Chambers Baird, of Ripley, and was admitted October 4, 1858. In April, 1858, he was elected a justice of the peace of Union township. In 1861, he was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney. In 1864, he was elected probate judge of Brown County to fill a vacancy. In 1866, he was re-elected for a full term. In 1871, he was elected an additional judge and re-elected in 1876. His rulings on points of law were seldom reversed.

He was married June 1, 1861, to Nancy Sallee and has five children. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a Democrat in politics.

De Witt Clinton Loudon,

was born at Georgetown, Ohio, May 29, 1827, son of Gen. James Loudon. He graduated at the Ohio University in 1850. In 1846, he was in the Mexican War, in the first Ohio Regiment, and was quartermaster sergeant.

In 1832, he conducted the *Democratic Union* newspaper in Georgetown for two years. He studied law with Lot Smith, of Athens, and David G. Devore, of Georgetown, and was admitted to practice in November, 1851. In October 3, 1861, he went into the 70th O. V. I. as lieutenant colonel. He was promoted to colonel, April 26, 1864, and resigned August 9, 1864.

In 1857, he was elected probate judge of Brown County, Ohio, to fill a vacancy and resigned November, 1858. In 1881, he was elected common pleas judge of Brown, Adams and Clermont counties. He was re-elected in 1886. From 1861 to 1872, he acted with the Republicans. Previous to the war he was a Democrat. He again acted with the Democratic party in 1896 until his death, making speeches in the Bryan campaign.

In 1852, he was married to Hannah W. Bowles and had five children. He was a Presbyterian. He was an excellent lawyer. He died suddenly about one year since.

Henry Collings,

the son of the Hon. George Collings and Harriet Conner, his wife, was born on his father's farm in Monroe Township, March 15, 1853. He attended school in Manchester and the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware in 1869, 1870 and 1871, when he gave up his course. Had he remained, he would have graduated in the class of 1873. He took up the study of law in the fall of 1872, with Col. Oscar F. Moore, of Portsmouth, and was admitted in April, 1874. He began the practice of law in Manchester, where he has since continued to reside. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Adams County, and served one term. In the fall of 1891, he was a candidate for common pleas judge in the first subdivision of the fifth common pleas district, composed of Adams, Brown and Clermont counties, and while there was a nominal majority of 1500 against him, he was elected by a majority of about 500. He had 800 majority in Adams County. In his career as a judge in his first term he made such a reputation for judicial ability that his friends determined his service should not be lost to the public. In order that he might be

retained, his county, was by the Legislature, taken from the first subdivision of the fifth district and placed in the second subdivision of the seventh district, and in the latter he was nominated and elected common pleas judge in 1896, and is now occupying that position. Judge Collings has always been a Republican in his political faith and practice, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

He was married September 20, 1882, to Miss Alice Gibson, daughter of Rev. — Gibson. There are two children of this marriage, Henry Davis and Mary King. Judge Collings had a reputation as an able lawyer before he went on the bench and has more than sustained it. He is well trained as a lawyer, has a clear judicial mind and in his investigations groups all the essential points of a case and when he has determined it, the opposing party is satisfied that he has determined it impartially and according to his conception of the law.

In addition to his excellent qualities as a judge he has a fine sense of humor, which is continually asserting itself and makes his intercourse with the lawyers and his best friends have a spice which is most entertaining and delightful, but as he inherited this most entertaining quality from his distinguished father, we do not propose to hold him responsible for it. Enjoying the confidence and respect of all the people whom he serves, we hope he may not be gathered to his fathers till he has enjoyed the good things of this world as long as his venerable neighbor and friend, David Dunbar.

Frank Davis,

of Batavia, Ohio, was born in New Richmond, Ohio, October 21, 1846. His father was Hon. Michael H. Davis, who was State Senator for a number of years and was one of the most prominent Democrats in southern Ohio. His mother's maiden name was Mary E. Walker. She lived to be a very old lady, remarkable for the vigor of her mind, her gentleness and kindness and the extraordinary number of people, who, though they were in no way related to her, yet loved her as a mother.

Judge Davis was educated in the public schools and attended Miami University for a short time, but was compelled to leave before he finished his course on account of ill health. He afterward attended Clermont County Academy. He studied law and graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in April, 1867. Several months before he was of age, he was admitted to the bar at New Richmond. In July, 1868, he formed a partnership with Hon. Perry J. Nichols, which continued until 1879. In 1875, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Clermont County. He filled this office for two terms, making a record that has never been surpassed in this office. He finished his second term in 1879, and in this year, his partnership with Judge Nichols also terminated, Judge Nichols going to Batavia to fill the office of probate judge and Judge Davis remaining in New Richmond and continuing his practice there until 1888 when he was elected judge of the court of common pleas, taking his office on October 14, 1888. He served in this office ten years. When he ran for the second term, there was no one nominated against him on the other ticket. His term as judge was filled with honor to himself, and, to the position, he added both honor and dignity. He is regarded as one of the best judges that Clermont County has ever produced. After the expiration of his second term, he retired to resume the practice

of law in Batavia, forming a partnership with John R. Woodlief, of Batavia.

In 1872, Judge Davis was married to Elizabeth Short, of New Richmond, Ohio. He has two children, a daughter Agnes, who is the wife of Lieut. P. M. Ashburn, of the United States Army, and Frank Davis, Jr., who is at present studying law. In politics, Judge Davis has been a lifelong Democrat and has always been one of the mainstays of his party in Clermont County. He has always been prominent in religious matters, being a staunch Presbyterian, and taking always an active part in all the affairs of the church. He belongs to the Masonic order, being a thirty-third degree Mason. He is president of the First National Bank, of New Richmond, Ohio; vice president of the J. & H. Clagens Company, and vice president of the Fridman Lumber Company, of the same town.

One of his friends says of him: "He is certainly one of our best business men. He has always been broad-minded and liberal. He is a close thinker and has sometimes been thought critical to a certain degree, but his criticisms are only made and intended for the improvement of his fellow men. He well knows the correct standard of true manhood and measures his acquaintances thereby. His walk through life from early manhood has been most commendable and exemplary, a golden mark for others to follow. His attainments in law and literature are admired by all who know him. He applies himself closely to law and to business, but his interest in his fellow men, is not in the least lessened by these pursuits. He has always fostered and encouraged improvements and is among the first to give the people anything that may add to their comfort and happiness. As a lawyer, he is well known throughout southern Ohio as clear-minded, able and honest and has had but few, if any, superiors as a common pleas judge.

Noah J. Dever

was born August 17, 1850, in Madison Township, Scioto County, Ohio. His father is William Dever, and his mother's maiden name was Louisa McDowell. He is the only son of his parents and the first born, but has eight sisters. His maternal great-grandfather, John Bennett, was a soldier in the war of 1812. His father was and is a farmer, and he was reared on his father's farm, until the age of fifteen years, when he attended the Jackson High School. In 1867, he began teaching in the common schools, and taught and attended school at Lebanon alternately until 1871. In that year he took a commercial course in the Iron City Commercial College at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In October, 1871, he began the study of law in the office of Messrs. Harper and Searl, in Portsmouth, and read law under their instructions until Judge Harper assumed the duties of common pleas judge in February, 1872, and then with Judge Searl until October, 1872, when he attended the Cincinnati Law School that fall and winter, completing the senior year and graduating in April, 1873, when he was admitted to the bar by the district court of Hamilton County, and immediately began the practice of law in Portsmouth, Ohio.

In May, 1873, he was appointed one of the school examiners of Scioto County, Ohio, and held the office for twelve years. He was prouder of this appointment than any with which he was ever

honored, because it was his first, and during the whole time he held the office, he was associated with the reverend and venerable Dr. Burr, as one of his colleagues on the same board. It was a great honor for any one to be associated, officially or otherwise, with Dr. Burr, and so Judge Dever regarded it.

In April, 1873, he formed a law partnership with Judge F. C. Searl, as Searl & Dever, which continued until January 1, 1879. He then formed a law partnership with the Hon. Dan J. Ryan, as Dever & Ryan, which continued until February, 1881. In the fall of 1879, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Scioto County, Ohio, for the period of two years. He has always been a Republican in politics. At his first election his majority was 144. During his first term as prosecuting attorney, the term was made three years, by the law of April 20, 1881, Volume 780, O. L., 260. In October, 1881, he was re-elected by a majority of 1252 for three years. He discharged the duties of the office with ability and fidelity. In the fall of 1886, he was elected a common pleas judge of the second subdivision of the seventh judicial district. This election, in the fall of 1886, was the first state election held in Ohio in November. In 1891, he was renominated and re-elected without opposition.

On April 21, 1896, the county of Adams was taken from the first subdivision of the fifth common pleas judicial district and placed in the second subdivision of the seventh common pleas judicial district. This law took effect September 1, 1896, and from that date until February 9, 1897, he was one of the judges of the court of common pleas of Adams County, though he never held a court therein.

On February 8, 1897, Judge Dever retired from the bench at the close of his second term, and was succeeded by the Hon. John C. Milner. Judge Dever's record on the common pleas bench compares favorably with his able and distinguished predecessors. He possessed great executive ability and, as a judge, kept all his business well in hand. He never allowed his dockets to get behind. Since his retirement from the bench, he has engaged in the practice of law with great success. On January 16, 1899, he was appointed receiver of the Farmers' National Bank of Portsmouth, Ohio, in place of David Armstrong, deceased, and is engaged in the administration of that trust.

On July 27, 1876, he was married to Miss Lydia Austin, of Iron-ton, Ohio. She lived but a short time, and on July 4, 1878, he married Miss Mattie Gilliland, of Jackson County. Of this marriage, three children have been born; Louisa, the eldest, attended the Ohio State University from 1897 to 1899, and in September, 1899, she entered Mt. Holyoke College, Massachusetts, as a junior; Martha, the second daughter, is a student of the Portsmouth High School, and Alice, the third daughter, is in the grammar schools.

Noah J. Dever as a boy was taught frugality and economy by his father. It may be said to have been ingrained for generations. From his mother he inherited his natural acumen, quick perception, his purpose and will for thorough investigation. He has been taught to conserve all his physical and mental faculties for the serious objects of life. He possesses a natural spirit of investigation, which made him a diligent, earnest, and faithful student. Not only did he have a great

love for the acquisition of knowledge, but happily he developed the power of imparting it. As a school teacher he was able to interest his pupils, and so instruct them that what he taught was never forgotten, but a possession for everyday use. As a teacher he was successful.

The habit of imparting instruction followed him on the bench and much enhanced his qualities as a judge. As a law student, he was determined to master and understand every subject he took up. As prosecuting attorney, he did his duty thoroughly, faithfully, and efficiently. As a judge, he was laborious, industrious, painstaking, and thorough. He kept his business up, and his dockets never lagged behind. He possesses the confidence of the business community; and since his retirement from the bench, has developed the able business lawyer that he is, and is recognized to be, by the public and his profession. He holds an enviable position in the community.

In politics, he is and always has been a Republican, and has always taken an active interest. In his personal habits, he is a model, never using tobacco or spirits. While not a member of church, he attends the Bigelow Methodist Episcopal, and has been a trustee of the church many years. His family relations are most pleasant; and he is a prominent, well-respected, and useful citizen. He has obtained his high position in the community by the practice of those principles which, observed by the great body of our English-speaking people, have made the United States and England the most powerful nations of the earth.

William Dow James

was born near Piketon, December 1, 1853. His father was David James and his mother, Charlotte Beauchamp. His first ancestor in this county came over from Germany in 1750, and located in Bedford County, Virginia. His grandfather, grandson of the immigrant, was born in 1785 and came to the Northwest Territory shortly after 1794 with his parents and located in Gallia County. He resided with his parents in Gallia till 1805 when he moved to Pike County in the Beaver Valley, ten miles from Piketon. He married a Miss Allison, and nine sons and daughters were born to them. Among them was David, father of our subject. He became a prominent and successful farmer. Our subject remained at home attending school and receiving instruction privately until he was about twenty years of age, when he began the study of law under John T. Moore. This was continued until Mr. Moore located in Jackson in 1875. He then prosecuted his law studies with George D. Cole, teaching school of winters and reading the text-books in summers. This course he followed until 1877, when he was admitted to the bar and opened a law office in Piketon. Here he remained four years. In 1879 he was elected mayor of Piketon and held the office until he removed to Waverly. He continued to practice in Pike and the adjoining counties until 1893 when he was elected judge of the second subdivision of the seventh judicial district. He made quite a reputation as a trial lawyer and advocate while at the bar, and his reputation as a man and citizen is the highest. In 1882, he was married to Miss Terrena F. Vulgamore. At the close of his first term on the bench, he could have been renominated and re-

elected without opposition, and it was much regretted by the lawyers of his district that he did not so determine, but he felt that he had made all the reputation he desired as a judge and he peremptorily declined a renomination. Immediately on his retirement, he removed to Cincinnati, and opened a law office in the Blymyer Building, No. 514 Main Street, where he is acquiring a large clientage. His wife died May 13, 1898, and he has since remarried to Miss Louise Adams, of Chicago, Ills.

Judge James is affable in his manners, both on and off the bench. He has a clear and logical mind. His mind, after a survey of the facts, grasps the points in a case and his correct legal training enables him quickly to make the application of the law to the facts. He is painstaking in the preparation and trial of his case. On the bench, he was never hurried in making his decisions, but when announced, they showed careful and thorough consideration of the questions involved. He had the judicial quality to withhold judgment till he had fully considered the case and until he was satisfied as to the principles governing it. Once satisfied, his decision was made and usually sustained in the higher court. As a lawyer he was always careful and thorough and his client could be sure that the best course would be adopted and the best results obtained.

A friend speaking of Judge James says he is able to perform and does perform exacting labors. He is a patient reader and succeeds in ascertaining the results of what he reads. He is affable as a man, a citizen, lawyer and judge. As a lawyer he was connected with all the important cases in his county. As a judge, he gave great consideration to his cases and was without prejudice or partiality.

Another friend speaking of Judge James says he is a man of affable, courteous and at the same time, dignified manners, and is very popular among his associates by reason of his genial and social manner. As a lawyer, he is a fluent speaker, with a clear, clean, logical mind, quick to grasp the points of a case and to use them to his advantage, and his power before a jury is widely recognized. As a judge, he was noted for his fairness and keen love of justice, and with his thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the law, administered the complex and onerous duties of that position with the highest credit to himself and to his profession.

William H. Middleton

was born at Locust Grove on the 19th day of July, 1864, son of Rev. Wilder N. Middleton, of the Ohio M. E. Conference, and Cynthia (Bailey) Middleton, daughter of Cornelius Bailey, one of the pioneer residents of the Scioto Valley. His early life was a roving one, his father's calling taking him to various towns in southern Ohio, in the public schools of which he received his education, and later, at the private school of Professor Poe, of Chillicothe, and the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio.

He began life for himself at fifteen years of age as a teacher and followed that work for several years, teaching in the public schools at Piketon, Waverly and other towns. His inclinations being directed to the bar, in 1888, he entered the law office of Judge W. D. James, at

Waverly. In 1889, he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenues by M. Boggs, which office he held until his admission to the bar in 1891. After his admission to the bar, he continued with his preceptor until the latter was elected to the bench.

In 1896, he was nominated and after one of the hardest political battles ever fought in the county, was elected prosecuting attorney, receiving 192 votes above the head of the ticket. He continued in this office until his election to the bench in 1898.

On the 24th day of June, 1897, he was married to Miss Minnie Howard, and one child has blessed the union—Wilder Howard, aged one year.

He is a member of the Orient Lodge, No. 321, F. & A. M., Waverly, Ohio; Chillicothe Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M. and Niobe Lodge, No. 370, K. of P.

Judge Middleton comes of a long line of ministers; hence, in his moral and mental fibre, he is possessed of that conscious sensibility so essential to an upright and just judge. It matters not how young and inexperienced a judge may be, or how old or learned he may be, if he is not possessed of natural, moral and innate honesty, he cannot make a just judge. Honesty of purpose supplants all. Without it, he floats a buoyant pestilence upon the great ocean of truth. A friend says of him—"Having an intimate acquaintance with Hon. William H. Middleton from his youth up, from the country school-teacher, the student of law, to the practitioner, I bear witness that the bright jewel of his crown is honesty and integrity of purpose, a man of native modesty, but possessed of a courage in the exercise of his moral and intellectual convictions. Ever dignified, always genial and at all times agreeable. We bespeak that his integrity and honesty and never failing common sense and cautious sagacity, his powers of analysis, his quickness of intuition to grasp the principles of law as well as the right and morality of a controversy shall win for him the approval of the bench, the bar and the people.

John Clinton Milner

was born July 12, 1856, at Morristown, Belmont County, Ohio. His father was John Milner and his mother's maiden name, Esther Hogue. His father and mother were both natives of Belmont County. His grandfather, Joseph Milner, and his maternal grandfather, Samuel Hogue, were also from Belmont County. His great-grandfather, Edward Milner, and his maternal great-grandfather, Isaac Hogue, were both born in Loudon County, Virginia. The ancestors of his mother came from Scotland in 1729, and those of his father, from England, about the same date.

Our subject attended the public schools of Morristown, and graduated therefrom in 1872. In 1874 and 1875, he attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, graduating from there in 1875. He then went to Hamden, Ohio, and taught school two years, during 1876 and 1877, having charge of four schools. In 1877 and 1878, he taught at Wheelersburg, also having charge of four schools there.

He began the study of law in 1878, and attended the law college at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1878 and 1879. From 1879 to 1882, he was at home in poor health. In 1882 and 1883, he attended Shoemaker's

School of Oratory and Belles-Lettres, at Philadelphia. In the fall of 1883, he went to Topeka, Kansas, and while there was admitted to the bar. He did not like the country and returned to Belmont County. On June 9, 1884, he was admitted to the bar of Ohio, at Columbus, and located at Portsmouth, Ohio, at once. He went in partnership with F. C. Searl, in 1884, and the firm was known as Searl and Milner. The same year Judge Harper became a member of the firm, under the name of Harper, Searl and Milner, which continued until 1891. In the fall of 1890, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Scioto County, and re-elected in 1893, serving until 1897. In the fall of 1897, he was elected one of the common pleas judges of the second subdivision of the fifth district, and took his seat as such on the ninth of February, 1897, and is still holding that position.

He was married November 19, 1897, to Miss Mollie E. Warwick. He has always been a Republican.

As prosecuting attorney of Scioto County, Mr. Milner made an honorable record. He was fearless, tireless and brought out of every case all the merit in it. His work in that office was most satisfactory to the public. As judge, he is very quick to grasp all the details in a case, and to give his views as to the justice or equities. He is disposed to dispatch business and to keep his work well in hand. As a lawyer, he was energetic, industrious and able; as a business man, he has no superior.

The Circuit Court of Adams County.

The Constitution of 1802 provided that the Supreme Court should be held in each county once a year. This proved to be a failure and a disappointment. The holding of this court in the circuit was found to be a disappointment to the judges, to the bar, and to the suitors. It was a hardship on the judges to travel and on the bar to follow them about. Suitable time was not given in the hearing and consideration of the cases and under the circumstances, it could not be given. The terms for the counties were often, therefore, omitted, or held in the capital or some other county.

The Constitution of 1851, in making provision for an intermediate court between the common pleas and circuit court provided for a District Court to be held in each county at least once a year. It was to be composed of one supreme judge and at least two common pleas judges of the district. In practice, it worked badly. None of the common pleas judges liked to do district court work. The supreme judges found themselves too busy at Columbus to attend and soon after the constitution went into effect, ceased their attendance. In practice, the district court was usually made up of the common pleas judges who had heard the cases before and determined them, and to other common pleas judges, judicial courtesy required them to affirm the former decision, and judicial courtesy was not often violated. The system became so unsatisfactory to all concerned that in 1883, a constitutional amendment was adopted providing for the present circuit court. These courts were to have independent judges, not sitting in any other court, and were to be held in each county once a year. Each judge could sit in any circuit. The legislature acting on the amendment made nine circuits of which the fourth was composed of the sixteen counties of

Monroe, Washington, Athens, Meigs, Hocking, Pickaway, Vinton, Jackson, Gallia, Lawrence, Scioto, Pike, Ross, Adams, Highland and Brown. Afterward Monroe was detached and attached to the Zanesville circuit. The first election was in 1884 and the judges elected were Thomas Cherrington, of Lawrence; Milton L. Clark, of Ross; and Joseph P. Bradbury of Meigs. The judges met and drew lots for terms. Judge Cherrington drew the two-year term; Judge Bradbury the four-year term, and Judge Clark, the full or six-year term. The court was opened for business on February 9, 1895. It has proven a very satisfactory court. In the fourth circuit, there have been but few changes. Judge Bradbury served out his term of four years in 1889 and was succeeded by Judge Daniel A. Russell, who was elected in 1889, and re-elected in 1894. Judge Clark was re-elected in 1890, and served until February 9, 1897. He was succeeded by Hiram L. Sibley, of Marietta. The bench as now composed consists of Hon. Daniel A. Russell, chief judge, and Honorables Thomas Cherrington and Hiram L. Sibley, judges. The lawyers and people of the district are well satisfied with these judges and hope they may serve as long as they are willing to remain. Sketches of the several judges who have occupied the bench are as follows:—

Milton Lee Clark

was born April 21, 1817, in Ross County, son of Col. William Clark, who held that rank in the war of 1812. His father was a farmer and was for many years a justice of the peace. He died when his son, Milton L., was seven years of age. Young Clark was left dependent on his own resources. He clerked in mercantile houses in Chillicothe and Circleville and taught school. He went to Louisville in 1839 and became a trusted employee in a wholesale business house until 1842 when he returned to Chillicothe and became a law student with Col. Jonathan F. Woodside. He was admitted to the bar November 25, 1844, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. In 1845, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Ross County and held that office until 1849, discharging its duties with marked ability. He represented Pickaway and Ross Counties in the lower house of the Ohio legislature at the forty-eighth legislative session from December 3, 1849, to March 25, 1850. October 11, 1849, he married Miss Jane Isabelle Woodside, eldest daughter of his legal preceptor. He practiced law exclusively from the time he left the legislature until 1873, when he became a member from Ross County of the Ohio Constitutional Convention. Mr. Clark was first a Whig and afterward a Republican and took an active part as speaker in political campaigns. In 1884, when the first circuit judges for the fourth district of Ohio were elected, he was one of the three elected and in drawing for terms, he drew the six-year term. He was renominated and re-elected in the fall of 1890 and served till February 9, 1897, when he was succeeded by the Hon. Hiram L. Sibley. He was sixty-eight years old when he went on the bench and gave the circuit twelve years of as able and faithful service as any judge who ever occupied a judgeship. He brought to it the experience of forty years of assiduous study and diligent practice. He was a candidate for a third term, and was most loyally supported by his county and the friends

he had made in other counties, but his renomination was defeated. This disappointment wounded him mortally and he sickened and died June 11, 1897. He achieved great success and reputation as a lawyer, the result of patient and thorough study. He was a fluent and ready speaker as an advocate. As a judge he was thoroughly and well informed in the law. He gave patient and careful investigation to all cases and his decisions were clear elucidations of the law. Especially was he thoroughly conversant with the land laws in the Virginia Military District. In the history of our state jurisprudence, he will be remembered as one of our best and ablest judges.

Hiram L. Sibley

was born May 4, 1836, in Trumbull County Ohio. His father removed to Gallipolis in 1841, and to Middleport, in 1847. He lived there until 1855 when he removed to Racine, Ohio, where he remained until 1860. His father, Ezekial Sibley, was from Westfield Massachusetts. His mother, Phoebe Simons, from Colebrook, Connecticut. He attended school until thirteen years of age, when he began to learn the trade of shoemaking. At sixteen, he attended a select school for six months, and again another term of six months in 1856. April 22, 1858, he was married to Esther Ann Ellis. They had six children, three of whom are living. The eldest, William Giddings, graduated from Marietta College in 1881. In the fall of 1858, Mr. Sibley took up the study of law, and continued it until 1860 when he was elected clerk of the common pleas court of Meigs County, and took the office February 12, 1861. August 12, 1862, he entered the 116th O. V. I. as second lieutenant, Company B. He was promoted first lieutenant, February 1, 1864, resigned January 16, 1865. He was captured June 16, 1863, at the battle of Winchester and was a prisoner of war until December 10, 1864. His health was so broken by his confinement that he was compelled to and did resign. April 14, 1865, he was admitted to the bar at Meigs County. In August, 1865, he removed to Marietta and began the practice of law as one of the firm of Ewart, Shaw & Sibley. He was defeated for prosecuting attorney of Washington County, with the Republican ticket in 1867. In the same year he formed a partnership with R. L. Nye, which continued until 1869. In 1870, he returned to Pomeroy and began practice with Lewis Paine, under the name of Paine & Sibley. In April, 1874, he removed to Marietta to practice with Mr. Ewart under the firm name of Ewart & Sibley. In 1882, he was elected common pleas judge in the second subdivision of the seventh district and re-elected in 1887 and in 1892, the last time without opposition. In 1896, he was elected circuit judge in the fourth circuit to succeed Milton L. Clark. Since 1856, he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and for a number of years has been a local preacher therein. He has attended many of the principal conferences and councils of that church and has written quite extensively on ecclesiastical law. In 1895, Claflin University of South Carolina conferred on him the degree of LL. D. No more devoted or enthusiastic Methodist than he can be found in the county. He is a great lover of music, especially of the violin, which he carries

with him over the circuit. He possesses strong analytical power combined with a faculty of clear and logical reasoning. He is an indefatigable student and examines all authorities cited to him. He has a good memory of all cases in the report which he has once examined and has them at his command at all times. He is always fair, and on the trial or hearing, he is always along with counsel conducting the case and sometimes anticipates him. He conducts the investigation of a case on lines suggested by himself and reaches his conclusions quickly. He is habitually courteous to all before him and especially considerate of the younger members of the profession. In the conduct of a case, the vital points must be approached and reached directly. No side issues are tolerated. Without the benefit of a classical education or a law school training, he has become learned in law and literature and has made a first-class lawyer and an able judge.

Daniel A. Russell,

who succeeded Judge Joseph P. Bradbury in the circuit court of the fourth circuit in 1889, was born on a farm in Athens County, September 2, 1840, and when three years old was taken into Meigs County. Until the age of sixteen, he attended the district schools, when he spent two years at the Ohio University at Athens, and two more years at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. In 1860, he accepted a position in the treasurer's office in Meigs County. July 16, 1861, he enlisted in Co. E, 4th Virginia Infantry. He was promoted for bravery to second lieutenant, August 22, 1861, first lieutenant in September, 1862, and captain, January 2, 1863. He was at Haine's Bluff and at the siege of Vicksburg and was twice wounded. He was at the battles of Cherokee Station, Jackson, Miss., Missionary Ridge, and afterwards at Piedmont, Lexington, Lynchburg, Winchester and other engagements in the valley of Virginia. He was discharged September 11, 1864, and re-entered the service, February 3, 1865, as major of the 187th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served as such until January 21, 1866, when he was mustered out. He at once entered the Cincinnati Law School and remained there until April, 1866, when he was admitted to the bar. He located at Pomeroy in the practice of the law. In 1873, he was a member of the Constitutional Convention from Meigs County. He was city solicitor of Pomeroy from 1873 to 1879. From 1874, he was in partnership with his brother, Charles F., until his election to the circuit bench in 1889. He was re-elected in 1893, and is serving his second term. As a judge, he is careful and painstaking, and aims to see each case in all its bearings. He seeks to ascertain and apply every principle of law bearing on the matter in hand, and after listening to one of his decisions, the bar feel that he has exhausted the subject. As a lawyer, he stood high, as a judge, none is more careful to apply the correct principles of law, and none has a higher sense of honor and justice. His career as a judge has given general satisfaction to the bar and to litigants.

Thomas Cherrington

was born October 29, 1837, in Addison Township, Gallia County, Ohio, on a farm where he lived with his parents until he was nearly eighteen years of age, at which time he took a two-years' course in the academy

at Gallipolis, preparatory to entering the regular college course at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, where he afterwards entered, and for four years he attended that college and graduated from it. He was a private soldier in Company E, 84th O. V. I. from May 28, 1862, to September 20, 1862, and was afterwards a captain in the 122d United States troops, and was mustered out of the service at Corpus Christi, Texas, January, 1866. His service in the 84th Ohio was in West Virginia, and in the 122d Regiment of Colored Infantry, it was in Virginia, Louisiana and Texas. On his return from the army, he read law with the Hon. S. W. Nash of Gallipolis, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1867. In January, 1867, he located in Iron-ton for the practice of law. He was twice elected city solicitor of Iron-ton, and twice elected prosecuting attorney of Lawrence County, and continued to practice his profession there until February, 1885, when he became a member of the circuit court of the fourth judicial circuit. He drew the two-years' term when the court was organized and was re-elected in 1886 and again in 1892 and again in 1898.

The Bar and Judiciary of Adams County.

Jacob Burnet and William McMillan, of Cincinnati, and Levin Belt, of Chillicothe, were admitted to the bar in Adams County and practiced in its courts under the Territory.

William Creighton, Henry Brush, Michael Baldwin and Thomas Scott, afterward of Chillicothe, were practitioners in Adams County. Francis Taylor and other lawyers of Maysville, Kentucky, attended the courts of Adams County until in the forties.

The first Supreme Court held in Adams County of which a record was found, was October term, 1804. It was held by Judges William Sprigg and Samuel Huntington. There was but one term held in each year.

General Darlinton was appointed clerk of this court. He was the only clerk this court ever had, serving as such from 1803, until his death, August 3, 1851. The court passed out of existence September 1, 1851, but no clerk was reappointed after his death. In 1819 and 1820, no court was held. In 1821, Judges Pease and Couch held the court, and in 1822, Judges McLean and Jacob Burnet held court.

In 1823, the court was held by Peter Hitchcock and Charles R. Sherman, father of the Senator. The May term, 1824, was held by Judges Peter Hitchcock and Jacob Burnet. At this term, George Collings and Kidder Meade Byrd were admitted to the bar. The latter was drowned in the Potomac River in Washington, September 24, 1824.

At the May term, 1825, General Darlinton was reappointed clerk for seven years and William H. Allen was admitted to the bar. Judges Pease and Burnet held the term.

The May term, 1826, was held by Judges Hitchcock and Burnet. Archibald Leggett, of Ripley, was admitted to the bar. Joseph D. Darlinton, son of the General, was appointed deputy clerk.

At the May term, 1827, held by Judges Burnet and Sherman George Lyon was admitted to the bar.

In 1828, Judges Hitchcock and Burnet held the court. Allen D. Beasley was admitted to the bar.

The May term, 1829, was held by Judges Pease and Sherman. Henry Brush was one of the attorneys in attendance, and John H. Haines was admitted to the bar.

The August term, 1830, was held by Judges Joshua Collett and Ezekial Hayward.

At the April term, 1832, the judges were Joshua Collett and John C. Wright. General Darlington resigned as clerk because his term expired May 7, following, and he was reappointed for seven years. The court also appointed him master in chancery for three years.

At the April term, 1834, the judges were the same as the previous term.

At the August term, 1835, the judges were Collett and Lane. Thomas J. Buchannan and Andrew Ellison were admitted to the bar.

The March term, 1836, was held by Judges Lane and Hitchcock.

The April term, 1837, was held by Judges Lane and Hitchcock. General Darlington was appointed master in chancery for three years.

At the March term, 1838, the judges were Wood and Grimke. Joseph Darlington was reappointed clerk for seven years, and Joseph D. Darlington, his deputy. No term was held in 1839. In 1840, Judges Lane and Hitchcock held the term. Charles K. Smith was admitted to the bar.

In 1841, Judges Grimke and Hitchcock held the term. George Nealy was admitted to the bar. In 1842, the judges were Lane and Wood. In 1843, the court was composed of Judges Wood and Birchard. John M. Smith was admitted to the bar.

In 1844, the judges were Lane and Wood, and James W. Armstrong was admitted to the bar.

In 1845, the judges were Wood and Birchard, and in 1846, Reed and Birchard.

On March 30, 1846, Gen. Darlington was reappointed clerk for seven years, his last appointment. In 1847, the court was held by Judges Reed and Avery. In 1848, the same judges sat. James Clark and Joseph Allen Wilson were admitted to the bar. The latter died the following December.

In 1849, the court was held by Judges Avery and Spaulding. Andrew W. McCauslen was admitted to the bar.

The April term, 1850, was held by Judges Hitchcock and Caldwell.

The April term, 1851, was the last Supreme Court held in Adams County, and was held by Judges Spaulding and Ramsey. Joseph R. Cockerill, John K. Billings and David B. Graham were admitted to the bar at this term.

The District Court succeeded the Supreme Court and its first term in Adams County was held October 17, 1852. Judge Allen W. Thurman of the Supreme Court, presided, and John F. Green and Shepherd F. Norris were the common pleas judges.

The first court of common pleas held in Adams County was December 13, 1797. The judges of that court were John Beasley, John Belli and Benjamin Goodwin, all lay judges. This court was held at Adamsville. The next was held at the same place in December, 1898. Benja-

min Goodwin had removed from the county and the court was composed of Beasley, Belli and Nathaniel Massie.

The December term, 1799, was held at Washington. The court was composed of John Beasley, president, John Belli, Moses Baird and Noble Grimes, all lay judges. They held this court in September, 1800, June and September, 1801, at Washington. There is no record for 1802.

In August, 1803, David Edie was presiding judge and Hosea Moore and Needham Perry were associates. This was the first court under statehood. John Lodwick was sheriff.

At the December term, 1803, Wyllis Silliman, a lawyer and presiding judge, sat at Washington and his associates were Hosea Moore, Needham Perry and David Edie.

As to the lawyers who attended early courts, there is little of record. John S. Wills was prosecuting attorney in 1804, James Scott in 1807, and Jessup M. Couch, in 1808. Prior to that, the State used any attorney who happened to attend as prosecutor. John W. Campbell located in West Union in 1808 and was a leader there at the bar until 1826, when he removed to Brown County. He was prosecuting attorney from 1808 to 1817 under the magnificent salary of one hundred dollars per year. In 1817, he was succeeded by Samuel Treat, whom oblivion has fully obscured. Even the writers of this work could not resurrect him. Richard Collins practiced in Adams County in 1821 and 1822. He was a son of the Rev. John Collins, of fragrant memory. He afterwards went to Maysville and died there.

The first term at which the attendance of lawyers was noted was November term, 1822. There were present at that term John W. Campbell, Samuel Treat, Daniel P. Wilkins, Richard Collins, Benjamin Leonard, Henry Brush of Chillicothe, and George R. Fitzgerald.

At the June term, 1823, the same attorneys were present, together, with Taylor and Scott.

In 1824, John Thompson, of Chillicothe, attended. In 1825, the Legislature passed a law placing a specific tax on lawyers and this remained in force until 1851. This law did not take effect until June, 1826, and the assessments were made by the associate judges until 1830, when the law required them to be made by the commissioners at their June session; hence, the resident attorneys from 1830 to 1851 can be found in the commissioners' journal at every June meeting.

George Collings first appeared as an attorney at the March term, 1824. In 1825, the lawyers were Samuel Brush, Geo. R. Fitzgerald, Richard Collins, Daniel P. Wilkins, George Collings, Taylor and Benjamin Leonard. The latter was considered a great lawyer and was employed in all great cases. He never resided in the county. Henry Brush, of Chillicothe, attended in 1826. In 1827, Garland B. Shelleday appears. He was a Virginian, a protege of John W. Campbell. John Thompson, of Chillicothe, attended regularly. At June term, 1828, Beasley appears. In 1828, we note the first appearance of Archibald Leggett. In 1829 Leggett, Beasley, and George W. King, of Brown County attended. In 1832 the list of taxed lawyers were Samuel Brush, George Collings, and Daniel P. Wilkins. Thomas L. Hamer, of Brown, attended first that year.

In 1834 Nelson Barrere first appears. In 1835 John P. Crapsey attended. At this time James Keenan appears. He was an Irishman. He married a sister of James Cole, and soon after located in Piketon. In 1836 John Hanna attended, and three of the Brushes, J. T., Samuel, and Henry. In 1837 David Devore, of Brown, and McDowell, of Highland, attended; also Shepherd F. Norris. In 1839, A. McCausen first appears. We are uncertain whether this was Thomas A., or an elder brother of his.

In 1840 O. F. Moore attended; Joseph McCormick and Chambers Baird, McCausen, Devore, Barrere, and Hamer were also present. In 1841 William V. Peck attended. At the October term, 1841, Henry Massie, of Chillicothe, Chambers Baird, Hamer, Devore, J. S. Taylor, John W. Price, of Hillsboro, and H. L. Penn, of Brown, were in attendance. The same lawyers attended most of the terms for several years after. At February term, 1845, Edward P. Evans appears for the first time. He did not become a resident of the county till April, 1847.

At March term, 1846, John M. Smith appears for the first time.

At the June term, 1847, William M. Meek made his bow to the court. At the September term, 1847, there were present, John M. Meek, Edward P. Evans, Hanson L. Penn, Joseph McCormick, Thomas McCausen, and James H. Thompson. Of all the above, the latter only is living at a great age.

In 1849 and 1850 John W. Price attended. In 1851 the name of Col. Cockerill first appears at September term. McCausen, McCormick, and Evans are named. George Collings was last named at June term, 1847.

At the August term, 1852, there were present Evans, Penn, McCausen, Cockerill, Billings, David B. Graham, James Lowery, William M. Meek, William C. Buck, James H. Thompson, Chambers Baird, and William H. Reed.

As this brings us within the memory of the present generation, we do not mention the attendance. McFerran appeared on the stage the next year. Jacob M. Wells located in West Union as a lawyer in 1854. The same year, 1854, Thomas J. Mullen located in Adams County for the practice of law. The ashes of Evans, Cockerill, Mullen, Wells, Billings, and McFerran all rest in the old South Cemetery.

David W. Thomas began the practice of law at West Union in 1864. He, too, has joined the silent majority.

Edward M. DeBruin was a lawyer at West Union in 1860. He went into the 33d Ohio Volunteer Infantry as an officer, and after the war went to Hillsboro. He died at Columbus, Ohio, in October, 1899.

Colonel Cockerill practiced at West Union from 1851 to 1875, and was well and favorably known.

The present bar of Adams County is composed of Franklin D. Bayless, George W. Pettit, A. Z. Blair, William R. Mehaffey, Cyrus F. Wikoff, C. F. McCoy, the prosecuting attorney; Carey E. Robuck, M. Scott, John W. Hook, J. W. McClung, all residents of West Union; C. C. W. Naylor, William Anderson, S. N. Tucker, and W. E. Foster, residents of Manchester; and Philip Handrehan and T. C. Downey, of Winchester.

Separate sketches of all the prominent members of the bar, past and present, will be found following this article, as well as separate sketches of the judges in succession.

The practice of the law in Adams County was much more profitable in the early history of the county than it is now. Then the people thought they were rich; now they know they are poor. At least, that is the statement most of them made to the canvassers for this work. Then the county was new; lands were taken up in large tracts, and there was much litigation over disputed and conflicting lines. For thirty years all the boundary questions have been settled, and the litigation is made up chiefly of foreclosures, damage suits, and divorces. The lawyers of this day have a better time than the early lawyers did, but are not so much looked up to as the first lawyers, because the people have other things to think of. In the early days all public interest centered in the courts. Now it has many other objects. A number of the older generation of lawyers were gay lotharios, and very fond of corn whiskey, but the present generation have abandoned both proclivities. The older generation of lawyers rode the circuit. They passed from county seat to county seat on horseback, with saddle pockets across their saddles, and sherry vallisies encasing their legs. They rode in all weathers and on all kinds of roads. The present generation travels only turnpikes in carriages, or travels on the cars. The older generation spent their evenings in inns, before blazing fires, and with candle light. The present generation would not be found in a common bar room, and enjoys all the comforts and conveniences of life. The older lawyers depended much on oratory and effect; the present generation are largely business agents with business methods. The older lawyers may have enjoyed log cabins with puncheon floors and clapboard roofs, but the present members of the fraternity enjoy all the fruits of the intense civilization in the midst of which we live. Law books are plenty now. In the early times they were scarce. While the present lawyers have business away from home and attend to it, the old plan of riding the circuit has gone, never to return. George Collings, the father of Judge Henry Collings, rode the circuit, as did John W. Campbell and their cotemporaries. Judge George Collings attended the courts in Scioto, Highland, and Brown Counties. The fashion of riding the circuit went out with the old Constitution. The old-fashioned judges were not always strong men, nor were they all learned in the law. Wylliss Silliman was an able lawyer, but Levin Belt was no better qualified than a justice of the peace. Robert F. Slaughter was not much of a lawyer, though quite an orator. John Thompson was only passable, though of a very high temper and much natural dignity, which shielded his lack of training as a lawyer. Joshua Collett and George J. Smith were able judges. John W. Price was a fair lawyer. Judge Fishback is described in a separate sketch. George Collings was an able and successful lawyer, but his feelings were too sensitive for a judge, and he would not remain on the bench. Shepherd F. Norris was a fair lawyer and judge, but Judge Fishback would never concede it. Thomas Q. Ashburn made an efficient judge, but was not brilliant. Tarbell was proficient in the law. Cowen, Collins, and Davis

were able judges, above the average of judges before the present constitution and their immediate predecessors. Loudon made a good judge, though not of a judicial temperament. Of the nineteen associate judges of Adams County, as we learn them, Robert Morrison was the best informed on the law, and of the greatest natural ability. Moses Baird was the next in ability, though we do not know so much of him as of Morrison, but he was a man of excellent natural ability and of great dignity.

The old courts and judges, however, believed in dignity. Colonel John Lodwick, sheriff of the county, mustered the court with martial music and a procession from their hotel to the courthouse on the opening of every term. He wore a cocked hat and carried a sword. Of all men, Colonel Lodwick was most efficient in a case of this kind. At militia musters he made the finest appearance of any one on the parade, and as sheriff, was capable of maintaining his own dignity and that of the whole court. He was a model for every sheriff who has followed him.

Richard Collins,

son of Rev. John Collins, was born February 22, 1796, in New Jersey. He was liberally educated, studied law with John McLean, was admitted to practice in 1816, and settled in Hillsboro. He was appointed prosecuting attorney of Highland County in 1818 and resided there until 1832. On August 7, 1821, he was appointed prosecuting attorney of Adams County and on August 5, 1822, he resigned. He represented Highland County in the House from 1821 to 1823. He removed to Maysville, Kentucky, in 1833, and represented Mason County in the Kentucky Legislature in 1834, 1844, 1847. For fifteen years, he was president of the city council of Maysville, Kentucky, and was the first president of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad. In 1853, he removed to his father's old home in Clermont County, where he died May 12, 1855.

He had a keen and sparkling wit and was of high ability in his profession.

Daniel Putman Wilkins,

one of the members of the bar of Adams County in its early history, was born at Amherst, New Hampshire, in 1797, and died at West Union, July 11, 1835, one of the victims of Asiatic cholera. He was the son of Andrew Wilkins and Lucy Lovell Blanchard, his wife. His grandfather, Rev. Daniel Wilkins, entered the ministry of the Congregational Church at Amherst, New Hampshire, in 1740, and died there at the age of eighty-five. Of him the record is preserved that "The people of Amherst paid the highest respect to his memory and erected over his remains a monument of respectable proportions commemorating his memorable acts and intrinsic merits."

Daniel P. Wilkins came from a family eminent for services as statesmen and soldiers. Among them are named Daniel Wilkins, Major in the Revolutionary War, who died of smallpox at Crown Point; Hon. William Wilkins, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States Senator and Secretary of War, 1841-1846; General John A. Dix, governor of New York and minister to France; General Thomas Wilkins, of Amherst, New Hampshire; George Wilkins Kendall, editor of the *New Orleans*

Picayune, and Hon. James McKean Williams, lawyer and lieutenant governor of New Hampshire.

Daniel P. Wilkins was a brilliant, scholarly lawyer; keen, bright and pungent in his manner. It is said he made the following statement in court in regard to a pleading of an opponent, "May it please the Court. In the beginning the earth was without form and void, and the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters and there was light. So, too, may it please the Court, this pleading is without form and void, but it lies in the power of no spirit to move upon its face and give it form or light."

He married Susan A. Wood, a pioneer school teacher from Massachusetts, and they had four children—Susan and Clara, who are now deceased and who were married successively to Daniel Barker, of Red Oak Junction, Iowa; Anna I., now deceased, married to John Eylar, of West Union, and Mary, married to Charles B. Rustin, now living at Omaha, Nebraska. Our subject's acquaintance with Miss Wood, whom he married, was romantic. She had studied law and appeared in some cases in the minor courts. Mr. Wilkins was called before a trial justice and there he found Miss Wood as counsel for the opposite party, and this was the first time he had met her. She conducted the trial for her client and won the case. Her management of defense so impressed young Wilkins that he courted and married her.

He located as a young lawyer in West Union, Adams County, in 1820. On the fifth of October, 1822, he was appointed prosecuting attorney of Adams County and served as such until June 12, 1826, when he was succeeded by George Collings. On the fourth of July, 1825, he delivered an oration at West Union, of which an account is given in the *Village Register*. He was also a land agent and advertised lands sales in that paper. There was a public library in West Union in 1825, and he was librarian. In 1826, he was aid-de-camp in the militia and brigadier general of the district. The children of his daughter, Anna A. Eylar, are Joseph W. Eylar, editor of the *News Democrat*, of Georgetown; Oliver A. Eylar, of the *Dallas Herald*, of Dallas, Texas; John A. Eylar, a lawyer at Waverly; Albert A. Eylar, lawyer at El Paso, Texas, Louella B. Eylar, a school teacher at West Union. Henry Rustin, a lawyer at Omaha, Nebraska, is a son of his daughter, Mary.

George R. Fitzgerald

was born in Maryland, and came from there to Chillicothe, Ohio. From the latter place, he came to West Union, probably about 1816. About all we know of him, we learn from Col. Wm. E. Gilmore, of Chillicothe, to whom we are indebted for many favors.

While in Adams County, Fitzgerald kept a fine horse, which he was accustomed to loan to his friend, young Joseph Riggs, a bank clerk, to ride to North Liberty to court Rebecca Baldrige, daughter of Rev. Wm. Baldrige. In 1818, he was elected to the Legislature from Adams County and had Gen. Robert Morrison for his colleague. In 1821 and 1822, he again represented Adams County in the lower House, having no colleague. In 1822, he appears to have changed his residence to Highland County, for he was prosecuting attorney there in 1824 and again in 1831 and 1833. From there he returned to Chillicothe, and was

in partnership with Judge Henry Brush. Fitzgerald was a portly, good looking man and of first-rate legal abilities and attainments. He was studious and attentive to business. He was moral and temperate in his habits, but at the same time, moody, often depressed in spirits, and melancholy. Whether this arose from love or dyspepsia, we do not know, but he was madly enamored of one of the daughters of Wm. Creighton, Jr., and his addresses were rejected. Upon Miss Creighton's marriage to another suitor, he went to Washington, D. C., and soon after committed suicide.

Eheu! amare simul et sapere, ipsi Jovi non datur

Garland B. Shelledy

was a young lawyer in West Union in 1824, 1825, to 1828. He is said to have been a relative of John W. Campbell. His marriage is announced in the *Village Register*, of November 14, 1826, as having occurred on the thirty-first of November, to Miss Nancy Hutcheson, at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, the Rev. Dr. Brown, President of Jefferson College, performing the ceremony.

On March 27, 1827, he was president of the council of West Union while Joseph Darlinton was recorder. At that time, the president of the council was the mayor. In 1827, he was a candidate for county treasurer, but as usual, Gen David Bradford was elected. No one had any show as against him. At the election for treasurer at that time, October 27, 1827, the vote stood as follows: David Bradford, 707; Joseph D. Darlinton, 191; John M. Hayslip, 170; Garland B. Shelledy, 97; William McCalm, 35.

He was born in Kentucky. His mother's maiden name was Bradford. He was a graduate of Jefferson College of Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania. When he left Adams County he located in Edgar County, Illinois. He was known as a fine speaker at the bar. In his political views he was a Whig and in his religious views a Presbyterian. He reared a family and has one daughter, Mrs. S. H. Magner, aged 64 years, who resides at Paris, Edgar County, Illinois, where he died and is buried. He died of consumption, as did most of his family.

Samuel Brush

was born January 13, 1809, in Chenango County, New York, where his father resided until 1815, when he removed to Chillicothe, Ohio. His father, Platt Brush, was a lawyer and practiced in Chillicothe with his son, Henry Brush. In 1820, he removed to Delaware, where he remained until 1828, when he returned to Chillicothe.

Samuel Brush was a clerk in his father's office. He received a classical education from three private tutors, one of whom was John A. Quitman. He read law with his father and was admitted to the bar at Tiffin, Ohio, August 30, 1830. In the spring of 1831, he located at West Union, Ohio, and was elected prosecuting attorney in 1833, the first one elected in the county. He served two years and then went to Batavia, Ohio, and practiced a short time when he removed to Columbus, Ohio. He acquired the title of major in Columbus by being brigade inspector of the militia. He was vice president of the agricultural society of Franklin County when it was organized. In 1859, he retired from practice and

removed to Canandaigua, New York, and engaged in farming. He was a Union man during the Civil War. It is said he never lost a case he prepared or had it reversed. He had great powers of concentration and was of great industry in his business, always ready to try his cases. He was true to his friends and very grateful to those who favored him, and of an undoubted integrity.

He was married June 7, 1843, in New York, to Cordelia A. Jenkins. He had an only son, Henry, who died in 1879.

Samuel Bush was living in 1880 at Canandaigua, New York. He was of a low stature, dark complexion and of medium size.

James Keenan.

was born near Killala, County Down, in the Province of Ulster, Ireland, December 30, 1800. He was the youngest of fourteen children, but four of whom survived to maturity. His father was William Keenin, and his mother Miss Deborah Gaugh. His ancestors were originally from Scotland. His parents were well educated, and strict members of the Presbyterian Church. His father died when he was but eighteen years old; and with his mother, his brother William, and one sister, he took passage on a sailing vessel to this country in 1819. The ship was bound for New York, but it was chased by Algerian pirates, and driven out of its course. After landing in this country, they went to Pittsburg.

Our subject received a good education. He read medicine; but on account of his health and the advice of physicians, never practiced. He then took up the legal profession; and after being admitted to the bar, located in Adams County for the practice of the profession. In 1832 he married Miss Lucasta H. Cole, a daughter of James M. Cole, who was then the sheriff of Adams County. His wife died June 29, 1834, and is buried in the Collings Cemetery at West Union. In 1835 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Adams County, and served until 1837; when he resigned and moved to Pike County. He removed from Piketon in the same year, and went to Tennessee. He located at Camden, and practiced law there and at Paris.

In 1844 he removed to Mississippi and was admitted to the bar there. On June 3, 1840, he was remarried to Mrs. Lucynthia W. Rucker Counselle, of Ripley, Mississippi. Of this marriage there were two daughters, Mrs. Linnie A. Robertson and Susan Deborah, and one son, William James. Soon after his marriage, he devoted himself to farming.

He was a natural born orator, and possessed much ability as a lawyer. He was frequently called upon to act as a special judge. He was a magistrate of his neighborhood for years. He died the eighteenth of October, 1873, and is buried in Rucker Cemetery, near Ripley, Mississippi, and his wife died the first of September, 1875. His daughter Linnie married Charles Alexander Robertson, son of Col. C. S. Robertson, a prominent lawyer of New Albany, Mississippi. His daughter Susan Deborah is unmarried, as well as his son William James. They reside in the old homestead. In his religious belief, he was a Universalist; but not a church member. In his political views, he was a Democrat. He was of a kind disposition, gentle and affectionate to those about him, and charitable to all.

Joseph McCormick,

the son of Adam McCormick and Margaret Ellison, his wife, was born in 1841 in Cincinnati. He was an only child. As a child, he lived a part of the time in Cincinnati and a part of the time in West Union. He is said to have attended college at Marietta. In 1831 and 1832, he was at Pine Grove Furnace, ostensibly as a store-keeper. He studied law soon after this under Nelson Barrere and was admitted to the bar in about 1835. Directly after his admission to the bar, he located in Portsmouth, where he remained for only a few months. He then went to Cincinnati and remained there most of the time until 1838 when he became prosecuting attorney of Adams County. In 1843 he was again prosecuting attorney of Adams County, first by appointment and afterwards by election, until 1845; On May 20, 1840, he was married to Elizabeth Smith, sister of Judge John M. Smith, of West Union. They had three children, two sons and a daughter, born in Adams County, but only one survived to maturity, Adam Ellison, born January 31, 1843. He was a fine looking man, of magnificent physique, an Apollo Belvidere, but the bane of his life was the drink habit. His father died in July, 1849, of the Asiatic cholera and left a large estate, which was disposed of by will. He gave a life estate in it to his son, Joseph, with the remainder over to his grandchildren, Adam and Mary, the latter of whom died at the age of ten years. He made Judge George Collings trustee of his estate and directed him that in case his son should reform his present unfortunate habit as to drinking, he was to turn the whole estate over to him. That event, however, never occurred and the estate was held by the trustee until his death, when it was turned over to his son, Adam. He was elected to the Constitutional Convention in 1850 from Adams County, where he served with much distinction. On May 5, 1851, he was appointed, by Governor Wood, attorney general for the state of Ohio in place of Henry Stansberry, whose term had expired. He served about seven months, until George E. Pugh, the first attorney general under the new constitution was elected and qualified. At the time of Mr. McCormick's appointment, the salary of the office was \$750. Henry Stansberry was the first attorney general appointed in 1846, and Mr. McCormick was the second.

In about 1857, he left Adams County and went to the state of California, where he remained until his death in 1879. His wife and son continued to reside in Manchester from 1857 until 1872 when she died.

Joseph Allen Wilson

was born September 16, 1816, in Logan County, Ohio. His father, John Wilson, was born December 17, 1786, in Kentucky, and died October 5, 1824, in Logan County. His wife, Margaret Darlinton, was born in Winchester, Virginia. She was married to John Wilson in Adams County, August 6, 1810, by Rev. William Williamson. She survived until March 8, 1860. Her father was born March 24, 1754, and died May 20, 1814, at Newark, Ohio. Her mother was born April 10, 1700, and died December 14, 1832. John Wilson, grandfather of our subject, moved to Maysville, Kentucky, about 1781, and bought land on the Kentucky side of the river for twelve or fifteen miles. This land is all

divided up, and a part of it opposite Manchester is known as Wilson's bottoms.

The father of our subject had fifteen children, all of whom lived to maturity, married and had families. Our subject went to reside with his uncle, General Joseph Darlinton, in Adams County in 1823. He was brought up in the Presbyterian church and had such education as the local schools afforded. At the age of sixteen, in 1832, he became an assistant to his uncle in the clerk's office of the court of common pleas and Supreme Court. In 1837, when he had attained his majority, he started out for himself, with a certificate from J. Winston Price, presiding judge of the common pleas that he was of correct and most unexceptionable moral character and habits. Gen. Darlinton also gave him a certificate that he was perfectly honest and of strict integrity; that he was familiar with the duties of the clerk's office, that he had had some experience in retailing goods from behind the counter and in keeping merchant's books. Between 1837 and 1840, he was a clerk in the Ohio Legislature at its annual sessions. In September, 1838, he was employed in the county clerk office at Greecup County, Kentucky. In November, 1838, he obtained a certificate from Peter Hitchcock, Frederick Grimke, Ebenezer Lane, Supreme Judges, that he was well qualified to discharge the duties of clerk of the court of common pleas of Adams County, or any other court of equal dignity in the State. In November, 1840, he obtained employment in the office of Daniel Gano, clerk of the courts of Hamilton County, as an assistant for four years at \$380 per year. He was married to Harriet Lafferty, sister of Joseph West Lafferty, of West Union, April 14, 1839, by Rev. Dyer Burgess. He formed a great friendship with Nelson Barrere, a young lawyer who had located in West Union in 1834 and several of Barrere's letters to him are in existence. To Barrere, he disclosed his inmost soul as to a father confessor and Barrere held the trust most sacredly. He seems also to have had the friendship of Samuel Brush, an eminent lawyer of that time, who practiced in Adams County. In 1846, he was an applicant for the clerkship of the Adams Court of Common Pleas, when Gen. Darlinton resigned the office. He was recommended by George Collings, Nelson Barrere, William M. Meek, Chambers Baird, John A. Smith, James H. Thompson and Hanson L. Penn, but Joseph Randolph Cockerill was appointed. However, on September 18, 1846, he entered into a written contract with Joseph R. Cockerill, the clerk, to work in the office at \$30 per month until the next spring, and in that period, to be deputy clerk. In April, 1848, he was admitted to the bar at a term of the Supreme Court held in Adams County, but it is not now known that he ever practiced. He always had a delicate constitution and died of pulmonary consumption December 16, 1848. His wife died August 12, 1850. They had two children, a daughter, who died in infancy, and a son, John O., who has a sketch herein.

David B. Graham

was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1826, the son of the Rev. John Graham, D. D., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this book, and of Sarah Bonner, his wife. He resided in Washington, Pa., until the age of four years when his father moved to Greenfield, Highland, County,

Ohio. He resided at Greenfield and Chillicothe till 1840, when he went to West Union, Ohio. In 1845, he attended Washington College at Washington, Pennsylvania, and was a student there until the summer of 1848. At that time, he began the study of law at West Union, Ohio, under the late Thomas McCauslen, and completed his studies in 1850, when he was admitted to the bar. He resided at West Union and practiced law there from 1850 until 1853, when he removed to Xenia, Ohio, and formed a partnership with Mr. Beatty Stewart.

On the twelfth of February, 1857, he was married to Miss Cornelia McCroskey. Of this marriage, there were three daughters, all now residing in Cincinnati, Ohio. Miss Henrietta, the eldest, is a fine musician; Mrs. Minnie Redd is a widow with a grown daughter, and the youngest is the wife of Dr. Landis, of the Brittany Building.

David Graham removed to Delphi, Ind., in September, 1859, and remained there till 1872, when he located in Logansport, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died there in 1887. His wife, a lovely and lovable woman, survived him but a short time, and side by side their ashes repose in the beautiful cemetery at Logansport.

David B. Graham resided in West Union from his fourteenth year until his twenty-seventh year, and as a youth and young man, he was the soul and life of the society of the young people in West Union, and in his young manhood, they had more social pleasures than any generation since. He was genial, companionable and full of humor and fun. He was fond of the society of young people and they were all fond of his companionship. He was kind, loving and jolly, and always looking out to do a kindness or a friendly favor, and among his accomplishments, he was a fine musician. In his mature life, his genial spirit never forsook him and he was very popular. He was a cholera sufferer in 1849 and went through the scourge in 1851. He was of strong religious feelings and was a member of his father's church in West Union. At Delphi, Indiana, he connected with the Presbyterian Church and at Logansport, he was connected with the Methodist Episcopal, and so remained until his death. In politics, he was first a Whig and afterwards a Republican. He will be remembered as a man with a great and generous soul, with a heart for all humanity and a sympathy for all who knew him, which made them love him in return.

Edward Patton Evans.

Edward Patton Evans was born May 31, 1814, on Eagle Creek, Jefferson Township, in Brown County, Ohio. He was the eldest son of William Evans and his wife, Mary Patton, daughter of John Patton, of Rockbridge County, Virginia. His mother was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, in 1789, and was married to Charles Kirkpatrick in Virginia in 1806. She and her husband came to Ohio in that year, and he bought the farm on Eagle Creek on which our subject was born. In 1818 Kirkpatrick obtained his deed to the farm of one hundred and thirty-eight acres in Phillip Slaughter's Survey No.—, of 1,000 acres, and paid \$600. The deed was executed in 1812 before John W. Campbell, justice of the peace, at West Union, Ohio, and afterwards U. S. Judge for Ohio, and was witnessed by him and his wife, Eleanor Campbell.



The same year Charles Kirkpatrick went out in Captain Abraham Shepherd's company, and on his way returning, was shot and wounded by Indians, and died of his wounds at Chillicothe, Ohio, and was buried there. William Evans was his friend, and had to break the news to his widow. Next year, August 13, 1813, he married her, and our subject was their first child. He had nine brothers and sisters, and on March 22, 1830, his mother died at he early age of 41.

When our subject was born, it was customary to name the first boy for his two grandfathers, so he got Edward on account of his grandfather Evans, and Patton, for his grandfather, John Patton. As his father and mother had four other sons, they might have saved the name of one grandfather for one of them. His grandfather, Edward Evans, was born in Cumberland County, Pa., in 1760, and was a member of Col. Samuel Dawson's company, 11th Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Richard Humpton, in the Revolutionary War, and was in the battles of Germantown, Brandywine, and Monmouth, and spent the winter of 1777 at Valley Forge. His great-grandfather, Hugh Evans, was also in the Revolutionary War, and before that had been a school teacher in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and had had Mad Anthony Wayne for a pupil, when the latter was only twelve years old. He was a very unruly pupil and always at pranks. His four times great-grandfather, Hugh Evans, came over with William Penn in 1682, and the family were Quakers until the Revolution.

Edward Patton Evans worked on his father's farm and went to school of winters until his eighteenth year. He went to school at Ripley for awhile, and afterwards at Decatur. He became a school teacher and law student, and May 20, 1839, he was married to Amanda J. King, at Georgetown, Ohio. Subsequent to his marriage, he carried on a general store at Hamersville, Ohio, and afterwards removed to Sardina, and carried on a cooperage business there. In 1842 his eldest son was born, and in 1844 he was admitted to the bar. He removed to West Union, Adams County, Ohio, in April, 1847, and continued to reside there until his death. He was engaged in the active practice of the law from his location in West Union in April, 1847, until 1877, when he retired on account of failing health. He was a Whig until that party dissolved. When the Republican party was organized he identified himself with that, and was an enthusiastic Republican all his life. But at all times he was an anti-slavery advocate. He was a very successful lawyer, and made more money at the practice of his profession than any lawyer who has ever been at the bar in Adams County. When he was at his best, physically and mentally, he was on one side or the other of every case of importance. When he brought a suit, he never failed to gain it, unless he had been deceived by his client. The fact was, he would not bring a suit unless he believed his client had the chance to win largely in his favor. Once a farmer called on him to bring a suit in ejectment. Mr. Evans heard his statement and informed him that if he brought the suit he would lose it, and declined to bring it for him. This made the farmer very angry, and he went away in a great passion. He found a lawyer to bring his suit, and Mr. Evans was employed by the defendant, and won the case. He was very positive in his judgment about matters of law, but his judgment in such matters was almost in-

variably correct. He was an excellent trial lawyer, and commanded the confidence of the entire community. He never sought office, but in 1856 was presidential elector on the Fremont ticket, and, as such, canvassed his entire congressional district with Caleb R. Smith, R. W. Clarke, and R. M. Corwine. From 1856 until after the war, he usually attended all the State conventions of his party. In 1860 he took part in the canvass for the election of President Lincoln, and during the war was chairman of the military committee of Adams County, which was charged with raising all the troops required in the county. As such, he did a great work in aiding the prosecution of the war. He also did a great work in looking after the families of the soldiers. In the fall of 1864 he went out with the 6th Independent Infantry to guard rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island. In 1862 he became a member of the banking house of G. B. Grimes & Company, and continued in that business until 1878. During and directly after the war for a time, he owned and was concerned in operating the flour mill at Steam Furnace. In the seventies he and three others for a time conducted a woolen mill at West Union, but, it proving unprofitable, the business was closed down. Up till 1877 he had apparently had an iron constitution, had never been sick, but in that year his health began to fail, and continued to grow worse until he gave up all business. He survived until April 17, 1883, when death ended his sufferings. He was an honest man, punctual about all his obligations. He was positive in his convictions on every subject. He was devoted to the interests of the community in which he lived, and in the county seat contest spent his money, time, and labor freely for West Union. He was energetic and enthusiastic in everything he undertook. He was always in favor of public improvements, and the West Union school house and new court house in West Union were largely due to his efforts. §

Major Chambers Baird.

Chambers Baird was born July 25, 1811, at Sandy Springs, Adams County, Ohio, and died at Ripley, Brown County, Ohio, March 20, 1887, aged 75 years, 7 months, and 25 days. He was the son of Judge Moses Baird, an Ohio pioneer, who came from Washington County, Pennsylvania, and settled at Sandy Springs in 1790, and who has a sketch herein.

Chambers Baird was reared on the home farm on the banks of the Ohio River opposite Vanceburg, Kentucky, where he remained with his parents until the age of nineteen, when he entered Ripley College in 1830. He entered Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1832, in company with his cousin, Stephen R. Riggs, afterward noted as a minister and missionary among the Dakota Indians. He was graduated with him in the class of 1834 with second honors, having distinguished himself in Greek, Latin, English composition, and as a speaker.

He returned to Ripley after his graduation and began the study of law with Hon. Archibald Leggett and Col. Francis Taylor, formerly of Kentucky. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1836, and he was a regular practitioner in the courts of Adams County from 1837 during the whole time he was in the practice of the law. He was mar-

ried in 1837 to Miss Mary Ann Campbell, of Ripley. She died in 1844, childless. He was again married May 6, 1845, to Miss Judith Anne Leggett, only daughter of Mr. A. Leggett, who had married two daughters of Col. Taylor. Mrs. Baird is still living in Ripley (1899). To them were born five children, three daughters and two sons, of whom three died in infancy. The surviving children are Florence C., now Mrs. John W. Campbell, of Ironton, Ohio, and Chambers, Jr., the youngest, an attorney of Ripley.

Mr. Baird's early years of manhood were spent in the active work of his profession. He was a close student and a hard worker. His great ability, perfect integrity, and high character secured for him recognition in his profession and in the county, and he became a prominent and influential figure at the bar to the end of his long life. He was in all the activities of life at home, and served several terms as mayor of Ripley, and was also repeatedly a member of various elective and appointive local boards, in which positions he was an efficient and acceptable officer.

Being a man of strong convictions and great industry, Mr. Baird early took an active part in political life. He was originally a Whig, a follower of Henry Clay, and championed the cause of the party in the great campaign of 1840 and many others following. As a strong anti-slavery man, he was one of the organizers of the new and great Republican party, to which he constantly adhered to the end of his life. In 1855 he was elected State Senator from Brown and Clermont counties, and served with honor and distinction during the sessions of 1856 and 1857. In 1856 he was a delegate to the first National Republican convention, held at Philadelphia, and assisted in the nomination of Fremont for President. During the troublous and exciting years preceding the war, some of the best work of his political life was given to the cause of free speech, free men, and a free press. Here, as usual, his courage, ability, and energy placed him in the front rank and won for him the distinction which he ever after retained. He was only prevented from attaining the highest political honors by his modesty and lack of ambition. He rose to every occasion and contest, but the crisis past, he returned to his profession, and left the gathering of public laurels to others.

In the campaign of 1860 he took a prominent part in the election of Lincoln, and at the outbreak of the Civil War, which he always believed would and must come as the only settlement of the great question of slavery, he was one of the first and foremost to speak for the Union, to the maintenance of which he gave his highest and untiring energies. His close personal and political relations with Senator Sherman, Secretary Chase, Governor Dennison, and other statesmen, gave him great prominence in state affairs. His age, fifty years, prevented him from entering active military service, but he was at once appointed Provost Marshal by the Governor, and was intrusted with the responsible duty of organizing a defense of the Ohio border against the inroads of disloyal Kentuckians and raiders from the Confederate Army. This confidence of the War Governor was not misplaced. With his accustomed energy, he set about organizing minute men and military companies until the

martial reputation of the people of Ripley and vicinity, already secured by the many enlisted men in the active volunteer service, made them well known as being thoroughly prepared to repulse any attack that might be contemplated. Later in the war he desired more active service, and having been offered the appointment of paymaster in the U. S. Army, he accepted it. He was first assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, with headquarters at Louisville, Ky. But he was often with the army in the field, and was present at several battles, having witnessed the famous "battle above the clouds" at Lookout Mountain, and other engagements. Later on he was ordered to Washington, and there remained on duty among the eastern armies until the close of the war. He was living in Washington at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln. At the close of the war he was sent to Annapolis to pay the Union troops returned from Southern prisons, where he witnessed many pitiful scenes. On the first day of July, 1866, after a service of three hard years, he was at last, at his own request, honorably mustered out of the U. S. service, after handling many millions of money without the loss of one cent and without a blemish or spot upon his integrity.

Leaving the army, Major Baird returned to Ripley, to his home and family, and resumed the practice of his profession. In this work he continued for a number of years, until the cares of it became a burden, when he relinquished a lucrative practice and occupied himself only with his private business and affairs, retiring finally with abundant honors and a competence. During the last decade of his life, however, he continued his usual activities and expanded his interests. For many years he was engaged in the banking business as director of the First National Bank of Ripley, Ohio, and later as president of the Farmers' National Bank, and of its successor, the Citizens' National Bank. He was president of the Ripley Gas Company from its organization in 1860 until his death. He was an active member of the Ripley Fair Company, the Ripley Saw Mill and Lumber Company, of several turnpike companies, and also an investor in other industries and enterprises at home and abroad, always desiring to promote the welfare and prosperity of his town and its people. His handsome home was the seat of a continuous and generous hospitality, and here he entertained many of the distinguished men of the country. He possessed two of the largest libraries of law books and miscellaneous books in southern Ohio, and wrote many addresses and articles on subjects of general interest. He also maintained a wide correspondence with friends and public men, and obtained many tokens of their esteem and confidence.

In his active political life, which was continued for a number of years after the war, he was a regular attendant of state and other conventions of the Republican party, and had a wide acquaintance with public men and politicians in the state. He was famous as a debater, and no antagonist could easily annoy or ever discomfit him, for his quick, full mind was always ready to reply with facts, arguments, stories and witticisms. He usually had the best of every discussion, because from his nature and conscience, he always took the best side of the question. Thus he was in constant demand as a speaker, and during his long, active life, made many thousands of addresses of all kinds, professional

and political, and on temperance and religious subjects. He was never an office seeker, nor often a place holder. He declined many nominations and appointments, which he felt would take him away from his law practice and family life.

He was long and closely identified with the Presbyterian Church of Ripley, which he truly loved and faithfully attended for more than half a century. For more than forty years he was a trustee, and chairman of the board for many years. He also served several terms as elder in his later years, and always took a deep interest and an active part in the religious services. He was earnest and effective in all church work and charities, and contributed largely of his time and means to their support and furtherance. He was long connected with the Sunday School in various capacities, and for some years was teacher of a large Bible class. He served repeatedly as a delegate from the church to the meetings of the Presbytery and Synod, and was once a delegate from the Presbytery of Portsmouth to the General Assembly.

Major Baird was of medium height, fine, regular features, a handsome man, possessing a sound mind in a sound body. From his middle life, he wore a full brown beard, later tinged with gray. His disposition was sunny and cheerful, and his manners were kindly and courteous. He was friendly to every one, and had a great fondness for little children, with whom he was a fast favorite. He was fond of men and company, of books and of social pleasures,—the life of every assembly with his vivacity, humor, and stories. His temper was easy and kindly. In affairs of duty and honor, his courage was unaffected by opposition or self-interest. He always saw the right clearly and instantly, and took his stand upon it without any fear or wavering. He was generous to the poor and helpful to the deserving, always ready to assist persons in distress and trouble. For years he maintained many private charities and dependents, of which the world knew little or nothing. His personal and professional life was clear, just, and consistent, and he lived an earnest, devoted Christian gentleman. He lived long and worked hard, rising from simple beginnings to the highest eminence in his profession and in the consideration of his community. In his profession of the law, he attained the highest reputation; among men of business and affairs, he was esteemed as a banker and financier; in politics, he was the trusted Republican leader of his county, and possessed the unlimited confidence of the leaders of his party in the State; in the work and counsels of the Presbyterian Church, he was prominent and useful as a trustee and an elder; in slavery and temperance agitation and in other moral reforms, he was ever active and eloquent; and in the general routine of life, he was helpful, sympathetic and generous, a leader in all good works and deeds. He lived a long, full life, and the world and humanity are the better for his efforts and example.

"Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

William M. Meek,

son of Rev. John and Anna Meek, was born November 22, 1818, in West Union, where he resided with his parents until 1836, when they removed to Winchester. That same year he entered school at Hillsboro,

and completed the Hillsboro schools. He then accepted a position with the dry goods firm of Trimble & Barry, where he remained until 1838, when he returned to West Union, accepting a like position with Edward Moore. In 1841 he began the study of law. He was the pupil of the Hon. Nelson Barrere. In May, 1844, in the Supreme Court of Hillsboro, he was admitted to practice. The Hon. Thomas L. Hamer, of Brown County, was one of the committee who examined him and recommended his admission. He opened up a law office in West Union and remained there for more than a year. In August, 1845, he was married to Miss Hester DeBruin, of Winchester, daughter of H. I. DeBruin, a well-known merchant. In October, 1845, he formed a partnership with Hon. Nelson Barrere, in the practice of law at West Union, and this continued until March, 1850, when he removed to Winchester and entered into merchandising as a partner with the late I. H. DeBruin in Winchester. He continued the practice of law at the same time he was engaged in merchandising business, which he continued until 1854, when he removed to Hillsboro, Ohio, where he resumed practice. He was elected probate judge of Highland County first in 1863, re-elected in 1866, and again in 1869. In 1872 he resumed the practice of law, and continued until his health broke down. In politics he was a Republican. He was a member of and devotedly attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was reared, and he was twice a lay delegate to the general conference of that church, first at Baltimore in 1876, and again in 1880 at Cincinnati. He was made a Master Mason in 1849 in West Union. He was a Royal Arch Mason, Hillsboro Chapter, in 1850, and was made a Knight Templar in the Chillicothe Commandery in 1851. He departed this life April 29, 1893.

John Mitchell Smith.

Among those who were continuous residents of the village of West Union for the greater number of years was Judge John Mitchell Smith, who was born in Columbus, Ohio, June 29, 1819. He was of Scotch-Irish extraction, his ancestors having emigrated from Argylshire, Scotland, to the north of Ireland, and thence to the New Hampshire Colony, America, in 1719. His grandfather, John Smith, was a non-commissioned officer in the Revolutionary War, and was wounded in the service of his country.

His father, Judge David Campbell Smith, a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1813, came to Ohio from Frankestown, New Hampshire, where he was born October 2, 1785, and settled in Franklintown, now a part of the city of Columbus, in the year 1815. He was the first lawyer to locate permanently in Columbus, and was one of the first associate judges of the common pleas court for Franklin County, having been elected as "David Smith" in 1817. Almost invariably afterwards, he dropped his middle name. He was a member of the House in the Twenty-first General Assembly and also in the Twenty-fifth General Assembly of the State. From 1816 to 1836 he was editor and proprietor of the *Ohio Monitor* (afterwards in the *Ohio Statesmen*), the third newspaper established in the county. He was State Printer in 1820 and again in 1822. From 1836 to 1845 he was chief clerk in the "Dead Letter" office in the Postoffice Department. On August 17,

1814, David Smith was married to Miss Rhoda S. Mitchell, of Haverhill, Mass., and John M. was their third child. His mother died when he was only six weeks old, and on June 5, 1820, his father again married—a sister of the first wife, Miss Harriet Mitchell (born in Haverhill), December 23, 1802. By this latter marriage, there were also three children. Mrs. Harriet Smith died of cholera, August 11, 1833. Judge David Smith remained a citizen of Columbus until 1836, when he went to Manchester, Adams County, Ohio, to reside with his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth McCormick. He died at her home February 4, 1865. His remains, as also those of his wife, repose in Greenlawn Cemetery, at Columbus.

Until seventeen years of age, John Mitchell Smith continued to live with his father in Columbus, receiving such education as the public schools and the severe training of his father's printing office afforded. He then took three years' course of study in Blendon College. In the spring of 1840 he removed to West Union. Here he studied law for two years in the office of Joseph McCormick—afterwards attorney general of the State, and was licensed to practice law by the Ohio Supreme Court in 1843. In the meanwhile he had served as deputy sheriff under Samuel Foster, and from 1841 to 1846 was recorder of Adams County. In 1850, greatly to his surprise and against his wishes, he was nominated and elected representative of Adams and Pike Counties in the Fifty-ninth General Assembly, serving but one term. In 1846 he was clerk of the courts for a short time to succeed General Darlington, whose term had expired. In December, 1846, he purchased and for the next twelve years, successfully and ably edited and published the *Adams County Democrat*. Though a vigorous organ of the Democratic party, the paper was popular with all patrons, and is yet frequently mentioned as one of the ablest journals ever published in the county.

In 1851, upon the adoption of the present constitution of the State, he was elected probate judge. In 1854, the year of the famous "Know-Nothing" campaign, Judge Smith was defeated, along with the remainder of the Democratic ticket, as a candidate for re-election. In 1856 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, and was a firm supporter of Lewis Cass, from first to last, as against James Buchanan and Stephen A. Douglas. In 1857 he was again nominated and elected probate judge, and, in 1860, was for the fourth time nominated and the third time elected to that office. Owing to the declination of Judge Henry Oursler, in 1865, he continued to perform the duties of the position for a year longer—serving practically for ten years.

In 1866 he was appointed United States deputy internal revenue collector for Adams County, and served for a number of months under Gen. Benjamin F. Coates, of Portsmouth, the collector for the district. Afterwards, he served as deputy sheriff under Messrs. John Taylor, John K. Pollard, James M. Long, and Greenleaf N. McManis, and at the time of his death was deputy county clerk under Wm. R. Mahaffey.

As school director, he actively assisted in establishing the union school in West Union, shortly before the Civil War, and for twenty years prior to his death he was almost constantly clerk of the incor-

porated village of West Union (generally by unanimous election), and clerk of the school board of the special district, ever taking pride in every movement for the advancement and progress of the people, and especially of the youth of the village. In 1880 he was United States census enumerator for Tiffin Township, by appointment of Henry A. Towne, of Portsmouth. For years he was county school examiner, and for a long time was the secretary of the old agricultural society of the county. From the time of the adoption of the Australian ballot system in Ohio, until his death, he was president of the county board of elections, and his last official act was in connection with that office.

On the breaking out of the Rebellion, Judge Smith was what was known as a "War Democrat," but, during or about the close of the war, he became a Republican, and was as ardent in support of that party as he was in earlier years of the Democratic party. However, he was always fair and conservative in his political opinions, and independent and conscientious in support of party candidates.

On November 30, 1842, John M. Smith was married to Miss Matilda A. Patterson, third child and oldest daughter of John and Mary Finley Patterson, who were among the early settlers of Adams County. The acquaintance of the families began in Columbus, where their fathers served together in the Legislature. They were married in the house on Main street (built by Mr. Patterson), in which they lived from 1848 to 1892, and in which eight of their eleven children were born. Two of their children (John David and Thomas Edwin) died in infancy; Elizabeth, married to Rev. William Coleman on May 18, 1864, died April 26, 1873, at Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Joseph P. died at Miami, Florida, February 5, 1898. Those surviving (in the spring of 1899) are Mary Celia (Mrs. Chandler J. Moulton), Lucasville, O.; Virginia Gill (widow of Luther Thompson), West Union; Clarence Mitchell, Columbus; Clifton Campbell, Columbus; Frederick Lewis, Cincinnati; Herbert Clark, Hyattsville, Md; Sarah Lodwick (Mrs. Charles E. Frame), West Union.

John M. Smith was never a church member, but he respected the beliefs of others, and encouraged his children to imitate their mother's example as a humble follower of the Lord Jesus Christ. His religious convictions were in accord with those entertained by those persons who are affiliated with the Universalist Church of the present day. In his last days he said to his wife: "I have always considered religion a matter of personal belief and concern. I have tried to lead an honorable and useful life, and am content to leave my future in the hands of a merciful God." He died on November 17, 1892, after a sickness of about a month.

In the "inner circle"—the home life, the wife and children of John M. Smith knew him as an affectionate husband and loving father; generous and thoughtful, tender and compassionate, indulgent and self-sacrificing. What some others saw in his life is expressed in their own language, as follows:—Judge Henry Collings said in part—

"The modesty of his disposition and the great antipathy to anything like display, probably prevented his taking the rank he otherwise might have done at the bar, and certainly obscured his ability, to an extent, among the common people. But lawyers and courts knew and often attested that we had no profounder legal mind, no

man of sounder judgment, no one whose opinion of the law was more deferred to than Judge Smith."

Judge Frank Davis, of Batavia, said:

"I learned to respect and honor him as a just, honest, true, intelligent man; one whom, had he desired to actively engage in the practice of law, had rare ability and thorough knowledge, and, with it all, an intimate insight into the motives of men."

Col. John A. Cockerill wrote from New York that "He was the first man, outside of my own father, whom I learned to esteem and honor * * * * Judge Smith was indeed a very able man, and I think in a wider field than Adams County afforded, would have achieved marked distinction."

Matilda A. Smith, wife of Judge John M. Smith, was born in the house in which she was afterwards married, in which she made her home for so many years, and in which she died. Her birthday was October 4, 1823. Her mother died February 6, 1831, and as the eldest daughter, three younger children were left for her to care for. Her father married Miss Celia Prather on the ninth of the following November. Five children were born to this union, previous to the death of the mother at Columbus, O., February 22, 1840. Never freed from the care of her own brothers and sisters, during the illness and after the death of her step-mother, the additional care of her half-brothers devolved upon Matilda. She also assisted in caring for the children of her second step-mother. (Mary Catherine McCrea,) married to John Patterson at Columbus, November 12, 1840, until after her marriage in 1842.

These family cares deprived Matilda A. Smith to a great extent of the educational facilities of her young days, and early privations had their influence on her health. But while frail of body, she was strong of mind and energetic will. Her younger brothers and sisters looked up to her as a second mother. She had a great, loving, sympathetic heart. In addition to caring for those mentioned, and for her own eleven children, she also took into her family and her affections, treating him all his life as one of her own, John M. Chipps, a distant relative.

In the retrospect of the life of our mother, we the children, stand amazed at the duties assumed and wonder how it was possible for her to accomplish so much. And yet, despite her own cares, she found time to minister to the sorrowing and afflicted among her neighbors. Her whole life was a continuous round of unselfish usefulness. Her highest ambition was the success and happiness of her children; and her greatest earthly joy, as she reached the twilight hours of her life's journey, was that the members of her family were living in comfortable circumstances. After the death of her husband, she resided for a time with one of her sons in Columbus, but wanted to return to end her days in the old homestead. For more than fifty years, she was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church at West Union and died on August 21, 1895, with the blessed hope of a blissful eternity. Together the remains of Judge John M. and Matilda A. Smith are reposing in the old cemetery south of West Union. Their children bless God for such a father and such a mother. The world is better for their having lived in it.

Major John W. McFerran

was born September 15, 1828, in Clermont County, Ohio. He was the architect of his own fortune—was dependent upon himself from childhood. He qualified himself to teach school and followed that occupation for several years. When a young man he ran a threshing machine in times of harvest. He came to West Union in about 1850, and began the study of law under the late Edward P. Evans. He maintained himself by teaching while a law student. He was admitted to the bar May 2, 1853, and began practice in West Union. That same fall he was a candidate for the nomination for prosecuting attorney before the Democratic primary and defeated J. K. Billings, who had had the office but one term, and by all precedents was entitled to his second term. McFerran, however, made an active canvass and being very popular secured the nomination. Before the people, E. M. DeBruin, now of Columbus, Ohio, was his opponent, but McFerran was elected. He was renominated and re-elected for a second term as prosecuting attorney. In the fall of 1857, he determined to contest with Captain Moses J. Patterson for the place of representative to the Legislature. Captain Patterson resided near Winchester. He was highly esteemed by every one and had but one term in the Legislature. McFerran, however, contested the nomination with him and won. McFerran had 679 votes and Patterson, 407. Before the people the Hon. George Collings was the Whig candidate. McFerran had 1626 votes and Collings, 1282. Legislative honors did not please McFerran. He said it was well enough to go to Legislature once, but a man was a fool to go a second time. He declined a second term and Moses J. Patterson succeeded him. McFerran then devoted himself to the practice of law and was making a great success when the war broke out. He could make pleasing and effective arguments before a jury and he carried the old and young farmers of Adams County with him. He was of a fiery temper and disposition. Whatever he undertook, he did with great enthusiasm. It was just as natural that he should be consumed by the war fever as that a duck should take to water. When the war broke out, he gave his entire soul to the Union cause. He aided in organizing the 70th O. V. I., and became its major, October 2, 1861. He was the idol of the men of his regiment and was willing to do anything for them. However, he fell a victim to the southern climate and died of a fever at Camp Pickering, near Memphis, Tennessee, October 6, 1862. His body was brought to Cairo, Illinois, and afterwards to West Union, and reinterred among the people who admired and loved him.

He was married to Miss Hannah A. Briggs, June 27, 1858, a most estimable woman, and there were two children of the marriage, Minnie, the wife of Dr. W. K. Coleman, of West Union; John W., who died at the age of four.

In the public offices he occupied, he faithfully and capably discharged their duties. He was public spirited and always ready to aid any worthy and good enterprise. In his private dealings, he was honest and liberal. For his soldiers, he always had kind words and pleasant greetings. There was nothing he would not do for them and they knew it and felt it. He had the respect and esteem of his fellow officers. He was always at his post, always cheerful and uncomplaining and ready



to die at any time. He showed his bravery on the bloody field of Shiloh, at Corinth, Chewalla, Holly Springs and Memphis.

He was worthy of the cause he fought for and his patriotic career will be one which his descendants can look back to with pride and it will grow brighter as the years go by. It has been thirty-seven years since he gave his life to his country, but to those who knew him and loved him, and who survive, it seems but yesterday.

There were three officers of the Civil War who lost their lives in the service whom Adams County will always remember, and they were Major McFerran, Samuel E. Clark and Major Philip R. Rothrock.

George C. Evans.

George Collings Evans was born February 20, 1858, the son of Edward Patton Evans and Amanda Jane Evans, in the family homestead now owned and occupied by John P. Leonard. As a babe, he was large, strong and healthy. He walked at the age of nine months. He was always a sturdy boy. His father and the Hon. George Collings, of Monroe Township, were close friends and the babe was named for the latter. George attended the public schools in West Union until his sixteenth year when he went to school in Portsmouth, Ohio, residing with his elder brother, Nelson W. Evans. In September, 1874, he entered the Academy at South Salem, Ross County, and remained there one year. In September, 1875, he entered Marietta College in the freshman class. He remained there until July, 1877. While in college he was a fair student and was very fond of athletic sports and all those amusements dear to college boys.

In the summer of 1877, he took up the study of the law with his father and was admitted to the bar by the district court in Ironton, Ohio, April, 1879. He formed a partnership with Luther Thompson, also now deceased, under the name of Thompson and Evans and practiced his profession at West Union until January, 1881, when he opened an office in Columbus, Ohio, and began the practice of law there. From 1877, his father's health had been failing and in 1881, it had so far failed that he was confined to his home, a helpless invalid. About the first of December, 1881, George returned to West Union to make it his home during the life of his father. On December 27, 1881, he was married to Miss Josephine Cluxton and the two took up their home with his parents.

On September 25, 1882, in the forenoon, he was in as good health, apparently, as any one could wish to enjoy. He went to his office and attended to his business. Conversing with some friends that morning, in regard to the death of a young lady, it was said to him, "You have the physical powers to live to old age." George replied he believed he would have a very long life. Just before noon, he began to write out an administrator's deed. He had it half finished and left it on his desk, when he closed his office and went to dinner. He never was at his office again. He ate a hearty dinner and rested awhile. Then he complained of severe pain. He was attacked with hepatic calculi or gall stones. From that time until his death, he was never free from pain, unless under the influence of opiates. He continued suffering until 11 P. M. October 2, when peritonitis set in and from that time until he breathed his last at 9 A. M. October 3, he was in a mortal agony which opiates

could not relieve. It is believed that at this hour, the gall stones ruptured the hepatic duct and let the contents of the gall bladder into the cavity of the bowels. However, all this time, he was in his full strength. On the morning of October 3, at 6 A. M., a neighbor, David Thomas, called and saw that George was dying, though not apparent to others. He requested the physician in attendance to notify the family which was done and they gathered about him. His aged father was carried to his bedside to bid him a last farewell. His mother and his wife were beside him. George said, "Father, I had expected to be your comfort and stay in your old age, but I am called first." The word spread through the village quickly, "George Evans is dying," and his friends hurried to bid him farewell. He made his will; he prayed for himself and bade his relations and friends all a touching farewell. He left messages for his brother in Portsmouth and his sister in school at Oxford. He left directions as to his wife, expecting soon to be a mother, and expressed his willingness and readiness for the inevitable. Fifteen minutes before he died, he was on his feet and was conscious almost to the last moment. Those who were present say they never saw such a death scene and hoped to be spared from a like one. He died at fifteen minutes past 9 A. M. October 3, 1882, and the court house bell at once tolled the fact and the number of his years. The community was never so shocked by the death of anyone since the cholera epidemic of 1851. His funeral was held October 5th at his father's residence. It was a beautiful, ideal, October day and the attendance was so numerous that the services were held in the open air. The Masonic Order had charge of the ceremonies and the West Union band, at its own request, preceded the funeral procession playing dirges. No sadder funeral was ever held in West Union than this and none in which more profound sympathy was felt and expressed for his family friends.

The following was said by the *Defender* in respect to his sudden death:

"He was just entering into the realities of life and beginning to assume the responsibilities of manhood. His star of hope shone bright in the firmament of his ambition. The future to him was the fairest of visions, and his life full of the enthusiasm of youth. His most earnest desires and aspirations seemed to be fast approaching a happy consummation. Young in years, buoyant in spirits, ardent in hope, his light was dashed out at the beginning of a splendid and promising career. The midnight of the grave drew its sable curtains at a time when all things seemed fair. To say that his death caused universal grief but illy expresses the universal feeling of sorrow at his sudden demise."

The following was the expression of the bar of Adams County, on the occasion of his death:

"George C. Evans, a highly esteemed and respected member of the bar, having been suddenly removed by the casualty of death, his late associates, in commemoration of his estimable qualities of head and heart and as expressive of their unfeigned sorrow at his sudden death, take this action:

"George C. Evans is taken away from us while yet in the vigor of his early manhood, being only 24 years of age, having within three

years been admitted to practice, he had scarcely developed to the public the large ability which his fellows at the bar knew him to possess. Notwithstanding his brief career as a practitioner, he gave clear evidence of the many qualities which form the able and successful lawyer.

"He possessed in the prosecution of his business almost untiring energy. He was always prompt and persistent in attending to the interests committed to his keeping. He manifested much more than usual ability as an advocate and had a happy vien of humor, and a pleasant faculty of expressing himself, which rendered him a pleasing and forcible speaker. His unquestioned integrity rendered him at all time a safe representative of the interests of clients and he was an agreeable associate and respected and trusted opponent in the practice. His social qualities render particularly sad his untimely death. He had an almost uninterrupted flow of good spirits—always a kindly disposition and a general warm heart with a hopeful view of the future. These qualities made him a rare addition to any social occasion. Those of this bar who have known him as a man and boy during his life, cordially bear testimony by this tribute that no loss that could have been visited upon us would have been more sadly deplored than the sudden death of the brave, warm-hearted genial gentleman, and upright lawyer, George C. Evans. Great as our sense of bereavement is, we can only appreciate in a small way, the sorrow that has fallen upon his aged parents and young wife. We tender them our heartfelt sympathies in their great loss. In token of our respect of the deceased,

"Resolved, That the court be requested to enter upon its journal the foregoing action, that the same be published in each of the several papers of the county, and a copy furnished the wife, the parents, brother and sister of the deceased."

The Masonic Fraternity also passed resolutions in respect to the awful calamity. His Sunday School class, consisting of ten young boys, all of whom are now men, and two of whom have since passed beyond, expressed, by written resolutions, their feeling on the occasion of the sudden demise. These resolutions were presented at a memorial service held by the Presbyterian Sunday School. They spoke of him as their able and beloved teacher, of his genial manners, his earnest instruction, of his liberality and of the brave manner in which he submitted to the last enemy.

His office was opened the day after his funeral and his papers were found just as he had left them at noon on Monday September 25. The administrator's deed lay on his desk half finished, just as he had left it to go to his dinner.

His child, born after his death, is now (1900) almost a woman, Georgia C. Evans, residing at Winchester, Ohio, with her widowed mother.

When we reflect that in the disease of which George Evans died, there is only one fatal case in every hundred, and that almost immediately after his death, the medical profession began the practice of successfully relieving such cases, by surgery, it seems a thousand pities that this young man, so full of manly vigor, of courage and hope with such happy prospects for a long life, and so full of the activities of this

life, should be so suddenly called away, but until every one living in West Union, who realized this startling event, has passed away, the shock caused by his untimely demise will not be forgotten.

Luther Thompson,

who in his time was one of the prominent lawyers of the county, was born December 10, 1848, in Oliver Township, the only son and child of Archibald and Sarah Ann (McKenzie) Thompson. He was reared in the county. His education was in the public schools of the county and at the Lebanon Normal School. As a boy, he was serious, conscientious and exemplary. He was strictly truthful and was never known to use a profane or vulgar word. His moral character as boy and man was perfect. He was ambitious and studious and always honest and conscientious. He began the study of law with the Hon. F. D. Bayless, in 1869, and continued it while engaged in teaching until April 24, 1873, when he was admitted to the bar and began practice at West Union. It has been a custom in West Union to have a lawyer, young or old, as justice of the peace, and in 1874, Mr. Thompson was elected as such and served two terms.

On January 5, 1876, he was married to Miss Jennie Smith, daughter of the Hon. John M. Smith. They had six children, but only two survive—Charles L., born October 22, 1877, and Matilda, born April 1, 1883.

He was, at one time, a school examiner for the county. He had no ambitions for political honors, but an intense ambition to succeed as a lawyer. In his profession, he was thorough in all he did. He never tired in his legal work. He had a love for his profession and delighted in the performance of its duties. He had in his work that most essential element of success, enthusiasm. The elements of his character held for him the confidence of all who knew him. His attainments and his conscientious discharge of his professional duties gave him the respect of the court and his fellow lawyers, and secured him the devotion of his clients.

From 1879 to 1881, he was in partnership with the late George C. Evans, under the firm name of Thompson and Evans. From 1882, until his death, he was in partnership with his father-in-law, Hon. John M. Smith under the firm name of Thompson & Smith.

He was only thirteen years at the bar, but in that time he demonstrated that had he been permitted to live, he would have made a noble success in his profession, but consumption had marked him as its own, and at thirty-eight years, when the world is brightest and fairest, he was called away. For nine years he had been a member of the Presbyterian Church and lived up to his religious profession. Politically, he was reared a Democrat and adhered to that party, but never was a partisan and had as many friends in the other party as in his own. In the testimonial the lawyers gave him, they said he was a good citizen, an able lawyer and an honest man.

What greater tribute could he have earned or could have been given him than this? All that is grand or good, all that is valuable is character, and Luther Thompson left the memory of one, which his

widow, his children and his friends will be proud, and which will be a beacon light to those who come after.

One of the editors of this work, Mr. Evans, knew Luther Thompson well. He respected him for his high personal standard of life, for his attainments and his work as a lawyer. He knew from his own lips how bitter it was to him to turn his back on the world and face death at the early age of thirty-eight, and he knows how bravely and well, how like a philosopher and a Christian, he met the inevitable and submitted to it. No truer man, no more honorable and noble in his life ever lived, and the passing of one so endowed, but illustrates that irony of fate which takes those best qualified to live.

David W. Thomas,

lawyer and soldier, was born in Loudon County, Virginia, August 11, 1833, the fourth child in a family of six. His father was Joseph Thomas and his mother, Sallie Worthington. They were natives of Loudon County, Virginia, whose male ancestors were soldiers in the Revolution. His father was a wagon and carriage maker. He removed to Ohio in 1836, locating at Mt. Vernon, Knox County, and remained there three years. He then removed to Adams County, near Mt. Leigh, where he resided until his death in 1870. He was noted for his ability as a master mechanic, and esteemed for his sterling integrity of character.

Our subject's earlier years were passed in various employments, in the carriage shop and on the farm. His early training was limited to the common schools. In his twentieth year, he was so far advanced by self-culture, that he became a teacher of the district schools and engaged in that profession at Locust Grove, Adams County, where he taught two winters, and labored on a farm in the summers. In this period he began the study of law. In the winter of 1860, he removed to West Union and resumed his law studies under Col. Joseph R. Cock-erill. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the immortal Co. D. of the 24th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with that regiment the full period of three years. On the second day of the battle Shiloh, he was wounded in the thigh and was incapacitated from service for about two months. After the battle of Stone River, he was promoted to first lieutenant and subsequently made captain of the company.

At the expiration of his term of service, he returned to West Union and again resumed the study of law under the late E. P. Evans. He was admitted to the bar on the first of October, 1864. Most of the time during the remainder of his life, he resided at West Union, and acquired a very extensive practice. In 1867, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Adams County, and served until May, 1869, when desiring to remove to Georgetown, Ohio, to practice his profession, he resigned that office and was succeeded by Franklin D. Bayless. Our subject, however, resided at Georgetown but two years, and then returned to West Union. He was elected mayor of West Union in 1873, and re-elected in 1874, holding the office three years consecutively. In his political faith, he was always a Democrat.

He was married on November 9, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth Fritts, a native of Loudon County, Virginia. Their children were: Nellie,

married to Charles Q. Lafferty, and died in 1889; William T., David Ammen, Joseph J., Alfred Tennyson, Hattie M., and Charles V.

Our subject died April 13, 1892, at Cincinnati, Ohio. He is buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery at West Union, Ohio. His widow, daughter Hattie, and sons who are at home, reside at West Union.

David Thomas was a man of the most generous impulses. He was always ready to do a kind act for an enemy or a friend. His patriotism was of the unselfish, exalted kind, and it was his pride that he had been able to serve his country as a soldier in the Civil War. As a lawyer, when in the possession of good health, he was active, industrious and devoted to the interests of his clients. He possessed more than common ability in his profession and was successful, but his last years were burdened by infirmities, resulting from his service in the army, and he was compelled to relinquish the practice of his profession for several years prior to his death. He was of that noble band of patriots who offered their services to their country at the very outset of the war, to whom the people of Adams County and of all the country will be lastingly grateful. In politics he was always identified with the Democratic party. He was identified with the Presbyterian Church of West Union.

Franklin D. Bayless

was born February 2, 1839, on Brush Creek, at a time when the thermometer stood fifteen degrees below zero. He was thus early thrown upon the cold world, but this fact has never seemed to have had a bad influence on his subsequent life. His parents were Elza Bayless and Jane W. DeCamp, and from his mother, he received his second name. He received his education principally in the West Union schools. In 1858 and 1859, he taught school and in 1860 and 1861, he was a student. In the latter year he was in school, and just prior to Major McFerran's departure with the 70th O. V. I., he enrolled himself as a law student under him.

On July 29, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, 91st O. V. I. He was appointed sergeant on the 22d of August, 1862. On July 20, 1864, he was severely wounded at an engagement at Stephenson's Depot; being shot in both thighs. He was appointed first sergeant, December 1, 1864, and was mustered out June 24, 1865. When he returned from the war, he resumed the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at Portsmouth, Ohio, April 23, 1866. The same fall, he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket to represent Adams County in the Legislature, but was defeated by Captain W. D. Burbage, now of Washington, D. C., by a majority of twenty votes.

In 1869, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Adams County on the Democratic ticket, and was re-elected in 1871. In 1873, he was again a candidate for the legislature on the Democratic ticket and was defeated by Richard Ramsey, Republican.

In 1881, he was a candidate for common pleas judge in the counties of Adams, Brown and Clermont, on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by Col. D. W. C. Loudon, of Brown County, by 41 votes. He received the remarkable majority of over 600 votes in his own county, but was defeated by his own party votes in the other two counties,

owing to the personal popularity of Col. Loudon, and the activity of the latter's friends.

He has been twice married, first to Helen M. Young, on November 22, 1869. She died September 9, 1884. He entered into a second marriage with Nora White Young, on October 8, 1885. Mr. Bayless has three daughters, two of his first marriage and one of his second marriage. Politically, he is a Democrat, and in his religious views, he is a Presbyterian. He is one of the ablest lawyers who ever practiced at the West Union bar.

George Washington Pettit.

It is a great responsibility for a father to name a son for the father of his country, but in this case, Mr. Pettit's father assumed it. If a boy or man having this prenom, does not live up to the model set by his immortal name, then it is always cast up to him, but in this case, our subject has always done the best he could under all circumstances, and has never been reminded that he did not follow the model of his patronymic.

Our subject was born near Dukinsville, Adams County, April 5, 1856. His father was Isaac Pettit and his mother's maiden name was Sarah Chambers. His father was a native of Greenup County, Kentucky, and his mother of Washington County, Pennsylvania. His father was a farmer and a blacksmith, and young George partially learned the latter trade while a boy at home with his father. All the education he received from others was in a log school house in Oliver Township, known as the "Gulf District," and he had but three months school in any one year, but George was ambitious and determined to seek learning and did so. He acquired a sufficient knowledge of the common branches and began his career as a county school teacher, April 30, 1866, at Mt. Tabor, in Jefferson Township. The same year he taught at Bentonville, and continued there until 1870. In 1871, he began teaching at Rome, and taught there until 1874.

On May 20, 1874, he was married to Laura A. Adamson, daughter of John Adamson, of Bentonville. In 1874 and 1875, he taught in Concord, Kentucky. In 1875 and 1876, he taught again at Rome. In 1876 and 1877, he and his wife both taught at Buena Vista, in Scioto County, and in 1877 and 1878, he taught again at Rome.

In April, 1878, he removed to Chenoa, Illinois, and was there five months, when he returned to Adams County, and that same winter he taught at Bentonville. He began the study of law under the Hon. F. D. Bayless, of West Union, and continued it while he was teaching. He was admitted to the bar in West Union in 1878, and began practicing in April, 1879, at West Union. In October, 1880, he was elected clerk of the courts of Adams County by a majority of 215 over L. J. Fenton, afterward congressman. He was re-elected in 1883 over R. S. Kirkpatrick by 420 majority and had 124 more votes than the Democratic state ticket.

He has three children—Horace G., who married Vida Sutterfield, daughter of D. R. Sutterfield, Ernest G., aged eighteen, and Helen, aged 11. He is a member of the board of elections of Adams County,

having been appointed August 1, 1899. In his political views, he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Methodist Church. He is a strong advocate of the cause of temperance. He is known everywhere as a Christian gentleman. He is honest and honorable in all his relations of life. As a lawyer, he is active, energetic and industrious. He always prepares his cases well, tries them thoroughly and excels as a trial lawyer. At the great day, when all records are read and examined, George Washington will have no occasion to blush for this namesake.

John W. Hook

was born August 26, 1854, at West Union, Ohio, in what was then known as the "Dyer Burgess property," now the Palace Hotel. His father, James N. Hook, was at that time, clerk of the courts of Adams County. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Jane Baird, daughter of Joshua Baird, a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, and her mother's name was Susan (Gibson) Baird. The last named was left a widow early in life with a large family to care for. She is said to have been a woman of great natural ability and force of character. She was able to take care of a farm and raise and educate a large family of children. She lived near Bentonville, and it is said of her that nothing but serious sickness prevented her from attending the services of the Presbyterian Church at West Union, of which she was a devoted member, and of bringing her numerous family with her in an old buggy over the worst roads in the world, every Sunday, rain or shine, winter as well as summer.

John W. Hook passed the greater part of his boyhood on the farm of his father, attending the village schools of his native town in the winter and assisting with the farm work in the spring and summer. At the age of eighteen years, he began teaching school, which occupied him for a part of the time. During the remainder of the time, he either attended school or pursued the study of the law, having determined early in life to make that his calling.

In September, 1876, at a session of the district court of his county, he was admitted to the bar, having had the firm of Bayless & Thompson as his instructors. After teaching another year, he began the practice of his profession in his native town and has continued therein for the greater portion of his time to the present.

In 1881, he was elected a member of the board of education of the West Union village school district. He was mayor of his native town in 1884 and was re-elected again in 1886.

On July 1, 1889, he accepted the position of chief deputy under the United States Marshal for the southern district of Ohio, which position he held for four years. After leaving the marshal's office he returned to the practice of law at West Union where he has since been actively engaged in the courts of Adams and adjoining counties and in the United States Courts.

In 1898, Congress having passed a national bankrupt law, Hon. George R. Sage, United States District Judge, appointed him referee in bankruptcy for Adams County, which position he now holds. In politics, he has always been a Republican, and being a young man located at the county seat in a Democratic county, he has been called

upon to act as chairman and secretary of the county executive committee a number of times, and has thereby been more or less prominent in the local politics of his party for a number of years. At the Republican State Convention of 1880, without his knowledge or solicitation, he was made an alternate delegate from his congressional district to the National Convention at Chicago, where General James A. Garfield was made the Republican candidate for the presidency. In 1883, he connected himself with the Presbyterian Church and has continued a member of that church to the present time. He is one of the charter members of Crystal Lodge, No. 114. He was its first presiding officer and has remained an active member of that organization to the present time. He is a member of the uniform rank of Central Division No. 37 and a present regent of Adams Council, No. 830, Royal Arcanum.

In November, 1884, at West Union, Ohio, he was married to Miss Rachael, daughter of William and Rebecca Wilson, and at that time, a member of the corps of teachers of the West Union schools. They have had five children, three of whom are living at this time.

A gentleman who knows Mr. Hook well and is capable of judging says of him: "There is no better citizen than he; his influence is always for good citizenship; that on every question of morals, he will be found advocating that side which is for the best interests of society. Mr. Hook is a man of excellent reasoning powers and a good lawyer. He is one of the most sensitive men and this is against him as a lawyer as the latter should have no feelings or sensibilities. He is not aggressive, but that is owing to natural diffidence born with him. He is a very companionable man and had he lived in the days of the Greek philosophers, he would have been the chiefest among them. He is a born counsellor and adviser, but he lacks just what John Alden lacked—he does not always speak for himself when he ought to. He can always do better for a friend than for himself. He is an estimable citizen and one who is always ready and willing to do his part in the community.

Richard Watson McNeal,

was born in Erie County, New York, on the twentieth day of November, 1840. His father's name was Milo H. McNeal, and his mother was Sarah P. Playter. Both were born in the province of Upper Canada, and both families moved into Erie County, Western New York, at the breaking out of the war of 1812. Milo H. McNeal was a farmer and our subject grew up on a farm about two miles from Williamsville. He received his education in the common schools and the Academy at Williamsville. He taught school at Clarence, New York, during the winter of 1861 and 1862, and in August of 1862, he enlisted in the 50th New York Volunteer Engineers, and served till the close of the war, being discharged at Ft. Barry, Virginia, in June, 1865. On returning from the war, he taught school four more years, one year in Michigan, one year in Indiana, and two years in Iowa.

He was married to Sarah M. Gardner, of Amsterdam, New York, on the 26th of November, 1866.

He was admitted to the bar in Iowa, in May, 1867. He came to Ohio in 1869, living in Cincinnati until the spring of 1870, when he

went to Brown County. In 1876, he went to Adams County, taking charge of the farm of Captain C. W. Boyd, at West Union. In 1878, he was elected to the office of probate judge, serving one term, from February, 1879, to February, 1882. He then formed a law partnership with J. M. Wells, which continued for two years. In the spring of 1884, he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, to take editorial charge of the *Indianapolis Republican*, having purchased one-half interest in the paper. In December, 1885, he sold his interest in that paper and moved to Rarden, Scioto County, Ohio, where he resided for ten years, practicing law in the courts of Adams and Scioto counties. In 1895, he left Rarden, and removed to Cincinnati. He resides at Hartwell and practices law in Hamilton County.

While a resident of Adams County, Judge McNeal was regarded as an excellent citizen. He was courageous and able in his advocacy of any principle or issue, which he believed to be right. He discharged the duties of probate judge with marked ability and fidelity. Before his election, he declared his hostility to the corrupt use of money in elections and on that idea, was elected by a good majority.

As a lawyer, Mr. McNeal is zealous in the interests of his clients and is an advocate of more than ordinary ability.

Albion Z. Blair

was born on Friday, December 31, 1861, but has no superstition as to the concurrence of the two dates. His father was George Washington Blair, and his mother's maiden name was Nancy Miller Frazier. The place of his nativity was near Belfast, in Highland County. His grandfather, John Blair, was a native of the Emerald Isle, but was caught young, being brought from Ireland when but two years of age.

Our subject's father was a farmer, and he was reared on a farm. He qualified himself for a teacher and took up that occupation in 1878 and followed it for twelve years. In this period of twelve years he has taught in Jackson Township, Highland County. In 1880, he went to Kansas and taught there one term. He had the highest certificate of any teacher in the institute. He came back in 1881 and obtained a school in Highland County in the district where he first taught. While in Highland County, he was township clerk from 1886 to 1890. He taught in Highland County in 1888 when he began the study of engineering and surveying, and at the same time began studying law with J. B. Worley, of Highland County. In June, 1886, he obtained a ten years' certificate as a teacher. In 1888, he taught at Rome schools, consisting of four departments, and in 1889, he was appointed county engineer, with a salary of \$5.00 a day, which amounted to about \$1,000 a year. He held this position four years. He began practicing law in 1889, and while he was county engineer, he was a partner with Hon. F. D. Bayless, under the firm name of Bayless & Blair. In the years 1891, 1892 and 1893, he served as county engineer, to June, 1894. He is a school director in West Union.

On March 5, 1898, he formed a partnership with W. R. Mehaffey, as Blair & Mehaffey, which continues. He is attorney for the Farmer's Bank of Manchester and the Peebles Bank. He is a Democrat. He is a member of the Christian Church. He was married on the twenty-



first day of February, 1889, to Miss Alberdie Armacost. They have four children—Guy Mallen, aged nine years; George Benton, aged four years; Gladys Inez, aged seven, and Albion, aged two years. He is an active, energetic lawyer, a good pleader, a pleasant speaker and tries his cases well. He is a power in the Democratic party in Adams County, and a member of the Presbyterian Church of West Union.

Cyrus Franklin Wikoff,

attorney at law, West Union. was born November 22, 1853, in Liberty Township, Adams County, Ohio, son of Mahlon and Jemima (Melvin) Wikoff. The Wikoff family is of German origin. The ancestor who came to this county was Peter Claeson Wikoff. He emigrated in 1636. Jacob Wikoff, his son, was the father of Peter Wikoff, who, in about 1790, emigrated from Virginia to Washington, Kentucky, where he bought one thousand acres of land. He, however, afterwards lost it by defective title. He removed to Adams County, Ohio, and settled on Scioto Brush Creek in Jefferson Township. Here he bought land in the wilderness, cleared, farmed and lived on it until his death. James Wikoff, the son of Peter Wikoff, was the grandfather of our subject. He was born February 11, 1782. He resided with his father until 1810, when he married Rachel Ellis. After his marriage, he resided on the Brush Creek farm until his decease, September 18, 1818. He left four children, three sons and one daughter. One of the sons was the father, our subject. He afterwards married a second time and young Wikoff was left to look out for himself. He found a home with his maternal uncle, John Ellis, who kept him until he was of age, when he gave him the customary outfit, horse, saddle, bridle and a new suit of clothes and he thus started out in life. John Ellis died in 1889. Our subject's wife's grandfather was an Englishman, who emigrated to Delaware, where he lived and died. He left seven children, four of whom were boys. George Andrew Melvin emigrated, at the age of twenty-eight, to Kentucky, and two years after, he married Sarah Huffman, who was a native of Virginia. After thirty-five years of married life, Mr. Melvin died, leaving a family of eleven children, of which Mrs. Wikoff was the tenth. Mrs. Melvin, the mother of Mrs. Wikoff, who was the mother of the subject of our sketch, died in 1887, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. Jemima Melvin, at the time of her marriage, was the owner of a spinning wheel and loom, which she knew how to use. There were eight children of this marriage,—William J., who died from a disease contracted while attending the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio; George M., Cyrus F., subject of this sketch; Sarah A., Lou R., Mary E., Lucinda M. and Laura L. Mrs. Wikoff died in 1893.

Cyrus F. Wikoff, our subject, spent his boyhood on the farm and received such education as could be obtained in the country schools and in the higher-schools and normals in the county. He began teaching at the age of eighteen and continued until 1880. In 1882, he began the study of law with S. E. Pearson who died, and he completed his studies under Luther Thompson, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. In 1888, he was elected Mayor of West Union. In 1889, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Adams County and was re-elected in

1892, serving two terms. He has served as a member of the school board of West Union, and also in various other offices. He is a Knight Templar, member of Cavalry Commandary No. 13, Knights Templar, Portsmouth; of Chapter No. 129, Manchester; and of Masonic Lodge No. 43, West Union, Ohio. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at West Union, and served as superintendent of the C. U. Sunday School at that place for twelve years.

He was married on the twenty-fifth of December, 1881, to Jennie E. Wikoff, daughter of H. B. and Eliza Wikoff, and granddaughter of Judge James McColm. Their children are Cecil C., Lida J., and Lester B.

Mr. Wikoff stands in the first rank as a lawyer, has fine qualities, socially, and is regarded as an upright citizen.

James R. B. Kesler,

attorney at law, Peebles, Ohio, was born August 22, 1863, near Marshal, Highland County, Ohio. His father's name was Andrew Kesler and his mother's maiden name was Christina Lewis. He received only a common school education and studied law with the Hon. J. B. Worley, of Hillsboro, Ohio. After being admitted to the bar, he located in Peebles, Ohio, for the practice of his profession, where he still resides. He was elected Mayor of that thriving town three terms and served by appointment for five months in addition. He is a Democrat in politics, and was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Representative in the Pike-Adams district in 1899, but was defeated by Joseph A. Wilson, of Cynthiana, by the vote from Pike County.

He was married December 12, 1887, to Miss Kate M. Frost. They have had two children, one living and one deceased.

Mr. Kesler is a gentleman who enjoys the confidence of his political associates and of the people who know him, and is regarded as an able lawyer and a correct business man.

Charles Franklin McCoy

was born December 5, 1862, at Pond Run, Scioto County, Ohio, where his father, Charles A. McCoy, was then residing. His mother's maiden name was Annette Thomas. They had six children; four died in infancy and two survive. When our subject was two years of age his father moved to near Dunbarton, Ohio, and bought the Moses Buck farm on Brush Creek. Mr. McCoy had a common school education. He spent the winter of 1881 at the Manchester high school, and attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware from 1883 to 1886. At the close of the year, he left that institution and engaged in work on his father's farm, on account of his father's ill health. In the fall of 1887, he went to Bethany College, West Virginia, and graduated there in the classical course in June, 1888. In the fall of 1888, he taught school at Purtee's school house, and two winters at Jacksonville. In 1891 his health gave way and he went to farming. He began the study of law in the same year with John W. Hook, and continued it with Chas C. Swain and Wm. C. Coryell. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1894. He located at West Union in March, 1895, and be-

gan the practice of law. He was elected prosecuting attorney on the Republican ticket in the fall of 1896, by a majority of 115. He was re-elected in 1899 by a majority of 107. In March, 1900, he entered into a partnership with Hon. F. D. Bayless; under the firm of Bayless & McCoy. He has always been a Republican, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On March 9, 1892, he was married to Miss Minnie A. Young, daughter of Leonard Young, a former recorder of Adams County.

A friend gives this statement as to Mr. McCoy: "His moral character is above reproach. He is upright and honest in all his dealings with his fellow men. His habits are correct and pure. He maintains a high degree of character in the church of his choice, the Methodist Episcopal, of which he is a prominent and useful member. As a citizen he looks to the best results for himself and the community. He is enterprising and ever ready and willing to do his full share of labor for the advancement of the community in which he is a good and successful lawyer. As such, he is painstaking and thorough; and as a prosecuting attorney, he does his duty thoroughly. It is believed he has filled that office with as much credit as any predecessor he ever had. He comes up to the full measure of a good man and citizen."

Carey E. Robuck

was born August 17, 1876, in Liberty Township, on the old Cave Hill farm, the son of Johnson and Rachael J. (Mehaffey) Robuck. Aaron Robuck, grandfather of the subject, was one of the pioneers of Liberty Township. His maternal grandmother was Esther Ellison. He came from Kentucky when young and settled on the farm now known as the Evans farm. He married a McGovney.

Our subject was reared on the farm, attended the common schools of Liberty Township until the age of sixteen, when he removed to West Union with his parents. He began teaching in 1892 and taught in Adams County until 1898. He began reading law under C. F. Wikoff in 1894 and was admitted to the bar in March, 1899.

He was married to Miss Clara E. Brodt, daughter of Jacob Brodt, of West Union, Ohio, September 3, 1897. They have one child, Benjamin Franklin.

Mr. Robuck is a Republican. He is a self-made young man with brilliant prospects. For several years he was one of the most prominent school teachers of Adams County. He has an active and brilliant mind. He is honest and upright in his transactions and bids fair to be a leader in his profession.

Robert Cramer Vance

was born December 8, 1857, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. His father was George Vance and his mother, Lydia A. Wilson. They removed to Highland County, Ohio, in 1864. His father was a shoemaker. He died in 1893. His mother resides in Hillsboro. Our subject was educated in the common schools, qualified himself as a teacher and taught eight years.

He studied law with DeBruin and Hogsett, of Hillsboro, and was admitted to the bar on October 23, 1887. He was township clerk of

Newmarket Township, Highland County, Ohio, two terms and of Tiffin Township, Adams County, from 1891 to 1897.

He removed to Adams County, April 2, 1890. He was deputy auditor under Dr. J. M. Wittenmyer from 1894 to 1900. He was a candidate for auditor at the Democratic primary election in 1899, and was defeated by one vote by Dr. R. A. Stephenson, of Manchester. From 1890 till 1895 he practiced law in Adams County, but gave up the practice when he became deputy auditor.

He was married October 23, 1881, to Miss Olive E. Gibler and has six children, Myra M., Shirley S., Ethel E., Joseph, Louis G. and Otto K. Their ages range from seventeen years to eighteen months.

Mr. Vance is a Democrat, a Mason and a Red Man. He is of a generous and genial disposition. He is reliable both as a friend and as an enemy. While poor in earthly goods, he is rich in those qualities which ennoble the soul.

He is well read in his profession, is a gentleman of pleasing presence and address, popular with those who know him well, and whom he attaches to himself by the strongest bonds of friendship.

Chester C. W. Naylor

was born in Monroe Township, Adams County, October 20, 1849. His great-grandfather was a native of England, and emigrated to Lexington, Massachusetts. It is tradition in the family that he and five sons, of whom the great-grandfather, James Naylor, was one, participated in the Battle of Lexington. At the close of the war, James Naylor located near Cumberland, Maryland, and later located forty miles west of Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania. He moved his wife and four children on two horses over the Alleghanies. The wife and four children were on one horse and he lead the other horse loaded with their goods. In 1792, he and a neighbor named Mehaffey and a boy named David Young, built a flat-boat and with their effects, floated down the Ohio River. They landed at Limestone after a three days' voyage on high water, though it usually took from six to nine days.

James Naylor located at Washington, Kentucky, and remained till 1796, when he removed to Gift Ridge, Adams County. Mrs. Naylor brought with her from Pennsylvania, a number of apple seeds and planted them in Kentucky. When she removed to Ohio, she dug up the young sprouts and took them with her. She replanted them and from them have come the famous "Naylor Apple." The trees grew from twenty-four to thirty inches in diameter, and the apples were large and juicy. James Naylor had two wives, the first was a Miss Brinket, and the second, Margaret Packet. He had four sons and two daughters. Of the sons, Samuel was the grandfather of our subject. He was born in Washington, Kentucky. He married Sallie Tucker and lived and died in Monroe Township. The other brothers went west. One daughter of James Naylor married Mark Pennywit, and the other married John Washburn. Samuel Naylor married Sallie Tucker, and they had seven sons and four daughters. Samuel Parker Naylor, father of our subject, was born on the old homestead November 2, 1827. From 1856 to 1858, he conducted a merchandise business at Wrightsville, and later ran a

small steamboat between Cincinnati and Manchester. On January 1, 1849, he was married to Elizabeth Jane Taylor. They had nine children, of whom our subject was the oldest. The latter obtained his education in the schools of Monroe Township and at Manchester. At the age of eleven, he began work at the Manchester pottery and worked there for three years. At the age of seventeen, he began teaching school in Jefferson Township. In 1869, he began the study of law with the late Edward P. Evans, and on October 20, 1870, on his twenty-first birthday, he was admitted to the bar in the district court of Hamilton County. In 1873, he formed a partnership with his legal preceptor as Evans & Naylor. On June 1, 1875, he was married to Miss Nannie Irene Coryell, daughter of the late Judge James L. Coryell of West Union, and is the father of two gifted, talented daughters, both of whom graduated at the Manchester High School at the age of sixteen, and each was the valedictorian of her class. Both became teachers. Mary, the eldest, taught school at West Union and Manchester, and was for two years assistant at the High School at the latter place. She afterward married Charles B. Ford, and is living at New Richmond, Ohio. Winona, the youngest, is teaching at Manchester and studying law with her father.

In 1880 and 1881, Mr. Naylor was deputy county auditor of Adams County. From 1882 to 1891, he was cashier of the Manchester Bank, conducted by R. H. Ellison. Since 1891, he has applied himself exclusively to the practice of law. He has always been a Republican and taken an active interest in politics. He is not a member of any church, but prefers the Presbyterian.

William Anderson

was born March 11, 1847, in Manchester. His father was Samuel Anderson, and his mother, Mary Burket. His father was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, and his mother in Adams County, Ohio. Her father kept hotel in West Union where Lewis Johnson now resides, and died there about 1828. His widow afterward married John McDade, while his brother Robert married her daughter, Angeline, now residing in the McDade Hotel in Manchester. Our subject was educated in the schools of Manchester, and began the study of law in 1869 with R. T. Naylor, and finished with Joseph R. Cockerill. He was admitted to the bar at Portsmouth, Ohio, April 26, 1872, and has practiced law at Manchester ever since. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Adams County twice, serving from 1879 to 1884, and administered his office with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. As a lawyer, Mr. Anderson is careful, thorough and painstaking, and is a successful advocate.

Henry Scott,

West Union, Ohio, was born March 6, 1838, in Green Township, Adams County. He lived in Jefferson Township from 1840 till 1872, at which latter date he located in West Union. His education was acquired in the common schools of Jefferson Township, at the old academy at North Liberty, and in the West Union High School. He taught in Green and Jefferson district schools for about ten years, and was a

most careful and successful instructor. He was elected on the Democratic ticket Treasurer of Adams County, which office he filled to the satisfaction of his party for two terms, from 1872 to 1876, inclusive. He also has served for nearly twenty years as Justice of the Peace in Jefferson and Tiffin Townships. He was admitted to practice law in 1878, and is recognized as one of the most careful and painstaking attorneys at the Adams County Bar. On March 24, 1861, he married Miss Harriet Shively. They have no family.

The great-grandparents of Henry Scott were James and Cynthia Scott. Their son, James Scott, who married Agnes Young, in Washington County, Pa., January 17, 1812, was his grandfather. They had nine children, of whom John Scott, the oldest, born December 18, 1812, was the father of our subject. He came with his parents to Adams County, in 1813, where he resided until his death, August 3, 1882. He married Susanna McGary, a daughter of Henry McGary and Sallie Young, his wife. Susanna was born in the house now occupied by Mrs. Isaac Worstel, in West Union, January 14, 1814. She and her sister, Elizabeth, who was born in Manchester April 6, 1808, and the widow of George Young, are the oldest living sisters in Adams County. Henry McGary was a son of William McGary, a Revolutionary soldier and a pioneer of Adams County. He has a separate sketch in this volume.

Henry Scott had three brothers, Alexander, James and Whitney; and two sisters, Sarah A. and Elizabeth A. Of these Alexander and Whitney are now deceased.

Judge John Wesley Mason,

West Union, was born on the old Mason farm, four miles east of West Union, September 29, 1845. His father, Samuel S. Mason, was a farmer and shoemaker, and was a prominent character in political circles in Adams County in his time. He served for years as a Justice of the Peace in Tiffin Township. Judge Mason worked on the farm in summer and attended the district school in winter until he acquired sufficient education to teach, which occupation he followed with marked success for several years. Many young people were given financial and professional aid by him that enabled them to make a beginning in the world by teaching school. While teaching, he married Miss Addie Moore, a daughter of Newton Moore, a pioneer of Adams County, April 16, 1872. In the meantime he had been reading law under the tuition of Hon. Thomas J. Mullen, of West Union, and on April 1, 1873, he was admitted to the bar, following the legal profession until 1888, at which time he removed to his farm on East Fork of Ohio Brush Creek, in Bratton Township. While residing there he was nominated and elected on the Democratic ticket, Probate Judge of Adams County, in the autumn of 1896. The legislature had enacted that "buncombe" statute that year, known as the "Garfield Law," or "Corrupt Practice Act," and under its provisions political dyspeptics invoked the aid of the courts and had the Judge removed from office for alleged promises of remuneration for aid in the campaign in which he had so gallantly carried the banner of his party to victory. But the people were in sympathy with the cause of justice, and took up the contest and elected the Judge a



second time, after his removal, to the office of Probate Judge, the last time in 1899, the term for which he is now serving.

In politics the Judge is a Jeffersonian Democrat, having the largest faith in the people. He is the original silver advocate in Adams County, in the contest since the Civil War, between the money power and the people. He wrote a pamphlet on the subject in 1878, when a candidate for Congress. He led the fight on the minions of the money power, and won the contest in the selection of delegates in Adams County by the Democratic party in 1895; and again in 1897, when he delivered before the County Convention of delegates a most remarkable speech on the subject of bi-metallism, in which, with reference to the 16 to 1 resolution of the Chicago platform, he declared: "That resolution is the St. Peter of our political faith, and by the blessing of God and the justice of our cause, we will maintain it."

The Judge is one of the most companionable of men, and reckons his friends by the score. As a Judge of the Probate Court, his career has been entirely satisfactory to the people.

CHAPTER XVI.

POLITICS AND POLITICAL PARTIES

Vote for Governor 1803-1899—Adams County in the Legislature—Table of Senators and Representatives—Adams County in Congress.

From the period of the organization of Adams County, politics, local, state, and national, has been an absorbing theme with its citizens, enlisting their time, talent, and best energies. It was here that the contest for supremacy in governmental affairs between Governor St. Clair and his adherents on the one side, and Nathaniel Massie and the "Virginians" on the other, was begun and continued with unabating effort to the final downfall of the former. This contest was purely a matter of politics. It involved the question of republican government as opposed to monarchical rule—the Democratic ideas of Jefferson versus the Federalistic plans of Hamilton.

It must be borne in mind that Manchester, at the "Three Islands," was the first settlement within the Virginia Military District, and became the gateway to the settlements afterwards made in the interior of that region. Massie with a few daring spirits had established a fortified station there when there were but two other white settlements within the limits of the present State of Ohio; the one at Marietta, and the other at Fort Washington, where Cincinnati now stands. The inhabitants of Marietta, the seat of government for the Territory, were New Englanders, whose political ideas were markedly Federalistic. The inhabitants of Fort Washington were necessarily dominated by the military with all the pomp and circumstance thereto attendant; so that there was a sympathetic political bond of union between the inhabitants of these first two permanent settlements in the Territory. But the inhabitants of Manchester and the settlements within the district contiguous thereto were both from education and force of circumstance, most democratic in their manners and customs and their ideas of government. They were Virginians, and had been schooled under the teachings of Jefferson; and braving the dangers from savage foes, had sought a home on the frontier, with no protection to life and limb, except such as could be provided by themselves. They erected their own block-houses and garrisoned them from among their own numbers. It is worthy of mention that the Federal Government never erected a fort nor sent a company of soldiers for the protection of the settlers of the Virginia Military District. And so it was, that these people with their ideas of republican government, and with that strength of character that comes from self-reliance, became the opposing element to the schemes of the leaders of the Federalistic colonies in the Territory. Governor St.

Clair, the very embodiment of aristocracy, and the head of the Federalists in the Territory, believed the people but ill qualified to decide political questions for themselves. "He believed that a wise and good man, provided like himself, by some far-away superior power, was much better fitted to be intrusted with all such matters."

St. Clair, in speaking of these people, had expressed the opinion that a "multitude of indigent and ignorant people are but ill qualified to form a government and constitution for themselves." And he had further said that they were "too far removed from the seat of government to be impressed with its powers," deploring the fact that if they were permitted to form a government that "it would most probably be democratic in form, oligarchic in its execution, and more troublesome * * * than Kentucky."

It was the ambition of Massie to make Manchester the county town and seat of justice of the new county which must of necessity be soon erected in the Virginia Military District. It was a central point between its eastern and western boundaries on the Ohio River, and the mass of population in the district centered about it. With this in view, he had selected for himself a fine plantation of one thousand acres, on which he had erected a magnificent dwelling, which he named Buckeye Station, situated on a high plateau, overlooking the green hills of Kentucky and commanding a fine view of the Ohio River for miles up and down its course (see Buckeye Station). This was to be his country seat and future home, being about four miles by river to the eastward of Manchester. But the presumptuous authority of St. Clair was interposed in all matters of government in the Territory, even to the organization of the new counties and the fixing of the seats of justice for them. At the organization of Adams County, in September, 1797, Massie succeeded in having Manchester named as the county town. But the scheming Federalists, through a majority of the Court of Quarter Sessions appointed by the Governor, directly thereafter fixed the seat of justice at an out-of-the-way point, where there were absolutely no accommodations for the public, at what was named Adamsville, in honor of John Adams, the Federal President, but which was called in derision "Scantville." Afterwards, while Massie's brother-in-law, Charles Willing Byrd, was Secretary of the Territory, and in the absence of St. Clair, who was at the seat of the Federal Government at Philadelphia, scheming to thwart the plans of the "Virginians" to form a state government, and thus rid themselves of the "old tyrant," as St. Clair was designated, the seat of justice was removed to Manchester for one session of the court. Then it was established by the opposition at a point named Washington, at the mouth of Ohio Brush Creek, where it remained until fixed at West Union, the present county seat, a name signifying the burying of the hatchet. But this contest engendered by St. Clair was carried down among the people to the year 1871, when a vote was taken by authority of an act of the Legislature on the question of removal of the county seat to Manchester.

While this contest between Massie and St. Clair was being waged in Adams County, the Governor, by proclamation, erected in 1798 the county of Ross from the northern portion of Adams. This he named after his friend, Senator Ross, of

Pennsylvania, a rabid Federalist. This county contained the site of a new town, Chillicothe, laid out by Massie, which was largely settled by Virginians, many of whom were relatives and personal friends of its founder. Among them none were more conspicuous than Thomas Worthington, a brother-in-law of Edward Tiffin, the first Governor of Ohio, and who himself became Governor of the State. Worthington had served with Massie as a member of the first Court of Quarter Sessions held at Manchester, and was Massie's confidential friend and political adviser. It was through his diplomacy as the political envoy of the "Virginians" to the seat of the Federal Government when Jefferson became President that St. Clair and the Federalists in the Northwest Territory were so completely overthrown and Ohio made a State.

In 1799, the first Territorial Legislature convened at Cincinnati. Nathaniel Massie and Joseph Darlington represented Adams County. Thomas Worthington was one of the members from Ross County. A bill was passed fixing Manchester as the county seat of Adams County; and other bills were passed dividing other counties and creating new ones. The Governor, at the close of the session, vetoed these bills, holding that under the Ordinance of 1787, "the erection of new counties was properly the business of the Executive," and not of the Legislature. However, Congress finally determined the right in favor of the Legislature. Hostilities now between the Federalists, headed by St. Clair, and the "Virginians," led by Massie and Worthington, opened in a broader field. The questions at issue became political, extending throughout the Territory. It was "Democrats," as the Republican admirers of Jefferson were derisively styled, against the aristocratic Federalists. The "Virginians" planned operations on a large scale: to divide the Territory, form a State, and lay its foundations on true republican principles, the right of the people to govern themselves. Massie's idea to make Manchester the principal city was abandoned; he disposed of his home at Buckeye Station, and plans were perfected to make Chillicothe the chief city in the district, and the capital of the new State.

The Federalists, in anticipation of this movement, sought to have the Territory divided, but in such a manner as to prevent the erection of a new State. The scheme, for scheme it was, was to make the eastern division a Federalist territory, to so divide the "Virginians" as to place them in a hopeless minority. This will be best shown by quoting from St. Clair's letter to Senator Ross, of Pennsylvania, mention of whom has heretofore been made. This letter can be found in St. Clair's published correspondence in what is known as the "St. Clair Papers." On the subject of dividing the Territory, he says: "But it is not every division that would answer those purposes (to keep the 'Virginians' from control of the government—Ed.), but such a one as would probably keep them in the colonial state for a good many years to come. In a letter which I wrote to the Secretary of State by the last post, on this subject, I mentioned the proper boundaries to them (the dividing line then proposed was from the mouth of the Scioto River north—Ed.), but on further reflection, I think it would not answer; that it would divide the present inhabitants in such a manner as to make the upper or eastern division surely Federal, and form a counterpoise from opposing local interests

in the western division to those who are unfriendly to the general government, I think is certain; but the eastern division is too thinly inhabited, and the design would be too evident. A line drawn due north from the mouth of Eagle Creek, where it empties itself into the Ohio, would answer better. * * * The division of the Territory, I am persuaded, will be pressed, and I believe it to be a part of Col. Worthington's business in Philadelphia; and the Great Miami, or a line drawn from the mouth of it, will be set forth in the strongest manner as the proper line. The people of Ross County are very desirous it should take place. Their views are natural and innocent enough. They look no further than giving consequence to Chillicothe. But I am very much mistaken if their leaders have not another and more extensive view. They think the division in that way would but little retard their becoming a state, and, as almost all of them are Democrats, whatever they pretend to the contrary, they expect that both the power and the influence would come into their hands, and that they would be able to model it as they please; and it is my fixed belief it would be in a manner as unfriendly to the United States as possible. This, however, is in strict confidence, and I particularly request that my sentiments may not be confided to Col. Worthington, who, I have discovered, not to be entirely the candid man I once represented him to you, and who I now think a very designing one."

It was a fortunate condition for the "Democrats" in the Territory that the Territorial Representative in Congress,* William Henry Harrison, was a Virginian with Democratic ideas of government. He sympathized with Massie and Worthington in their efforts to rid the Territory of St. Clair and his advisers, and heartily assisted in carrying out their plan to do so, which was to divide the Territory by the Greenville treaty line, thus giving the "Virginians" the coveted right to demand that the eastern division, by reason of sufficient population, be admitted a State of the Union. In May, 1800, Congress passed an act dividing the Territory as desired by Massie and Worthington. The eastern division retained the name Northwest Territory, and the western division was named Indiana Territory. Vincennes was made the capital of the latter, and Massie's new town, Chillicothe, became the capital of the former. This was a great victory for the "Virginians" or "Democrats," as the advocates of republican government were derisively called by the Federalists. Party lines were now closely drawn, and Federalists or "Tories" and Republicans or "Democrats" battled with fury for supremacy in the Territory. In this year, the "Father of Democracy," Thomas Jefferson, was elected President, and the hopes of the "Virginians" in the Territory for statehood ran high. But President Adams reappointed St. Clair Governor, and the Senate confirmed his appointment a few days before the inauguration of the "Sage of Monticello."

St. Clair, enraged to desperation, set about to elect a Territorial Legislature favorable to the Federalists and himself, which by a small majority he succeeded in doing. His scheme was to make the Scioto

*The first Territorial Legislature which sat in Cincinnati in 1799 elected William Henry Harrison then Secretary of the Northwest Territory, delegate in Congress, over Arthur St. Clair, Jr., by two votes out of twenty-two cast. The votes of Nathaniel Massie and Joseph Darlington, the representatives from Adams county in this Legislature decided the contest against young St. Clair, a fortunate matter for the "Virginians" in their memorable contest with the Federalists as above narrated.

the western boundary of the Northwest Territory, and thus keep it in its Territorial stage for years to come. The Legislature, which met at Chillicothe in November, 1801, among other partisan acts, passed a bill removing the capital from Chillicothe back to Cincinnati, and another declaring the assent of the Territory necessary to a change of boundaries of the States to be formed from the Territory as provided in the Ordinance of 1787. St. Clair approved both these acts. At this session of the Territorial Legislature, Joseph Darlington represented Adams County in the House, and was a warm supporter of Massie, as opposed to St. Clair. Immediately upon the passage of these acts, Massie dispatched Worthington and Michael Baldwin to Washington to oppose the approval of the act changing the boundaries of the Territory. Paul Fearing, the territorial delegate then in Congress, was a Federalist, and favored making the Scioto the western boundary.

There was no trouble in preventing the proposed division of the Territory, for Jefferson and his party supporters were anxious to help their fellow "Democrats" triumph over the Federalists. Congress passed an act authorizing a convention of delegates to be elected by the people of the Territory to form a State government. The contest over the selection of these delegates was one of the fiercest. The "Virginians" triumphed and statehood quickly followed, builded upon a constitution most liberally "Democratic," and which, as a safeguard against future tyrants, provided that the Governor should not have power to veto acts of the Legislature, which provision is carried down in the constitution of the State today. Adams County was carried overwhelmingly by the Democrats at the election to select delegates, Joseph Darlington, Israel Donalson, and Thomas Kirker having been chosen to represent the county.

"The constitutional convention," says a writer, "was the first fruits of republican victory. It was their convention. The men who had sided with Massie and his fellow Chillicotheans controlled it completely. Edward Tiffin was its President, and a careful study of its committees and proceedings will disclose what an iron grip they had on it, and how fully they directed its work.

"For years these men had been contending for the right of the people to govern themselves through their representatives, and had been fighting the paternal policy of their Governor. It was but natural when the opportunity came, for them to try to secure perpetually these principles, and to embody them in the Constitution. The Governor was made a mere figure head, given no control whatever over the Legislature, by the right of vetoing its acts or otherwise; he was not even required to sign its laws before they went into effect (provisions still in force); was shorn of all patronage and allowed to name no officers except an adjutant general. The Legislature made all the appointments of state officers, including the judiciary; its powers were bounded only by the constitution itself, which protects the people by a large and liberal bill of rights, and provides an easy way of amending its provisions. This constitution was the full and complete triumph of Democracy, and is the crowning glory of those who brought it about; for the history of the Anglo-Saxon race in its broadest sense is a record of the struggles of the people to assert themselves against their rulers.

"The great trophies in this contest are the Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights of 1689 won by our ancestors in their old homes across the sea, and the Declaration of Independence, made good by our Revolutionary forefathers in America. Each of these mark a long step forward toward a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people," but none go quite so far as to claim for the people absolute power, freed from all control by king or president or governor. The first to reach that goal were the founders of Ohio, led by the Chillicothe statesmen, who had been trained in their backwoods struggles with savage men and rugged nature to rely upon themselves alone, and to allow no man to dictate what was best for them and theirs."

Adams County remained steadfastly true to the principles of Democracy and the party of Jefferson from the erection of the State until the year 1826, when Allen Trimble, of Highland County, and a follower of Henry Clay, carried it by a plurality of ninety-one votes over his highest opponent, John Bigger. At this election Alexander Campbell received ninety-two votes, Benjamin Tappan twenty-seven votes, and there were scattering twelve votes. On the question of the war with Great Britain in 1812, the people of the county were nearly unanimous for its vigorous prosecution. In the period from 1820 to 1830 the questions of public schools, public highways, and canals occupied the public mind. In this period, the Presbyterians, who were dominant in the county, were bitterly attacked by members of other sects jealous of their power and wealth, as well as by some secularists, for their loyalty to the cause of President Andrew Jackson. The Presbyterians in those days were Jacksonian Democrats—Judge Morrison, a pillar of the Cherry Fork congregation, being the Jackson presidential elector in 1824 from the district to which Adams County belonged.

Some of the leading politicians of this period were John W. Campbell, William Russell, Israel Donalson, Thomas Kirker, John Means, John Lodwick, Joseph Riggs, Joseph Darlinton, John and Nathaniel Beasley, John Fisher, Joseph Moore, Robert Lucas (afterwards of Scioto County), Col. Kincaid, Judge Morrison, Thomas Mason and Edward Browning, of "Browning's Inn."

Although Colonel Trimble had in 1826 carried the State by an astonishing majority, receiving nearly five-sixths of the vote cast, and had swept Adams County from its Democratic moorings, yet in 1828 while he was re-elected, Jackson carried the State, and John W. Campbell, Trimble's opponent, carried Adams County by the decisive vote of 1065 to 216 with but one scattering vote.

Through all the years of bitter contention between the Whigs and Democrats in the period from 1830 to 1860, not even the matchless oratory of the "Wagon Boy of the Miami Valley," although personally known to the citizens of Adams County, could wrest it from the Democrats. They held steadfast and unfaltering to the political teachings of Jefferson, Jackson and Benton. In 1840 with the brilliant military record of General Harrison and his hundreds of personal admirers who had served under him in the last war with England, as the presidential candidate on the Whig ticket, Corwin, as the gubernatorial candidate on that ticket, failed to carry the county over Wilson Shannon, his Democratic opponent, although Corwin car-

ried the State. In 1842 Shannon again carried the county over Corwin and defeated him in the State. In the memorable campaign of 1844, David Tod, Democrat, received 1,605 votes as against 1,213 for Mordecai Bartley, Whig, and Leicester King, Free Soiler, 88, for Governor.

Ten years later William Medill, Democrat, received 1,314 votes; Nelson Barrere, Whig, 861 votes, and Samuel Lewis 304 votes for Governor. In the campaign of 1857, Medill received 1,422; Allen Trimble, 207; and Salmon Chase, 1,130 votes. In 1859, Rufus P. Ranney, Democrat, carried the county by 348 majority over William Dennison, Republican, for Governor.* This was the beginning of the war period, when old party lines were almost obliterated. In 1863, John Brough received 2,322 votes as against 1,798 for C. L. Vallandigham. This was the second time in the history of the county, that it had been lost to the Democrats. In 1865 Jacob D. Cox carried it over Geo. W. Morgan, Democrat, but in 1867 after the return of the soldiers from the army, Allen G. Thurman, Democrat, carried the county over R. B. Hayes, Republican, by a vote of 2,300 to 1,982.

About the time the War of the Rebellion the old line Democratic party became known as "Douglas" Democrats and "Breckenridge" Democrats. The old time "Virginians," who had early come into the county, for the most part took the southern view of the question of Negro Slavery, and were classed as "Breckenridge" Democrats, as favoring the presidential candidacy of John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky. They opposed as a class the extension of slavery and further agitation of that question. The younger and more liberal element, however, dissented from the opinions of their fathers, and adopted the ideas of Stephen A. Douglas, advocating "Squatter Sovereignty" a kind of "local option" as to Negro Slavery. But when the War of the Rebellion came on, party opinions were laid aside and all were "War Democrats" for the suppression of the rebellion. Adams County shows by undisputed records that she sent to the front in that war more soldiers, based upon her population, than any other county of the State. In round numbers, from first to last, 2,000 of the flower of her manhood took up arms in defense of the Union. The valiant 70th Regiment, O. V. I., was essentially made up of volunteer soldiers of the county.

The Covenanters, a respectable religious body in the northwestern portion of the county, for years refused to take part in politics, but during and since the war they have, as a body, been acting with the Republican party.

The eastern portion of the county has a very large soldier element scattered throughout the hilly section who are largely dependent upon their pensions for a living. They contribute much strength to the Republican party.

The sons of Adams County who have enrolled their names among those prominent in political affairs of the State and nation are too numerous to name individually here. The biographies of many of them appear in this volume. Some of them, as will be seen, have molded the policies of Governors and Presidents.

In closing this sketch, we call attention of the reader who may have high political aspirations, to the following parody on Holmes' "Last Leaf," written by an Adams Countian, who went through the "whirlwind and flame" of the Buchanan campaign, 1856.

The Fourth of March.

"Blessed are they that expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed."

I saw him—he had come
From his far distant home
In the West.
A jingling purse he showed,
And in the latest mode
He was drest.

His face was all a smile,
And he talked all the while
How he took
Such an interest in the late
Election in his State
For old Buck.

He always felt the ties,
Of party—let it rise—
Let it fall.
'Twas not for reward
That he had worked so hard,
Not at all.

But office he could bear
As the bravest soldier 'd wear
Epaulets,
Which fix his rank, you know—
And to the public show,
What he gets.

I saw him after that,
And he had a kinky hat
On his head;
His shoes were worn away
And his pockets seemed to say,
"Nary red."

And loudly he declared,
That for party men he cared
Not a jot;
He scorned their dirty tricks,
And as for politics,
'Twas a plot.

Folks saw the sudden change,
And thought it wondrous strange
At least.
Our friend did not explain,
But took an early train,
For the West.

Vote for Governor, 1803—1899.

Since the War of the Rebellion and the reconstruction period following, the county has been very closely divided politically on both state and national issues, while locally neither party has had any advantage over the other, the county officers within the entire period being about equally divided.

The following is the vote for Governor with the exception of that for Edward Tiffin, the first Governor, who practically had no opposition, from the organization of the State to the present time. It will be observed, that prior to the new constitution of 1851, the vote was taken in even years. Since then in odd years.

Year.	Candidate.	Political party.	Votes.
*1806	Nathaniel Massie.....	Democrat.....	441
	R. J. Meigs	Democrat.....	114
1808.....	Thomas Kirker.....	Democrat.....	390
	Thomas Worthington.....	Democrat.....	176
	Samuel Huntington.....	Democrat.....	5
1810.....	Thomas Worthington.....	Democrat.....	487
	R. J. Meigs.....	Democrat.....	167
1812.....	Thomas Scott	Democrat.....	580
	R. J. Meigs	Democrat.....	7
1814.....	Thomas Worthington.....	Democrat.....	629
	Othiel Looker	Democrat.....	300
1816.....	Thomas Worthington.....	Democrat.....	627
	James Dunlap	Democrat.....	400
1818.	Ethan A. Brown	Democrat.....	627
	James Dunlap	Democrat.....	496
1820.....	Jeremiah Morrow.....	Democrat.....	605
	Ethan A. Brown	Democrat.....	85
	Wm. H. Harrison.....	Democrat.....	10
	Scattering .....	.....	4
1822.....	Jeremiah Morrow.....	Democrat	408
	Allen Trimble	Clay Republican.....	344
	Wm. W. Irvin .....	.....	10
1824.....	Jeremiah Morrow.....	Democrat	734
	Allen Trimble	Clay Republican.....	368
1826.....	Allen Trimble	Clay Republican.....	556
	John Bigger	Jackson Democrat.....	465
	Alexander Campbell	Jackson Democrat.....	92
	Benjamin Tappan.....	Clay Republican.....	27
	Scattering.....	.....	12
1828.....	John W. Campbell	Democrat	1,065
	Allen Trimble	Whig	216
	Scattering.....	.....	1

*The first vote for Governor, January 12, 1803, is not a matter of record that we have been able to find. Neither is the second vote taken the following year. Edward Tiffin, the Democratic candidate, had practically no opposition.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR--Continued.

Year.	Candidate.	Political Party.	Votes.
1830.	Robert Lucas.....	Democrat	783
	Duncan McArthur	Whig	567
	Scattering.....	.....	9
1832.....	Robert Lucas.....	Democrat	959
	Darius Lyman.....	Whig	498
	Scattering.....	.....	1
1834.....	Robert Lucas.....	Democrat ..	926
	James Findley.....	Whig	489
1836.....	Eli Baldwin ..	Democrat	977
	Joseph Vance.....	Whig	749
1838.....	Wilson Shannon.....	Democrat ..	1,002
	Joseph Vance.....	Whig ..	689
1840.....	Wilson Shannon.....	Democrat	1,384
	Thomas Corwin	Whig	1,166
1842.....	Wilson Shannon... ..	Democrat	1,270
	Thomas Corwin	Whig	1,091
	Leicester King	Free Soiler.....	40
1844.....	David Tod.....	Democrat	1,605
	Mordecai Bartley	Whig ..	1,213
	Leicester King .....	.....	88
1846.....	David Tod.....	Democrat	1,298
	William Bebb	Whig	949
	Samuel Lewis .....	.....	108
1848.....	John B. Weller	Democrat	1,553
	Seabury Ford.....	Whig	1,295
1850.....	Reuben Wood	Democrat	1,295
	William Johnson	Whig	960
	Edward Smith.....	Free Soiler.....	31
1851.....	Reuben Wood.....	Democrat	1,499
	Samuel F. Vinton	Whig	1,144
	Samuel Lewis ..	.....	28
1853.....	William Medill	Democrat	1,314
	Nelson Barrere	Whig	861
	Samuel Lewis .....	.....	304
1855.....	William Medill.....	Democrat	1,422
	Salmon P. Chase.....	" Knownothing ".....	1,130
	Allen Trimble	Old line Whig	207
1857.....	Henry B. Payne	Democrat	1,608
	Salmon P. Chase	Whig-Republican.....	1,269
	Philip Van Trump.....	.....	48
1859.....	Rufus P. Ranney.....	Democrat	1,753
	William Denuison	Republican	1,405
1861.....	Hugh J. Jewett	Democrat	1,658
	David Tod.....	Republican ..	1,604
1863.....	John Brough.....	Republican	2,322
	Clement L. Vollandigham.....	Democrat	1,798

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued.

Year.	Candidate.	Political Party.	Votes.
1865.....	Jacob D. Cox	Republican.....1,966 Army 19	{ 1,982
1865..	George W. Morgan	Democrat .....1,769 Army 1	{ 1,770
	Alexander Long	Democrat	17
1867.....	Allen G. Thurman.....	Democrat	2,300
	R. B. Hayes	Republican	1,982
1869.....	George H. Pendleton	Democrat	2,223
	R. B. Hayes	Republican	1,662
1871.....	George W. McCook.....	Democrat	2,202
	Edward F. Noyes..	Republican	1,895
1873.....	William Allen	Democrat	1,961
	Edward F. Noyes.....	Republican	1,558
	Gideon T. Stewart.....		
	Jacob Collins		
1875.....	William Allen.....	Democrat	2,239
	R. B. Hayes.....	Republican	1,853
	Jay Odell.....		33
1877.....	Richard M. Bishop.....	Democrat	2,221
	W. H. West.....	Republican	1,862
	Henry A. Thompson.....		24
1879.....	Thomas Ewing.....	Democrat	2,600
	Charles Foster.....	Republican	2,391
	Gideon T. Stewart.....		11
1881..	John W. Bookwalter	Democrat	2,610
	Charles Foster.....	Republican	2,467
	Abraham R. Ludlow		63
	John Seitz.....		2
1883.....	George Hoadley	Democrat	2,910
	J. B. Foraker	Republican	2,614
	F. Schumaker	Prohibition	34
1885.....	J. B. Foraker	Republican	2,936
	George Hoadley.....	Democrat	2,657
1887.....	Thomas E. Powell.....	Democrat	2,930
	J. B. Foraker.....	Republican	2,807
	Morris Sharp.....	Prohibition	152
1889.....	J. B. Foraker	Republican	2,950
	James E. Campbell	Democrat	2,948
	John B. Helwig.....	Prohibition	151
1891.....	William McKinley.....	Republican	2,663
	James E. Campbell.....	Democrat	2,486
	J. J. Ashenhurst	Prohibition	127
	John Seitz.....	Labor.....	441
1893.....	William McKinley.....	Republican	3,096
	Lawrence T. Neal.....	Democrat	2,959
	G. P. Maclin.....	Prohibition	123
	E. J. Bracken.....	Labor.....	38

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Concluded.

Year.	Candidate.	Political Party.	Votes.
1895.....	Asa S. Bushnell	Republican	3,062
	James E. Campbell.....	Democrat	3,051
	Jacob Coxey	Labor	84
	Seth Ellis.....	Populist	169
1897.....	A. S. Bushnell.....	Republican	3,046
	H. L. Chapman	Democrat	2,987
	J. C. Holliday.....	Prohibition	54
	Jacob S. Coxey.....	Labor	14
	Julius Dexter.....	Gold Democrat	2
	John Richardson.....	.....	28
	Samuel J. Lewis	Socialist	1
1899..	George K. Nash	Republican	3,381
	John R. McLean.....	Democrat	3,197
	Seth Ellis	Union Reform	45
	Samuel M. Jones	No party.	35
	Robert Bandlow	Socialist.....	1

Adams County in the Legislature.

By N. W. EVANS.

By the provisions of the Constitution of 1802, Adams County had one senator and three representatives. This instrument provided that one year after the first meeting of the General Assembly and every four years thereafter, there should be an enumeration of the white male inhabitants above 21 years of age, and the Legislature should not have over twenty-four senators and thirty-six representatives until the white male inhabitants were more than 22,000; after that, there should not be over thirty-six senators and seventy-two representatives. The representatives were chosen annually on the second Tuesday of October, and the senators were chosen biennially, and were divided into two classes, one-half going out each year. Under this apportionment, General Joseph Darlington was the senator for the first legislative session, which met at Chillicothe, March 1, 1803, and adjourned April 16, 1803. Thomas Kirker, Joseph Lucas and William Russell were the representatives from Adams County.

The second legislative session was from December 5, 1803, to February 17, 1804. The general assembly was the constitutional term for the legislature, and met on the first Monday of December in each year. At this session, Thomas Kirker represented Adams and Scioto in the senate, and Daniel Collier, of Tiffin Township, John Wright, of Sprigg, and Abraham Shepherd, of Byrd Township, represented Adams in the lower house.

February 11, 1804, was the first apportionment. In that, Adams and Scioto had one senator and three representatives. The enumeration of Adams County was 906, and of Scioto was 249, and a total of the entire state of 14,762.

The third legislative session was the first under this apportionment, and Thomas Kirker was senator, and Philip Lewis, Abraham Shepherd, and Thomas Waller, of Scioto, were the representatives.

Philip Lewis resided in Jefferson Township, Shepherd in Byrd, and Waller at Alexandria, in Scioto County. This legislature remained in session from December 3, 1804, until February 22, 1805.

The fourth legislative session under the second apportionment, December 2, 1805, to January 27, 1806, Thomas Kirker was senator; Philip Lewis, Daniel Collier, and Abraham Shepherd were representatives.

At the fifth legislative session, Thomas Kirker was senator, Philip Lewis, James Scott and Abraham Shepherd were representatives. This legislature was in session from December 1, 1806, to February 4, 1807.

At the sixth legislative session, December 7, 1807, to February 22, 1808, Thomas Kirker was senator, Alexander Campbell, of Huntington Township, Andrew Ellison, of Tiffin Township, and Philip Lewis, of Jefferson Township, were representatives.

On February 11, 1807, the third apportionment was made. The enumeration of the entire state was 31,308. Adams and Scioto counties were given two representatives and one senator. Under this, Thomas Kirker was senator, Alexander Campbell and Andrew Ellison were representatives. The seventh legislature was in session from December 5, 1808, to February 21, 1809.

At the eighth legislative session, December 4, 1809, to February 22, 1810, Thomas Kirker was senator, and Alexander Campbell and William Russell were representatives.

At the ninth legislative session, December 3, 1810, to January 30, 1811, Thomas Kirker was senator, and John W. Campbell and Abraham Shepherd were representatives.

February 27, 1812, the fourth apportionment was made. Adams County was given one senator and two representatives.

At the tenth legislative session, December 10, 1811, to February 21, 1812, Thomas Kirker represented Adams County in the senate, and John Ellison, Jr., and William Russell in the house.

At the eleventh legislative session, December 7, 1812, to February 9, 1813, which was under the fourth apportionment, Thomas Kirker was senator and John Ellison and William Russell were representatives.

At the twelfth legislative session, December 6, 1813, to February 11, 1814, Thomas Kirker was senator, John Ellison, Jr., and John W. Campbell were representatives.

At the thirteenth legislative session, December 5, 1814, to February 16, 1815, Thomas Kirker was senator and John Ellison Jr., and Nathaniel Beasley were representatives.

At the fourteenth legislative session, December 4, 1815, to February 4, 1816, Abraham Shepherd was senator and John W. Campbell and Josiah Lockhart were representatives.

At the fifteenth legislative session, December 2, 1816, to January 28, 1817, Abraham Shepherd was senator, John Ellison, Jr., and Thomas Kirker were representatives. At this session, Shepherd was speaker of the senate and Kirker speaker of the house.

At the fifth legislative session, 1806 and 1807, Thomas Kirker had been speaker of the senate and Abraham Shepherd speaker of the house.

At the sixteenth legislative session, December 1, 1817, to January 30, 1818, Abraham Shepherd was speaker of the senate and represented Adams County, while Robert Morrison, better known as "Judge Morrison" and William Middleton were representatives from Adams County.

At the seventeenth legislative session, December 7, 1818, to February 9, 1819, Nathaniel Beasley represented Adams County in the senate and George R. Fitzgerald and Robert Morrison in the house.

At the eighteenth legislative session, December 6, 1819, to February 26, 1820, the sixth legislative apportionment was made, and Adams County was given one senator and one representative. The enumeration of the state at that time was 98,780. At this session, William Russell was senator and Nathaniel Beasley and Robert Morrison were representatives.

At the nineteenth legislative session, December 4, 1820, to February 3, 1821, under this apportionment, William Russell was senator and Robert Morrison representative.

At the twentieth legislative session, December 3, 1821, to February 4, 1822, Thomas Kirker was senator and George R. Fitzgerald was representative.

At the twenty-first legislative session, December 2, 1822, to January 28, 1823, Thomas Kirker was senator and John Fisher, representative.

At the twenty-second legislative session, December 1, 1823, to February 26, 1824, Thomas Kirker was senator, and Henry Steece, representative. At this session, the seventh apportionment was made. Brown County was given two representatives and Adams one, and the two counties were given one senator, but it was provided that one senator and one representative should be chosen from each county, and the two representatives from the other, and this was to be done alternately. Brown County was to have the senator first.

At the twenty-third legislative session, December 6, 1824, to February 8, 1825, Thomas Kirker appeared as senator again and John Means was representative. This was the last appearance of Thomas Kirker in public life.

At the twenty-fourth legislative session, December 5, 1825, to February 5, 1826, Abraham Shepherd was senator from Adams and Brown, and John Means and James Rogers were representatives from Adams.

At the twenty-fifth legislative session, Abraham Shepherd, of Brown, was senator and John Patterson and William Robbins of Adams County were representatives.

At the twenty-sixth legislative session, December 3, 1827, to February 12, 1828, John Fisher was senator from Adams and Brown counties and William Robbins was representative. At this session, the eighth apportionment was made. Adams and Brown were together given one senator and the two counties, one representative, and one additional representative. Brown, having the office in 1828 and Adams in 1829 and alternately thereafter during the period the apportionment continued.

At the twenty-seventh legislative session, December 1, 1828, to February 12, 1829, John Fisher was senator and John Patterson representative.

At the twenty-eighth legislative session, December 7, 1829, to February 23, 1830, John Cochran of Brown County, was senator and Abraham Moore and John Patterson were representatives.

At the twenty-ninth legislative session, December 1, 1830, to March 14, 1831, John Cochran, of Brown County, was senator and John Patterson, representative. George Edwards and Nathan Ellis represented Brown, the latter being the floater.

At the thirtieth legislative session, December 5, 1831, to February 13, 1832, Joseph Riggs represented Adams County and Brown County in the senate and William Robbins and George Collins represented Adams County in the house.

On the thirteenth of June, 1832, at an adjourned session, the ninth apportionment was made, but heretofore, the enumeration had always been made in August preceding the meeting of the legislature, but it seems it was not completed before legislature met and that necessitated an extra session. The enumeration was not completed until after the regular legislature had adjourned. Adams and Brown were given one senator and Adams one representative.

At the thirty-first legislative session, December 3, 1832, to January 25, 1833, under this apportionment, Joseph Riggs was senator from Adams and Brown, and William Robbins was representative.

At the thirty-second legislative session, December 2, 1833, to March 3, 1834, James Pilson, of Brown, was senator and John Patterson, representative from Adams. These same persons were senator and representatives respectively at the thirty-third legislative session, December 31, 1834, to March 9, 1835.

At the thirty-fourth legislative session, December 5, 1835, to March 14, 1836, John Patterson represented Adams and Brown counties in the senate and William Robbins represented Adams County in the house. At this session, the tenth apportionment was made, and Adams, Brown and Scioto were given one senator and two representatives.

At the thirty-fifth legislative session, December 5, 1836, to April 3, 1837, under this apportionment, John Patterson was senator, John Glover, of Scioto, and James Loudon, of Brown, were representatives.

At the thirty-sixth legislative session, December 4, 1837, to March 19, 1838, Charles White, of Brown, was senator and Nelson Barerre, of Adams, and William Kendall, of Scioto, were representatives.

At the thirty-seventh legislative session, December 3, 1838, to March 18, 1839, Charles White, of Brown, was senator, and John H. Blair, of Brown, and John Leedom, of Adams, were representatives.

At the thirty-eighth legislative session, December 2, 1839, to March 23, 1840, John Glover, of Scioto, was senator and John H. Blair of Brown, and Joseph Leedom, of Adams, were representatives.

On March 23, 1840, the eleventh apportionment was made. Adams, Highland and Fayette were made one legislative district with one senator and two representatives and an additional representative in 1840.

At the thirty-ninth legislative session, December 7, 1840, to March 29, 1841, John Glover was held over and was senator from Adams, Brown and Scioto, but the representatives were elected under the eleventh apportionment. James Carothers, of Fayette, David Reese and James Smith, of Highland, were representatives.

At the fortieth legislative session, December 6, 1841, to March 7, 1842, William Robbins, of Adams County, was senator and Abraham Lowman, of Fayette, and John A. Smith, of Highland, were representatives.

At the forty-first legislative session, December 5, 1842, to March 13, 1843, William Robbins, of Adams, was senator, and Robert Robinson, of Fayette, and John A. Smith, of Highland, were the representatives.

At the forty-second legislative session, December 4, 1843, to March 13, 1844, John M. Barrere, of Highland County, was senator, and, Burnham Martin, of Fayette, and Hugh Means, of Adams County, were the representatives.

At this session on March 12, 1844, the twelfth apportionment was made. Highland, Adams and Pike were given one senator, and Adams and Pike one representative.

At the forty-third legislative session, December 2, 1844, to March 13, 1845, John M. Barerre, of Highland, was senator, and Joshua M. Britton of Pike, was representative.

At the forty-fourth legislative session, December 1, 1845, to March 2, 1846, Tilbery Reid, of Pike County, was senator and Daniel Cockerill was representative.

At the forty-fifth legislative session, December 7, 1846, to February 8, 1847, Tilbery Reid was senator and John P. Bloomhuff, of Adams, was representative.

At the forty-sixth legislative session, December 6, 1847, to February 25, 1848, Jonas R. Emrie, of Highland County, was senator, and Amos Corwine, of Pike, was representative. At this session, the thirteenth apportionment was made and Adams and Pike had one representative and those two counties and Scioto and Lawrence, one senator, elected in 1849 and 1851.

At the forty-seventh legislative session, December 4, 1848, to March 26, 1849, Jonas R. Emrie, of Highland, held over as senator, and Daniel Cockerill, of Adams, was the representative.

At the forty-eighth legislative session, December 3, 1849, to March 25, 1850, William Salter, of Scioto, was the senator and Jacob Taylor, of Pike, the representative.

At the forty-ninth legislative session, December 2, 1850, to March 25, 1851, William Salter was senator and John M. Smith, of Adams, the representative.

The fiftieth general assembly was elected under the apportionment in the new constitution. Under this, Adams, Jackson, Pike and Scioto constitute the seventh senatorial district, and have one senator, which has been the case from 1852 until now; Adams had one representative until 1891 and since, Adams and Pike has had one representative, and the table of senators and representatives is as follows:—

Senators.

Year.	Name.	Connty.	Party.
1852-1853.....	Oscar F. Moore	Scioto.....	Whig.
1854-1855.....	Thomas McCauslin	Adams	Democrat.
1856-1858.....	Hezekiah S. Bundy	Jackson	Republican.
1858-1860.....	George Corwine.....	Pike	Republican.
1860-1862.....	William Newman.....	Scioto.....	Democrat.
1862-1864.....	Benjamin F. Coates.....	Adams	Democrat.
1864-1868.....	John T. Wilson.....	Adams	Republican.
1868-1872.....	James Emmitt.....	Pike	Democrat.
1872-1876.....	James W. Newman	Scioto.....	Democrat.
1876-1878.....	I. T. Monham	Jackson	Democrat.
1878-1880.....	Irvine Dungan	Jackson	Democrat.
1880-1884.....	John K. Pollard.....	Adams	Republican.
1884-1888.....	John W. Gregg	Adams	Republican.
1888-1892.....	Amos B. Cole.....	Scioto.....	Republican.
1892-1896	Dudley B. Phillips.....	Adams	Republican.
1896-1900.....	Elias Crandall.....	Jackson	Republican.
1900-1902.....	Samuel L. Patterson.....	Pike	Republican.

The Representatives in the same period have been :

Year.	Name.	Party.
1852-1853.....	Joseph R. Cockerill.....	Democrat.
1854-1856.....	Jessie Ellis.....	Democrat.
1856-1858.....	Moses J. Patterson.	Democrat.
1858-1860.....	John W. McFerran	Democrat.
1860-1862.....	Moses J. Patterson	Democrat.
1862-1864	David C. Vance.....	Democrat.
1864-1866.....	William W. West.....	Democrat.
1866-1868.....	Henry L. Philips (part)	Republican.
	William D. Burbage (part)	Republican.
1868-1872.....	Joseph R. Cockerill.....	Democrat.
1872-1874.....	Jesse Ellis.....	Democrat.
1874-1876.....	Richard Ramsey.....	Republican.
1876-1880.....	Joseph W. Eylar.....	Democrat.
1880-1884.....	James L. Coryell.....	Democrat.
1884-1886.....	John B. Young	Democrat.
1886-1888.....	William A Blair	Republican.
1888-1890.....	John W. Shinn	Democrat.
1890-1892.....	William A. Blair (contested).....	Republican.
	R. H. Peterson (seated)	Democrat.
1892-1894.....	John W. Hayes, Pike	Republican.
1894-1896.....	A. Bayhan, Pike	Democrat.
1896-1900.....	A. C. Smith, Adams.....	Republican.
1900-1902.....	Joseph D. Wilson, Pike	Republican.



General Joseph Darlinton.

In this age of pessimism, agnosticism, materialism, skepticism and other isms, it is refreshing to go in the past for two generations and find a character whose faith in our Christian religion, was as pure, sincere, true and genuine as the sunlight. We know of no such character now and it elevates the soul to find one of a former generation and to contemplate his life. Such was Joseph Darlinton. He was born July 19, 1765, within four miles of Winchester, Va., on a plantation of over four hundred acres, owned by his father, Meredith Darlinton. It was a pleasant home with delightful surroundings, as the writer, who has visited it, can testify. He was the fourth of seven children, six sons and a daughter. He grew up on his father's plantation, receiving such education as Winchester then afforded, and he went through all the experiences of the average boy. He was too young to have been a soldier in the Revolution, but old enough to imbibe the spirit of the times. When he was twelve years old, in 1777, six hundred of the prisoners, British and Hessians, taken at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, were kept on his father's plantation from that time until the close of the war. A part of them were lodged in his father's barn, and for the remainder, barracks were built which they occupied. As might be expected, young Darlinton spent much of his time with them, trading knives and trinkets, and listening to their wonderful stories of travel and adventure. He was, by their influence, filled with a consuming desire to see the world, so much so that, when of age, he begged his father to advance him his patrimony, which he did. Young Darlinton went to Philadelphia, and from thence took a sea voyage to New Orleans, and returned to his home by land. While seeing the world, he spent his money freely, and lived extravagantly. Had he lived in our day, he would have been called a dude or a dandy, but those names were not then invented, and so he was a young gentleman of fashion. He wore a queue, and as the young men of that day vied with each other which could have the thickest and longest queue, he had one as thick as an ordinary arm and very long. In his travels, he found Miss Sarah Wilson, at Romney, W. Va. She was an heiress, possessed of lands and slaves, and was the belle of the two counties of Frederick and Hampshire. She had many suitors, among whom was young Darlinton, and the future statesman, Albert Gallatin. Darlinton was the best looking and won the lady. He was married to her at Romney, March 18, 1790. He was, at the ceremony, dressed in a ruffled shirt, coat, waistcoat, knee breeches, silk stockings, great shoe buckles, and with his abundant hair pomaded and powdered and with his wonderful queue. He lived in Romney till about the close of 1790, when he moved to Fayette County, Pennsylvania, on a farm which his wife owned there. His oldest son, John Meredith, was born there December 14, 1791, and his second son, George Wilson, was also born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1793. The same year he and his wife united with the Presbyterian Church. While in Fayette County, he began his long career of office holding, having been chosen a county commissioner. It is told in the family that while living in Pennsylvania, young Darlinton and his wife were much discouraged. They often talked and wept together and thought there was

nothing in the world for them. However, they concluded to try a new country, and they, with their two children, in October, 1794, left Pennsylvania. They descended the Ohio, on a "broadhorn" and landed at Limestone, Kentucky, November 14, 1794. He went from there to the mouth of Cabin Creek, where he kept a ferry. Tiring of this he bought land just across the river in Ohio, and removed there. In the spring of 1797, believing that the county seat would be at Washington, below the mouth of Brush Creek, he moved there. When the county was organized on July 10, 1797, he was, by Governor St. Clair, appointed its judge of probate, and thus became Judge Darlington. How long he held this office has not been ascertained.

In March, 1798, at Adamsville, he was, by the Court of Quarter Sessions, appointed one of the three first county commissioners of Adams County and clerk of the board. James Scott and Henry Massie were the other two. In this same year, he was made an elder in the Presbyterian Church, which office he held for the remainder of his life. In 1803, he located lands east of the site of West Union and built a double hewed log house on the same, on the hill opposite Cole's spring. The house and spring have long since disappeared. He was elected a representative from Adams to the first Territorial Legislature. It sat from November 24, 1799, until January 29, 1801. He also represented Adams in the second Territorial Legislature, which sat from November 23, 1801, till January 23, 1802. He was one of the three members from Adams in the first Constitutional Convention, which sat from November 1, 1802, until the twenty-ninth of the same year. As this body transacted most of its business in the committee of the whole, its record is meagre. He was on the committee on privileges and elections. On November 3, he voted against listening to a speech from Gov. St. Clair. He was on the committee to report a preamble to the first article of the constitution. On November 6, he was appointed on the committee to prepare the second article of the constitution, and on the eighth of November, he presided over the committee of the whole. He was also on the committee to prepare the third article on the judiciary. He was also on the committee to print the journal of the convention. He and his colleagues voted to retain the word "white" to the qualifications of electors. It is sufficient to say that he was present at every session and voted on every question before the body. In the first Legislature, of the state he was a member of the Senate and served from March 1, 1803, until April 16, following.

On the sixteenth of April, 1803, he was elected one of the first three associate judges of Adams County, but resigned February 16, 1804, and Needham Perry was appointed in his place. On September 10, 1804, he was commissioned by the Governor lieutenant colonel of the 1st Brigade, 1st Regiment, 2nd Division, Ohio Militia, and thus he became Colonel Darlington. He was commissioned a brigadier general of the militia March 17, 1806, and thus became General Darlington, by which title he was ever afterwards known. He was appointed clerk of the court of common pleas of Adams County, August 3, 1802, and continued to hold that position by successive appointments until August, 1847, when he resigned, as he wrote to Judge Cutler, of Marietta,

"to prepare for that better country out of sight." *He served as recorder of Adams County from 1803 to 1810 and again from September, 1813, to 1834. Any one examining the old records in the recorder's office and clerk's office of Adams County will find whole volumes written out in his old-fashioned copper plate style. He never used anything but a quill pen and used a soft piece of buckskin for a pen wiper.

On February 20, 1810, he was appointed a member of the commission to locate the capital of the state. No doubt the General held many other important offices and appointments, but as the writer has no time to read over the entire records of the state kept during the General's life, he is unable to give them, but the people interested and the appointing powers wanted him to have these various offices and he discharged the duties of every one of them, with the utmost fidelity.

While he was the incumbent of the clerk's office, there was no law as to the disposition of unclaimed costs. Whenever any costs were paid in, he would put it in a package by itself, and label it with the name of the party to whom it belonged and never disturb it until called for by the party entitled to it. These packages he kept loose among his court papers and with his office door only secured by an ordinary lock. In all the years he kept the office it was never burglarized, and his successor, Col. J. R. Cockerill, found the unclaimed costs in the very money in which it was paid in and much of it was worthless because the banks which issued it had failed years before.

In 1805, he became an elder in the Presbyterian church at West Union, and felt more proud and honored in that office than any he ever held. He reared a family of eight: the two sons have been already mentioned: John Meredith was married three times, while his second son, George, who has a separate sketch herein, never married at all. His third son, Gabriel Doddridge, well known to all the citizens of West Union, was born February 1, 1796, and married Sarah Edwards, his full cousin, October 2, 1823. His fourth son, Carey A., was born October 2, 1797, and married Eliza Holmes, May 5, 1829. His daughter, Sarah was born January 26, 1802, married the Rev. Henry Van Deman, November 2, 1824, and two of her sons, John D. and Joseph H. have sketches herein. She died July 23, 1888. The General's daughter Eliza, born January 22, 1804, and died April 2, 1844, never married. She was a woman of lovely character and was much esteemed in the society of her time. The eighth and youngest child of Gen. Darlington was David N., born on December 10, 1806, and died in 1853, without issue.

On May 17, 1804, in the allotment of lots in West Union, he took lot No. 84 at \$17. This was just north of lot 57, which he afterwards acquired, and on which he built his home. Just west of the home he built a log office, which was afterwards weatherboarded. It was in this log office he kept the postoffice in West Union from July 1, 1804, until October 1, 1811. His old residence is still standing, but its chief features, three immense stone chimneys, have long since been taken away. In this home, made pleasant and happy by the daily observance of all the Christian virtues, General Darlington dispensed a generous and bounteous hospitality. No stranger of consequence and no public officer ever

*He was the only clerk of the Supreme Court of Adams County from its organization till his death.

came to West Union without being his guest. In the first place, he entertained all the Presbyterian ministers who came there; in the second place, all the statesmen who traveled that way, and many of them did, and were not permitted to be entertained elsewhere. The associate judges and prominent citizens of the county were entertained at his home on the occasion of their visits to the county seat. In fact, in his day, the General's home had as many guests as the hotels, or taverns as they were called then, and but for the name of it, he might as well have had a tavern license.

His personal appearance would have attracted notice anywhere. He was about average height, somewhat corpulent, of full and slightly elongated visage, fine regular features, clean shaven, dark brown eyes with heavy brows, and a large head and forehead with his white hair combed back from his forehead and behind his ears. He was quick of movement and to the last walked with the firm step of youth. He had a manly bearing which impressed all who knew him. The business of his office was admirably systematized and all his habits of daily life were regular and methodical. In the routine of life, it is said he did the same thing every day and at the same hour and moment for fifty years. His going to his office from his home in West Union and his returning were with such exactness as to time that his neighbors along the route, used him as a living town clock and did actually set their clocks by the time of his passing. Among other instances of his regularity in all things was the winding of his watch. While writing in the clerk's office, he would lay it down beside him, and when the hands pointed to a certain hour, he would take it up and wind it. The offices he held and his associations with the lawyers and judges, gave him such a knowledge of the principles of the common law of the state, and his familiarity with the statute law, having grown up with it, together with his excellent judgment, qualified him for a local oracle, which he was, and grave matters of domestic and legal concern were constantly referred to him, and when he decided the matters, his disposition was acquiesced in as satisfactory to all sides. In politics, in his last years, he was a Whig. He believed in the state promoting religion, education and internal improvements. While not anti-slavery in his views, he thought the war with Mexico was unrighteous.

His day, as compared with ours, was that of beginnings, and of small things. Everything was primitive but human character. That then had its highest development. In his day, there were no steam railroads, no macademized common roads, no luxurious vehicles, no telegraphs, or telephones, no typewriters and but few newspapers and books. All services were then compensated in sums of money which would seem insignificant to us in these days, and trade was largely carried on by barter, and exchange of goods and services.

General Darlington always alluded to Winchester, Virginia, in affectionate terms, and loved to converse about it, particularly with his neighbors, Abraham Hollingsworth and Nicholas Burwell, who were also natives of that place. He owned the site of Winchester in this county, laid it out and named it in honor of his own loved Winchester, Virginia, but strange to say, he never re-visited the latter, though he had an interest in his father's estate until as late as 1817. But he never

visited much in or traveled over Adams county, yet he knew every one in it and their circumstances. In his day, the clerk's office was the most important in the county, for every one's property rights were registered there.

What distinguished General Darlinton among men and above his fellows was his unusual amount of good, hard, common sense, which after all, is the most uncommon kind of sense. He was an entertaining talker, and always had something useful and entertaining to say. He had a wonderful natural dignity of which he seemed unconscious, and which impressed itself on those with whom he came in contact. His life was on a plane above the ordinary and the people who knew him well felt they were looking up to it.

But what distinguished his life above everything else, what shone out above all things, and what will be remembered of him when all else is forgotten, was his remarkable Christian life and character. His religion was of the very highest and best type of the Puritanic. With him, religion was not as now in many cases, a fashionable sentiment, but it was a living, essential reality, controlling every thought and action of his life. His whole soul, conscience, principles, opinions, worldly interests and everything in his life was made subservient to his religion. His life made all who knew him feel that there was truth and reality in the Christian religion, and he lived it every day. In his judgment, his crowning earthly honor was that he had served nearly fifty years as a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church at West Union.

Four years before his death, he had retired from all public business and was simply waiting the final summons. All his life he had had a dread of the Asiatic cholera. When that pestilence visited West Union in the summer of 1851, the first victim died June 26. By some irony of fate, he was the last and died of the dread disease on the last day it prevailed, August 2. He died in the morning about 7 o'clock after a sickness of but a few hours and was buried before noon that day, and there were but four persons present at his interment, when, had he died of any ordinary disease, the whole county would have attended. Geo. M. and William V. Lafferty, his son, Gabriel Darlinton and Rev. John P. Van Dyke were the only persons to attend his funeral rites. Rev. Van Dyke repeated a prayer at the grave.

The writer, at nine years, knew him at eighty-five. He was in his sitting room. He had a wood fire in an old-fashioned fire place. The floor was uncarpeted and a plain deal table stood out in the middle of the room, at which the General sat and wrote. The table had a single drawer with a wooden knob. On that was tied a piece of buckskin, which he used to wipe his pen. A rocking chair was at each corner of the fire place, and common split-bottomed chairs in the room. Grandmother Edwards, his sister, with cap and spectacles, sat in one of the rocking chairs. The General's hair was then as white as snow, long and combed behind his ears. He arose to meet and welcome me, only a child, and a more grave and dignified man I never met. To me, a boy, his presence was awe-inspiring.

General Darlinton was and is a fair example of the good and true men, who built well the foundations of the great State of Ohio. His good works in church and state have borne and will bear fruit to many generations of posterity. From the day West Union was laid out.

for forty-seven years his figure was a familiar one, seen daily on its streets, but for forty-eight years, it has been missed, but his memory is as fresh and green as that summer day, forty-eight years past, when he closed his books at the clerk's office for the last time and walked to his home. The memory of his lovely and lovable Christian character is the richest legacy he left his children, but they can give it to posterity, and be none the poorer.

Gov. Thomas Kirker

was a native of Ireland. His father lived in Tyrone County, and was a man of small means, but good standing. Thomas was one of a large family, and was born in 1760. Until he was nineteen years old, he lived with his parents in Ireland and endeavored with them to make a living out of the poor soil and against the exactions of oppressive landlords. His father concluded that was too much of an undertaking, and moved to America, settling in Lancaster County, Penn. After a few years of hard work in that county, the father died, leaving behind him a fragrant memory and a wife and five or six children. By constant toil and good management the family made a living and the children acquired some education. From the death of his father in Lancaster County, until 1790 Thomas Kirker left no account of himself. At that time, being thirty years of age and having acquired some little money and seeing a hope for the future, he was married to Sarah Smith, a young woman of excellent family and great worth, eleven years his junior. They remained in Pennsylvania for a short time when stories of great wealth to be made in Kentucky came to them across the mountains, and the perilous journey of moving to the Blue Grass State was undertaken. Indians were on the way, and they kept the small company in constant fear by occasional arrow practice with them as targets. Kentucky proved a failure so far as they were concerned, and in 1794, Mr. Kirker and his wife crossed the Ohio and settled in Manchester, this county. This marked the beginning of his public career, and of his financial success.

In 1796, our subject changed his residence from Manchester to Liberty township in the same county, and settled on a farm, which has ever since been known as the Kirker farm, and on which he died in 1837, and in the cemetery there the ashes of him and his wife now repose. When he moved to Liberty township, his family consisted of himself, wife and two children. They were the first settlers to locate in the county outside the stockade in Manchester, but the county was speedily covered with settlements. The site selected proved a happy choice and soon blossomed with crops that yielded an abundant harvest. Within the next few years, Liberty township was dotted with cabins and the sturdy settlers were tilling the soil. He was a member of the first Court of Quarter Sessions held in the county under the Territorial Government at Manchester, in September, 1797. He was also a county commissioner under the Territorial Government, but the record of his service is lost. Mr. Kirker was the leading man in that settlement, and was usually the foremost in all public matters. By common consent he settled quarrels among his neighbors and acted in the capacity of judge and jury. All his neighbors respected him and looked to him for counsel. His reputation for good judgment in his township spread throughout

the county, and when delegates were elected to the first Constitutional Convention in 1802, he was sent as one of them, and at, once, on the opening of the convention, Mr. Kirker took a prominent part in its deliberations.

Thomas Kirker was a member of the lower house of the Legislature from Adams County at the first legislative session March 1, 1803, to April 16, 1803. He entered the Ohio senate at the second legislative session, December 5, 1803, and served in that body continuously until the thirteenth legislative session, closing February 16, 1815. In that time he was Speaker in the Senate in the fifth, sixth, seventh, ninth, tenth, eleventh and thirteenth sessions. From November 4, 1807, to December 12, 1808, he was acting Governor of the State by reason of a vacancy in the office of governor and his then being speaker of the senate. At the fifteenth legislative session, December 15, 1816, to January 28, 1817, he was a member of the House and its speaker. Then he took a rest from legislative honors for four years. At the twentieth legislative session beginning December 3, 1821, he was again in the senate from Adams and served in it continuously until February 8, 1825. On January 17, 1821, he was appointed an associate judge from Adams county, and served until October 30, 1821, when he resigned. In 1824, he was presidential elector, and voted for Clay. From 1808 until his death, he was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church at West Union, and his son William was also an elder in the same church from 1826, during his father's lifetime.

Mr. Kirker was not a brilliant man, but he was honest, conscientious and possessed of sound judgment and integrity that was unselfish and incorruptible. He was respected, esteemed, and exerted an influence that was felt in the entire circle of his acquaintance. No man served his state better or with more credit than he. Called to high places, he filled them well and went out of office carrying with him the respect of all who knew him. His wife died August 20, 1824. He died February 20, 1837. He reared a family of thirteen children, and has a host of descendants, who are scattered in different parts of the United States. A number of them are residing in Adams County, but most of them are in other localities.

He succeeded Gov. Tiffin, March 4, 1807, when he resigned to enter the U. S. Senate and served to the end of his term. In December, 1807, the election of governor having failed by reason of Return J. Meigs not being qualified and N. Massie declining, he served as Governor one year or to December 12, 1808, when Samuel Huntington succeeded him. The vote stood Huntington 7,293; Worthington, 5,601; Kirker, 3,397.

Abraham Shepherd.

It is a pleasure to study the subject of this sketch, and the more we study the more we find to admire. He came from Virginia's best blood. His grandfather was Captain Thomas Shepherd, a title probably coming from the French and Indian War, and his grandmother was Elizabeth Van Meter, daughter of John Van Meter. His father, John Shepherd, was born in 1749 and in 1773 was married to Martha Nelson, born in

1750. To them were born seven children, six of whom were born in Shepherdstown, Va., and one at Wheeling Creek, Ohio. Capt. Thomas Shepherd died in 1776, and among other property, left a new mill, which fell to his son, John, father of our subject. John, however, was a Revolutionary soldier. He was a private in Capt. Wm. Cherry's Company, 4th Virginia Infantry, from April, 1777, to March, 1778. The regiment was commanded by Col. Thomas Elliott and Major Isaac Beall. John's brother, Abraham, was a captain in the 11th Virginia Regulars. Captain Abraham Shepherd, on August 13, 1787, entered 1000 acres of land, Entry No. 1060, on Virginia Military Warrant, 290, for his own services, at Red Oak, in Brown county. This was surveyed November 3, 1791, by Nathaniel Massie deputy surveyor; Duncan McKenzie and Robert Smith, being chain carriers and Thomas Stout, marker. He had an uncle, David, who was a colonel in the Revolutionary War and so came of good fighting stock. The subject of our sketch was born August 13, 1776, at Shepherdstown, now Jefferson county, Va. He must have drank in patriotism with his mother's milk. Next year his father was in the service and so continued most of the time during the war. It seems his father operated a flour mill from 1781 to 1787, and his son Abraham learned something of the business. It is said Abraham received a liberal education for his time and surroundings. The details of that education we do not know, but do know that he learned the operations of his father's mill and the art of land surveying. In 1787, John Shepherd, with his family, moved to Wheeling Creek, Ohio, about eight miles from Wheeling, W. V. Here were already located two brothers and a married sister of John Shepherd. In 1793 he removed to Limestone, Ky., where he remained two years. In 1795 he removed to what was then Adams County, Ohio, but what is now Red Oak, in Brown County, locating on the tract entered by his brother, Captain Abraham Shepherd. In 1799, he married Margaret Moore and was at that time living at Red Oak. Soon after this he bought a part of Capt. Phillip Slaughter's survey 588 on Eagle Creek and built a brick house on it, now owned by Baker Woods. Here he also built and operated the mill afterwards known as Pilson's Mill. He also laid out and dedicated the cemetery on his lands now known as Baird's cemetery. In October, 1803, he was elected one of the three representatives of Adams County in the lower house, and took his seat December 5, 1803. He continued to represent Adams County in the house by successive re-elections till February 4, 1807. He remained out till December 4, 1809, when he again represented Adams County in the house and continued to do so until January 30, 1811. At the session in December, 1809, he received two votes for senator, but Alexander Campbell was elected. In the fifth legislative session, December 1, 1806, to February 4, 1807, he was speaker of the house, while at the same session Thomas Kirker, also from Adams County, was speaker of the senate. He seems to have dropped out of the legislature from January 30, 1811, until December 4, 1815, but in the meantime he was not idle. He was in the war of 1812 as captain of a company and had two of his men shot by Indians as they were returning home in 1812. In 1813 he was out in the war again as captain of a company in Major Edward's Battalion, 1st Regiment, 1st Brigade, 2d Division, Ohio Militia. In the fourteenth legislative session,

December 4, 1815, to February 27, 1816, he was a member of the senate from Adams. In the fifteenth legislative session, December 2, 1816, to January 28, 1817, he represented Adams County in the senate and was speaker at the same time Ex-Gov. Kirker was speaker of the house, he and Shepherd having exchanged offices from the fifth legislative session. In 1816, he was one of the eight presidential electors of Ohio and cast his vote for James Monroe. Brown County was set off from Adams and Clermont by the legislature December 27, 1817, and Abraham Shepherd procured the passage of the act in the senate.

In 1818 the first court was held in Brown County, at Ripley, by Josiah Collett, presiding Judge, with James Moore, William Anderson and James Campbell, associate judges. At this term, Abraham Shepherd, was appointed clerk for a term of seven years, and served a full term. In this period he was an active politician and practically controlled affairs in Brown County.

In 1825, he was sent back to the senate from Adams County and Brown. During this twenty-fourth legislative session, from December 8, 1825, to February 3, 1826, he was appointed a member of the state board of equalization for the sixth district, the first state board appointed. In the twenty-fifth legislative session, December 4, 1826, to January 31, 1827, he was again in the senate for Adams and Brown counties, and again its speaker. This closed his active career in public office.

He was a Presbyterian in faith and practice, and long a ruling elder in that church. The records of the Chillicothe Presbytery show that he attended it as a delegate in 1823, 1830 and 1832. He was master of a Masonic lodge at Ripley in 1818 and appears to have taken a great interest in the order for a period of years. In private life Abraham Shepherd was quite an energetic character. In 1815, he built and operated Pilson's mills on Eagle Creek then in Adams County, now in Jefferson township, Brown County. He held this until about 1817 when he sold it and went to Ripley. He built the Buckeye mill on Red Oak and operated it with steam as early as 1825. While engaged in this he was a pork packer.

He was of pleasing address, large and portly. No picture of him was preserved or can be obtained. He was always courteous and gentlemanly in his intercourse with others, and was popular with all sorts and conditions of his fellow men in his county. He was possessed of unbounded energy and wonderful perseverance, and naturally became a man of influence and importance in the community in which he dwelt. As a legislator and as presiding officer of the two houses, his services commanded the respect and commendation of his constituents and his fellow members. In his farming, he excelled his neighbors and made more improvements on his farm than any of them, and did it more rapidly. As a miller, he did more business than his competitors and the same is true of his pork packing. In 1834 it is said he met with financial reverses, and in consequence removed to Putnam County, Illinois, with his family. In that county he lived as a farmer, a quiet retired life, until his death on January 16, 1847.

He was the father of ten children by his first wife, who died in 1818. All his children by his first wife are deceased. He married Miss Harriet Kincaid on October 19, 1819, and by her he had two children,

Andrew K., born November 18, 1820, and Martha Ann, March 1, 1823, and both of whom are now living at Crete, Neb. His second wife died November 10, 1884, at the residence of her two children.

When the slavery question came to be agitated, he became strongly anti-slavery. While acting with the Democratic party in his earlier career on account of slavery he abandoned it and became an Abolitionist. His convictions on every subject were positive and strong. His influence on his community, either in politics or religion was great and it was always on the side of humanity, right and justice.

John Fisher

was born in Pennsylvania, May 4, 1789. He moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1807. He was married there at Fort Washington, July 12, 1810. He went to Hillsboro and from there to Manchester. On June 13, 1815, he was made post master at Manchester, and served until 1822. He resided at Manchester until 1836. He was a commissioner of Adams County from 1819 to 1822. During his residence at Manchester he carried on the commission business most of the time. In 1822 and 1823 he was a member of the house of representatives. In 1827 and 1828 he was in the senate, representing Adams and Brown counties, and also in the winter of 1828 and 1829. He was a Whig at all times. In 1836, he purchased the Brush Creek Forge Furnace and moved to Cedar Mills, where he spent the remainder of his life. When the Whig party ceased its organization, he became a Republican. He was a justice of the peace in Sprigg and Jefferson townships seventeen years. He was devoted to his party and very fond of contributing political articles to the newspapers. He was an interesting writer and his articles were terse and to the point. He was more a philosopher than a politician. A number of his letters are in existence and they give much insight into his life and thoughts.

A letter from him dated in 1859 to a friend in Scotland, gives some account of himself. He states in this letter that his father lost his life in the campaign of Gen. Anthony Wayne, against the Indians in 1793, and that his mother died six months afterward, leaving him to find his way alone, friendless and penniless, the best he could. He states that he was never in a school house in his life as a pupil. He says when he located in Cincinnati, he had but six cents left, and that he has never received a penny since except what he earned by his own hands. That his mental acquirements are what he obtained by his own creation as he passed along. He states that ten years before, in 1849, he closed his accounts with the world and owed no man a cent. That he has not done a days work for ten years and don't ever intend to do one—that he does just what seems right in his own eyes. He says four of his children live in sight of his residence, that all of his children are industrious and doing well for themselves and their families. That he enjoys himself at reading and writing far better than he did in his younger days, and that he has no cares. That he has enough to keep him and his wife, who has cheered him in adversity and prosperity for fifty years, and that while he has but little, he considers himself richer than the Rothschilds. Then he comments on the Russian War, and gives an account of a trip to Iowa to visit a son located there. He gives a description of Iowa

as he found it, worthy of the pen of the best descriptive writer. He speaks of the approaching political campaign and defines the position of the three parties, Republican, Democrat and Abolitionists. He states that his friends, Thompson, (Peter) and Campbell and their families, as well as himself, and all connected with him were Republicans. That the Abolitionists are right in the abstract, but as the constitution recognized slavery in the slave states, we must submit to slave states, but are opposed to admitting any more in the Union.

John Fisher was fond of writing for the newspapers and enjoyed a political controversy on paper. One or more of his political controversies got into the courts and cost him much expense and trouble, owing to its personal character, but those matters are better now forgotten than remembered.

John Fisher was not a religious man. His philosophy largely took the place of religion, but he believed in right and justice. With him, the golden rule was the highest law. He believed in every man having a full opportunity to do the best he could for himself in the world, and in his doing right at all times. John Fisher's code of morality was the highest and of the best order. He lived up to it himself, and had no respect for the man who did not or could not live up to it. Had he lived in the days of the Greek philosophers, he would have been one of them, and the principal one among them. Probably he would have been a Stoic. He aimed to do his part in the world's work from his standpoint as he saw it, and in view of what he accomplished from his slavery point. We think his life and career was a credit to himself and to the community of which he was a member. His descendants are all honorable, self-respecting and highly respected men and women, and the impress he left upon them, they need not be ashamed of, and the world can congratulate itself on the legacy he left it in his posterity. He died October 24, 1864.

Gen. John Cochran.

one of the most distinguished of the early citizens of Brown County, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1781. His father, William Cochran, was an early pioneer of Brown County, was a native of Ireland and born in County Antrim in 1722. He was married in his native country to Elizabeth Boothe, and about the middle of the last century, emigrated to America. He served in the Revolutionary War, and resided in Pennsylvania, afterward in Kentucky, and about 1795 or 1796, came to the Northwest Territory and settled on the east fork of Eagle Creek, near the present eastern boundary of Brown County. He died in March, 1814, aged ninety-two. His wife, Elizabeth, died October 21, 1823. John was about nine years old when his father came to Kentucky. He lived for a few years in the vicinity of the old settlement of Washington. When a small boy, he was at Fort Washington, on the site of Cincinnati, and saw corn growing on what is now Fourth Street of the Queen City. He was with his father on his settlement north of the Ohio, as above stated, and when about eighteen years old, became overseer of the Kanawha Salt Works, where he continued about seven years. Salt was one of the necessities of life which it was most difficult for the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest Territory to obtain. John Cochran is said to have shipped the

first boat load of salt down the Ohio River to Louisville, Kentucky. He came to what is now Brown County in about 1805 or 1806. He married Tamer Howard, daughter of Cyrus and Milly Howard, who was born in Montgomery County, Virginia. Her father for some years kept the ferry between Aberdeen and Limestone. John Cochran purchased a farm from Nathaniel Beasley, about six miles northeast of Aberdeen, on the east fork of Eagle Creek, in what is now Huntington township, on which he resided for the greater portion of the remaining years of his life. He served in the War of 1812 as deputy sergeant in the commissary department. He took much interest in the old militia musters and passed through all the grades from captain to brigadier general. He was known as General Cochran. In the year 1824, he was first elected representative to the legislature as a Democrat, and was re-elected in 1826, 1827 and 1828. In 1829, he was elected senator from Brown and Adams counties, and was re-elected in 1830, thus serving six full terms in the general assembly. General Cochran had but little education from books in his early life, never attending school but three months in his life. He was, however, self-educated. He was a man of strong convictions and remarkable memory. In his recollection of dates, he was seldom found to be in error. He carefully cultivated his memory in his early business transactions by imprinting facts on his mind, and he became marked for the tenacity with which he could retain everything he heard or read.

General Cochran was the father of thirteen children, five sons and eight daughters—Joseph, John, Milly, William, Mary, Elizabeth, James, Tamer, Ellen, Thomas J., Sarah J., Malinda and Lydia. Of them, ten are now living. Mrs. Cochran died in 1855. She was an esteemed member of the Christian Church. General Cochran was a Mason, and assisted in organizing the first Masonic lodge in Brown County. In his business pursuits, he met with great success and died in possession of considerable property. In his old age, he resided for a time in Illinois, but he returned to Brown County and lived with his children. His death occurred at the residence of his son-in-law, William Shelton, in Adams County. He lived eighty-three years and died on his birthday, September 19, 1864. His remains, with those of his wife, repose in the cemetery of Ebenezer Church. General Cochran left behind him a high reputation for ability and judgment and patriotism, and his name finds an honored place among the men of Brown County.

Joseph Riggs.

was born near Amity, Washington County, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1796, the eldest son of Stephen and Anne Baird Riggs. He had four brothers and six sisters. His father removed to near Steubenville, Ohio, when he was a child; and later to Sardinia, Ohio, where both he and his wife are buried. In August, 1817, our subject left his home near Steubenville Ohio, to visit his uncles James and Moses Baird in the Irish Bottom in Green Township, Adams County. While there he was offered the position of clerk in the West Union Bank, kept by George Luckey. This position he accepted on December 31, 1817; and in coming from Steubenville to Manchester, travelled on a flat boat.

While living at West Union he was a great friend of lawyer George

Fitzgerald, and frequently borrowed his fine horse to ride to North Liberty to court Miss Rebecca G. Baldrige, daughter of Rev. William Baldrige. On January 1, 1819, he was elected cashier of the West Union Bank; and on December 8, 1819, he married Miss Rebecca Baldrige, before named. Soon after, they joined the Associate Reformed Church, at Cherry Fork. He served as cashier of the West Union Bank until 1823. On March 1, 1824, he was appointed auditor of Adams County, Ohio, to serve an unexpired term. He was elected and re-elected; and served from March 1, 1824, until the fall of 1831. In 1831 he was appointed a deputy surveyor of the Virginia Military District of Ohio, for Adams County. While holding that office, he made a connected survey of all the lands in Adams County, and made a map of the county which remained in the auditor's office till it fell to pieces from age. Mr. Riggs was an accomplished surveyor, but when or where he learned the science we are not advised. He resigned the office of auditor on October 3, 1831, to accept the office of state senator from Adams and Brown counties, to which he was elected as a Democrat in 1831 and served until 1833. In the fall of that year he removed to Hanging Rock, Ohio. He remained there until 1837, when he removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he resided the remainder of his life.

On reaching Portsmouth, in 1837, he and his wife connected with the First Presbyterian Church, and he was ordained an elder in 1838. He served until February 9, 1875, when he connected with the Second Presbyterian Church. He was at once made an elder in that Church, and continued as such during his life.

In 1837 he opened a general store in the city of Portsmouth, and continued in that business, either alone or with partners, for many years. He was a man of substance and of excellent business qualifications. In March, 1838, he was elected to a township office in Wayne Township, in which was located the town of Portsmouth. He was elected a member of the city council of Portsmouth, March 3, 1838; and continued in it, with intervals, until 1868. He was elected recorder of Portsmouth, April 10, 1838, and served until March 15, 1844, and again from March 17, 1848, to March 16, 1849. He was county surveyor of Scioto County from 1839 to 1841. On May 21, 1838, he was appointed on a committee to secure an armory at Portsmouth. He was surveyor of the town of Portsmouth from November 7, 1845, to March 7, 1849, and again from 1852 to 1854. On December 4, 1846, he was appointed one of the first infirmity board of Scioto County, Ohio, and served by subsequent elections till 1852, and during that time he was clerk of the board. In 1860, he engineered the construction of the tow path from the city of Portsmouth to Union Mills, and charged \$70 for his entire services. In 1867, he was president of the city council of Portsmouth. He was usually on the committee of ordinances, and was one of the most useful members of the council. He was responsible for most of the city ordinances and general legislation during his membership of council.

He was a public-spirited citizen, and was so recognized. When any delegation was to be sent on a public mission by the city authorities, he was usually one of it. In 1869 he retired from all business, and lived quietly until his death on July 28, 1877, at the age of 81 years, 26 days. He was a just man, a consistent Christian, and a most valuable citizen.

General James Pilson

was born in April, 1796, in Augusta County, Virginia, the son of Samuel and Dorcas Pilson. His parents emigrated to Adams County in 1807, and settled on Eagle Creek. Dorcas Pilson died in 1840, and Samuel Pilson in 1848. James taught school when a youth, and at the age of twenty was appointed surveyor of Adams County, and held the office two years. From the organization of Brown County, he was its county surveyor until 1824. In 1831 and 1832, he was a member of the house from Brown County, defeating Jesse R. Grant, father of President Grant, for that office.

He was for many years proprietor of Pilson's mill on Eagle Creek. The mill was built by Abraham Shepherd. For many years he was a brigadier general in the militia. From 1833 to 1835, he represented Adams and Brown counties in the senate. He was a man of good business capacity, of integrity and steady and reliable character. He married a niece of Gen Joseph Darlington, daughter of his sister, Mrs. Edwards. She was a widow of George Sparks when he married her.

They had one son, Samuel Pilson, born March 7, 1843. Gen. James Pilson died April 4, 1880. He was a Democrat and a Republican. The writer remembers him very well and was a playmate of his son Samuel, also now deceased.

John Patterson.

John Patterson was born in Pendleton County, Virginia, November 23, 1793, and died in Wilkins, Union County, Ohio, February 1, 1859. His parents were James Augustine Patterson, of English descent, and Ann Elizabeth Hull (Patterson), of Dutch descent.

The family lived in that part of Virginia (now West Virginia) known as the "Backbone of the Alleghanies," and owned large tracts of land on the South Branch of the Potomac River. James A. Patterson rendered the American cause important service during the War of the Revolution, and for that reason became possessed of sufficient means to purchase a large body of land in Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, a part of which is now in the heart of the city of Pittsburg. Others had preempted a part of the land before he reached it, and he did not attempt to dispossess them.

John Patterson was but about eight years of age when his father died, in 1801, and in 1804 he was apprenticed for a period of ten years to Z. A. Tannehill to learn the trade of watchmaker and silversmith. His employer died in 1813, leaving his apprentice on his own resources. He then enlisted as a private soldier in a Pittsburg infantry regiment, serving in Gen. Adamson Tannehill's Brigade in what is historically known as the "War of 1812." He saw but little field service, but before the war ended he was made a corporal.

In 1815 he went to Alexandria, Va., expecting to go into business, but his partner proved unworthy, and he returned to Pittsburg, entering the employ of Mr. John Thompson. In the autumn of 1817 he emigrated to Ohio, making the journey down the Ohio River on a keel boat to Manchester, and thence overland to West Union, then one of the most promising settlements in the Buckeye State. Here he opened a jewelry store, made and repaired watches and clocks and man-

ufactured articles of silverware. Some of the spoons and possibly other utensils of his handiwork are still in existence. He afterwards established a tannery, and then one of the first wool-carding and combing factories erected in southern Ohio. In the spring of 1819 he was elected justice of the peace for Tiffin Township, and subsequently was twice elected to the same position. For several years he held the office, by appointment, of county collector of taxes. On January 27, 1827, the system of tax collecting then in vogue was abolished by the act of the legislature, which created the office of county treasurer, and the incumbent of that office was made the only tax collector.

In 1826 Mr. Patterson was elected as representative from Adams County to the twenty-fifth general assembly of the state; in 1828 to the twenty-seventh; in 1829 he was joint representative with Hosea Moore in the twenty-eighth general assembly. He was then, as always throughout his public career, an ardent Democrat. In 1833 and again in 1834, he was for the fifth and sixth times elected as representative in the legislature. He was elected as state senator from Adams and Brown counties in 1835 to the thirty-fourth general assembly; and in 1836 was elected as state senator from Adams, Brown, and Scioto counties to the thirty-fifth general assembly.

With the single exception of Hon. Thomas Kirker, Governor of Ohio, in 1808, who served as senator and representative for seventeen years prior to 1825, John Patterson was a member of the legislature longer than any other citizen of the county. He took high rank as a party leader and debater, and secured the passage of excellent laws. He was a firm friend of all public improvements, and heartily supported the "National Road" and all the various canal projects which were before the legislature during his eight terms of service.

In 1834 John Patterson, of Adams; Uri Seeley, of Geauga, and Jonathan Taylor, of Licking, were appointed by Governor Lucas as commissioners for Ohio to settle the boundary between Ohio and Michigan. The action of the commissioners was resisted by the Governor and inhabitants of Michigan Territory, and for a time there was great excitement throughout the state, the militia was called out on each side, and for a few weeks there was every prospect of bloodshed. Happily for all concerned this was averted. This, and subsequent proceedings relative to the disputed boundary line, are matters of record and a part of the history of the state, too lengthy for repetition here. Suffice it to say that the action of the commissioners was sustained by the governor and legislature of the state, and by the president and congress of the United States. The territory in dispute now includes the great city of Toledo.

On March 21, 1838, President Van Buren appointed Mr. Patterson United States Marshal for the state of Ohio, as the successor of John Patterson, of Belmont County, who, though he bore the same name, was not a relative. The United States courts then were all held at Columbus, and thither Mr. Patterson removed his family, residing in that city from the date of his appointment until the expiration of his official term, July 10, 1841. His most important service was the taking of the United States census, during the summer of 1840. This immense and important task was solely in his charge, and it was per-

formed in a manner creditable to himself and to the complete satisfaction of the government.

Returning to Adams County, in 1841, Mr. Patterson resided in West Union until the summer of 1847, when he removed to York Township, Union County, Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his life on a farm in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and stock raising. His remains were laid to rest in sight of his home, in the cemetery of the York Presbyterian Church, with which he was identified during the last twelve years of his life.

John Patterson was married three times. His first wife was Mary Brown Finley, daughter of Major Joseph Lewis Finley and Jane Blair Finley. They were married at her father's residence on Gift Ridge, south of West Union, November 10, 1818, by Rev. Thomas Williamson. Six children were born of this union, namely: Joseph Peter (died at Butler, Pa., March 4, 1856), Lewis Augustine (died at West Union, April 26, 1846), Matilda Ann (married John Smith, died at West Union, August 23, 1895), Thomas Reed (resides at Price Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio), Hannah Finley (married Lewis C. Clark, died at Manhattan, Kansas, April 23, 1884), and Mary Brown (married Jacob Dresback, resides at Paris, Ill.). His first wife's remains were laid away in the old village cemetery.

His second wife was Miss Celia Prather, daughter of Major John Prather, of West Union, to whom he was married November 9, 1831, by Rev. John Meek. To them the following children were born: Algernon Sidney (died in infancy), Elizabeth Jane (married Benjamin F. Coates, resides at Portsmouth, Ohio), Robert Emmet (died at Nashville, Tenn., June 25, 1860), John Prather (died at Chicago Ill., December 17, 1889), and James Hamer (died in infancy at Columbus, Ohio).

Mrs. Celia Patterson died at Columbus, Ohio, February 22, 1840. A number of years afterward her remains were removed to the West Union cemetery.

His third wife was Miss Mary Catherine McCrea, a relative of Jane McCrea, whose tragic massacre by the Indians near Saratoga, N. Y., is narrated in the annals of the Revolution. They were married at Columbus, Ohio, on November 12, 1840, by Rev. James Hoge. All of their four children were born in West Union; three of them (James McCrea, Stephen Henry, and Celia Ann) died in infancy. Charles Moore, their youngest child, died in his seventeenth year (March 4, 1863), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., while in the service of his country as a volunteer soldier during the War of the Rebellion.

Mrs. Catharine M. Patterson was married to Andrew McNeil, of Union County, on June 16, 1862, who died December 31, 1889. She died at her home near Richwood, Ohio, October 27, 1893.

Col. Oscar F. Moore,

who represented Adams County as a part of the seventh Ohio senatorial district in the fiftieth general assembly, and its first senator under the constitution of 1851, was born January 27, 1817, near Steubenville, the son of James H. Moore and his wife, Sarah Stull. His maternal grandfather, Daniel Stull, was a captain in the Revolutionary War. He graduated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, in the class of

1836. He began the study of law immediately, under D. L. Collier, then mayor of Steubenville. He attended one session of the Cincinnati Law School, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court at Steubenville, October, 1838.

In April, 1839, he located at Portsmouth, in the practice of the law, and continued to reside there the remainder of his life. In 1850 he was elected as a Whig to represent Lawrence and Scioto counties in the house of representatives in the last session under the constitution of 1802. He participated in the senatorial election in which Benjamin F. Wade was elected to the United States senate. In 1851 he was elected to the state senate, as stated at the opening of this sketch. He had as associates in the house, Col. J. R. Cockerill, of Adams County, and Hon. Wells A. Hutchins, of Scioto. In 1854 he was elected to the thirty-fourth congress as a Whig, representing the tenth district, composed of Scioto, Pike, Ross, Jackson, and Lawrence. On July 23, 1861, he entered the 33d O. V. I., as its lieutenant colonel. He was promoted colonel of the regiment July 16, 1862. At the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862, he was wounded, captured, and paroled. He remained at home until February, 1863, when he was exchanged. He commanded his regiment in the two days' fight at Chickamauga, where the regiment met with heavy loss in killed and wounded. He served on court martials at Nashville, Tenn., in 1863 and in 1864, until July 20, 1864, when he resigned.

In politics he was a Whig until the dissolution of that party, when he was a member of the American party during its existence. After its dissolution, he went to the Democratic party, in which he remained during his life.

On September 19, 1843, he was married to Martha B., daughter of Hon. Thomas B. Scott, of Chillicothe. He had two daughters, the eldest of whom he named Clay for the idol of his party, Henry Clay. She married Mr. George O. Newman in 1866. His second daughter, Kate, is the wife of Hon. James W. Newman.

As was said of him by the leading member of the bar in his county, and who practiced with him for over forty years:

"He was a man who had many warm friends, of liberal views, of a kind, charitable nature, and who scarcely ever expressed a harsh remark or used an unkind word to others. His life in this respect was a lesson of the broadest charity. As a lawyer, he had a wide reputation, and will long be remembered in southern Ohio. He was in active practice at the Portsmouth bar for over forty years, a period longer than any other member has served; his ability was of the very highest order, and as adapted to the varied practice in the different courts, both state and federal, whether before court or jury, and whether relating to cases at law or in equity or to criminal practice, he had but few equals. He seldom made mistakes in the management of a case. Perhaps the most striking feature of his mind was the faculty of clear discrimination, which enabled him, with care and facility, to sift authorities quoted against him and explain the facts of a case so as to avoid legal principles, supposed by an opponent to be conclusive against him. He had a keen relish for a "close case," full of surprises by the disclosure of un-

expected evidence which took the case out of the line of preparation marked out by opposing counsel.

"No one could have passed through so many years with so large a practice and sustained more friendly relations to other members of the bar. He was never known to have a serious difficulty or misunderstanding with any member of the bar. Being actuated by a high sense of honor and courtesy toward his brethren of the profession, he was always able to reconcile matters of mistake or misunderstanding so as to leave no ground of complaint. Through the kindness and generosity of his nature, he was disposed to make large allowance for the errors and infirmities of his fellow men, and always strongly—perhaps too strongly—leaned to the side of mercy."

He died at Waverly, Ohio, June 24, 1885, in active practice, and while attending the circuit court at that place. He was seized with a severe chill while in the court room, went to sleep the next night, feeling better, but never awoke.

Hon. Thomas McCauslen

was of Scotch-Irish descent. He was a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, born March 16, 1819, the eldest son of Hon. William McCauslen, a congressman of Ohio. He attended the district schools of his home and Scott's Academy at Steubenville. In the academy he was a good student, and from there he went to the study of the law in the office of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, afterwards the great war secretary. In 1844 he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court in Warren County, and located at West Union the same year. He was quite a society man, while single, in West Union, and much devoted to the ladies. He was liked very much by the young people, and was popular with all classes. As a lawyer, he was diligent and attentive to business and a fluent advocate. He filled the office of prosecuting attorney for three terms from 1845 to 1851, and did it with great credit to himself. In 1853 he was elected to the Ohio senate from the seventh district, composed of Adams, Scioto, Pike, and Jackson counties, and served one term. He participated in the election of the Hon. Geo. E. Pugh to the senate. During his term the superior court of Cincinnati was created and the judges' salaries fixed at \$1,500, and the circulation of foreign bank bills of less than \$10 was forbidden in the state. This legislature must have had a sweet tooth, for, by joint resolution, it asked congress to repeal the duty on sugar and molasses. It also favored the construction of a Pacific Railway. He declined to be a candidate for a second term. He was married in West Union on February 19, 1851, to Miss Mary Jane Sparks, daughter of John Sparks, the banker of West Union, and niece of David Sinton, of Cincinnati.

In 1856 he was one of the attorneys who defended William Milligan, indicted for the murder in the first degree, and was undoubtedly guilty as charged, but the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree, and Milligan died in the penitentiary. In 1857 Mr. McCauslen removed to Portsmouth, where he resided and practiced law until 1865, when he removed to his native county, and located at Steubenville. He continued in the active practice of his profession in Steubenville until 1883, when he retired. He, however, left his busi-



ness to his eldest son, William, born in West Union, and who has succeeded him.

At his pleasant home, within one-half mile of Steubenville, he spent thirteen years of dignified and honorable retirement in the enjoyment of the society of his family and of his old friends.

He died February 10, 1896. He had a family of four sons and four daughters, all of whom grew to maturity, and some of whom are married.

As a young man, Mr. McCauslen was jolly, good natured, and fond of outdoor sports. In politics he was a staunch Democrat, but with no particular taste for party work. In religion he was a Presbyterian. As a lawyer he was active and energetic and a fine speaker before a jury. He enjoyed a legal contest, and would throw his whole soul into it. He was an honorable gentleman, an excellent conversationalist, and a delightful companion. His manners were uniformly cordial, and it was always a pleasure to meet and converse with him. While he grew old in years, he preserved the perennial spirit of youth.

"In his years were seen
"A youthful vigor and an autumnal green."

William Newman

was born at Salem, Ronaoke County, Virginia, on the nineteenth of January, 1807, the son of William and Catherine Ott Newman, who had removed from Virginia to Pennsylvania. His boyhood years were spent at Harrisonburg, Virginia. He came to Ohio in 1827, and cast his first vote at Newark, Ohio, for Andrew Jackson for President. He returned to Virginia, and on the twentieth of February, 1834, was married to Catherine Ott Williams, of Woodstock, Shenandoah County. They resided at Staunton until 1838, where Anna M. (now Mrs. Joseph G. Reed) and George O. were born. In March of the latter year, they came to Portsmouth, where they resided ever after with the exception of a brief period of residence in Highland County in 1841. Five children were born to them in Ohio—William H., James W., J. Rigdon, Charles H., and Hervey C., who died in infancy. The others still live except Rev. Charles H. Newman, who was an ordained minister of the Episcopal Church. He was sent as a missionary to Japan in 1873. For years his health was impaired; he retired from the ministry and died in St. Augustine, Florida, May 30, 1887, where he had gone with his wife to try the effects of its mild climate.

William Newman was, by occupation, a contractor and builder, and many of the larger and finer buildings erected in Portsmouth from 1840 to 1874 were his work, including churches and school houses. Among these are the First Presbyterian Church, All Saints, the two Catholic Churches, the Massie Block, the George Davis residence and many others.

Mr. Newman served as a member of the Portsmouth board of education several terms, and for a number of years, was an active member of the city council. In 1847, he was the Democratic candidate for the state legislature from the Lawrence-Scioto district, these two counties then constituting one legislative district. In 1859, he was elected to the Ohio

senate from the seventh senatorial district, composed of Adams, Scioto, Pike and Jackson counties. He served in the same senate with Garfield, who afterward became illustrious in the nation's annals, and although differing radically in politics, a warm personal friendship sprang up between these two men, as a correspondence several years after, testified. He died in Portsmouth on the twenty-third day of July, 1847, aged 67 years.

William Newman was a man of strong character and earnest convictions. To any cause that he espoused, he stood true to the end. He believed in the principles of Jefferson, Madison and George Mason, of his native state. He was a Virginian in all that the word implies, and the doctrines sought by its early statesmen and leaders were implanted deep in his heart. He was noted for his honesty. Integrity was the very corner stone of his character. As his old friend, the well known editor, Walter C. Hood, once wrote, "William Newman is an honest man, a strong stocky man of the people. He would rather stand up, assured with conscious pride alone, than err with millions on his side."

General Benjamin F. Coates

was born June 23, 1827, near Wilmington, in Clinton County, Ohio. His father was Aquila Coates, born in 1799, in Chester County, Pennsylvania. His mother was Rachael Pidgeon, born in 1801, near Lynchburg, Virginia. His maternal grandfather, Isaac Pidgeon, was the owner of 1,600 acres of land, about five miles north of Winchester County, Virginia, which he divided among his children. General Coates' father and mother, and his grandfather Pidgeon were Friends, and were married according to the formula of that faith at Hopewell Meeting House, near Winchester, Virginia. They came to Ohio in 1823. They had eight children, six sons and two daughters. General Coates was reared on his father's farm, and attended the common school in Clinton County. He also attended an academy at Wilmington, conducted by Oliver W. Nixon. He studied medicine with Dr. Aquila Jones at Wilmington, and took his first course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati. His second course was taken at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He began the practice of medicine at Mawrytown, in Highland County, in 1850, and remained there two and one-half years. He located in West Union, Ohio, in 1853. In 1857 he was married to Elizabeth J. Patterson, a daughter of John Patterson, a former resident of Adams County, and a prominent politician. In Adams County General Coates was a Democrat, and as such was elected to the Ohio senate in 1861, to represent the present seventh senatorial district. George A. Waller, of Portsmouth, was his opponent, and Coates' majority was twenty-three. In the legislature, he found himself at variance with his party, and acted with the Republicans on all questions relating to the Civil War. On August 10, 1862, after having attended the regular session of the fifty-fifth general assembly from January 6 and May 6, 1862, he entered the Volunteer Army as lieutenant colonel of the 91st Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. From January 6th until April 14, 1863, he was granted a leave of absence to attend the adjourned session of the fifty-fifth general assembly. He was wounded August 24, 1864, at the battle of

Halltown, Virginia. He was promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment December 9, 1864, and was brevetted brigadier general March 13, 1865. He was mustered out of the service June 24, 1865. He made an excellent officer, and was highly esteemed for his ability and bravery by his superior officers. He located in Portsmouth, Ohio, July 1, 1865, as a physician. On July 1, 1866, he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue, under Colonel John Campbell, of Ironton, Ohio, and on October 1, 1866, was appointed collector in the eleventh district of Ohio, in place of John Campbell, and held the office until July 1, 1881, when he resigned. He was a trustee of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home from 1868 to 1871. He was receiver of the Cincinnati & Eastern Railway Company from September 1, 1885, until February 1, 1887, and as special master commissioner, sold the road to the Ohio & Northwestern Company. He has served on the Portsmouth city board of equalization one or more terms. In 1897 he was appointed a member of the city board of elections for a term of four years.

Since 1862, General Coates has been a Republican. He left the Democratic party on account of war questions. During the time he held the collector's office, he was the leader of his party in the county and congressional district. He had a wonderful insight of human nature, and could tell beforehand how the public would form opinions of men and measures. He had great executive ability, and always had the courage of his opinions. He was a pleasant and agreeable companion, and had hosts of friends. He had been unwell for some two weeks prior to his death. On Saturday evening, May 6, 1899, he went to the Republican primary meeting in his precinct and voted. On returning, he lay down for a few moments, and then arose and undertook to walk to his chair. He sank between the bed and chair, where he breathed once or twice, and then died of heart failure. He leaves a widow and three children—his son Joseph, and daughters Lilian and Sarah. The latter was in Boston, Mass., at the time of her father's death. General Coates made quite a reputation as an officer, and his memory will be always cherished by the survivors of his regiment.

Hon. James W. Newman,

of Portsmouth, Ohio, was born in Highland County, Ohio, March 12, 1841, the son of William and Catharine Ott Newman. His father has a separate sketch herein.

Soon after the birth of our subject, his parents removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he has since resided. He was educated in the Portsmouth schools, graduating therefrom in the year 1855. Afterwards he attended Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, where he graduated in July, 1861. In November of that year, when but twenty years of age, he began the publication of "The Portsmouth Times," which he continued for thirty years, and his talents and ability, as displayed in its publication and management, brought him reputation and fame. That newspaper is now one of the most influential in the state, and its columns in the thirty years he managed it show Mr. Newman's ability as a journalist. In 1894, the "Times" property was turned into a corporation, in which Mr. Newman still retains an interest.

In 1867, Mr. Newman was elected on the Democratic ticket to represent Scioto County in the legislature, defeating Colonel John R. Hurd, the Republican candidate for that office. In 1869 he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by Hon. Elijah Glover, by a majority of twenty-three votes. In 1871 Mr. Newman was the candidate of his party for the state senate in the seventh senatorial district, composed of Adams, Scioto, Pike, and Jackson counties, and was elected, and re-elected over the late Benjamin B. Gaylord, to the same office, in 1873. During his second term he was chairman of the committee on finance, and also of benevolent institutions, and conducted the affairs of these committees with recognized ability. In 1882 he was elected secretary of state on the Democratic ticket by a majority of 19,117 over Major Charles Townsend, of Athens County. In this election he came within forty-one votes of carrying his own county, strongly Republican, and carried Hamilton county by over 10,000 majority. In 1884 he was defeated for re-election as secretary of state by Gen. James S. Robinson, by a majority of 11,242. It was the memorable campaign year in which Grover Cleveland was first elected president. Mr. Newman headed the state ticket in the October contest, and received the highest vote that has ever been cast for a Democrat in Ohio. In his first annual report, as secretary of state, he recommended a system for taxing corporations, in the granting of articles of incorporation, and drafted the bill carrying out his ideas. This measure was that winter enacted into a law by the legislature, and the system has since developed until it now produces a very considerable revenue to the state. On June 20, 1885, Mr. Newman was appointed collector of internal revenue for the eleventh collection district of Ohio, and held the office four years.

He has always been prominent in his party, has served on its state, central, and executive committees, has aided it in its councils and on the stump in every campaign for the past thirty-five years.

He is a prominent and active Elk, and served two terms as Exalted Ruler of the Portsmouth Lodge. He has been called upon to deliver addresses on numerous occasions in connection with that body. He is a public speaker of high order, and his addresses on these occasions, as well as others, have been eloquent and well received.

In 1893 he aided in organizing and establishing the Central Savings Bank in Portsmouth, and has since been its president.

In all public enterprises in the city of Portsmouth, Mr. Newman takes a leading and prominent part, and is known as a public-spirited citizen. He is fond of good literature, and keeps well informed on all current topics.

On October 24, 1871, he married Miss Kate Moore, daughter of Colonel Oscar F. Moore, who has a separate sketch herein. They have one son, Howard Ott Newman.

Hon. John William Gregg,

one of the principal farmers of Pike County, was born July 13, 1845, on the farm where he now resides. His father, John Gregg, was born October 15, 1808, in Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Ohio in 1818. He came to Ohio to make a fortune, and succeeded. He worked on the



Ohio canal when it was made through Pike County. Our subject had only a common school education, and was reared to the occupation of farming and stock raising.

He was married November 8, 1866, to Miss Minnie C. Downing, whose parents were among the first settlers of Pike County. They have five children, John W., aged 32, who is the recorder of Pike County; George A., who is bookkeeper at Washington Court House; Edgar M., who is bookkeeper in the Bank of Waverly, and two daughters, Ada Belle and Minnie E., who are at home with their parents.

Mr. Gregg represented Adams County as a part of the seventh senatorial district in the sixty-sixth and sixty-seventh general assemblies, from 1884 to 1888, and did it ably and well. Mr. Gregg was in the dry goods business in Waverly from 1864 to 1866, and with that exception has always been a farmer. He resides in Seal Township, two and a half miles east of Waverly. His two eldest sons are married and have families. He has always been a Republican, served on the central committee of his county many times, and has often been a delegate to district and state conventions.

Mr. Gregg is a man of a generous and genial disposition. His heart is full of kindness and sympathy. It is said of him that no deserving person ever applied to him in vain. To the poor he has always been kind.

In politics he is the strongest of strong partisans. He never fails in an opportunity to aid his own party, or advance its interests as he sees them.

In business life he is a man of the highest integrity and honor, and or those qualities he enjoys the confidence of all with whom he has had any business relations. As a legislator, Mr. Gregg made a most creditable and honorable record.

Hon. John Kilby Pollard

was brought up on a farm in Adams County, Ohio, and at the age of eighteen enlisted as a private in Company G, 70th O. V. I., October 16, 1861, serving therein until December 22, 1862, when he was honorably discharged on account of general debility incurred in the service. He re-enlisted in the spring of 1864 as a private in Company I, 182d O. V. I., and was commissioned from the ranks as second lieutenant in the same regiment, serving until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Nashville, and numerous skirmishes. Upon his return home he attended school two years, taking an academic course. He then resumed farming; and while engaged in that pursuit, in the year 1867, was married to Miss Anna Watson, of Manchester, Ohio, a daughter of Lawson Watson. Two children were born of this union, Lucille E. and William S. Lucille was educated in the West Union public schools and at the Ohio Wesleyan University, taking a three years' course afterwards in piano at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. She then traveled and studied two years in Berlin with Moritz and Moszkowski. William also attended the Wesleyan University, studied pharmacy two years afterward, and has since held many positions of trust and honor. In the fall of 1875, John K. Pollard was

elected sheriff of Adams County on the Republican ticket. He was re-elected in 1877 by a large and increased majority. In the fall of 1879, he was nominated and elected state senator from the seventh senatorial district by a majority of one hundred and three votes, and was re-elected in 1881 by one thousand four hundred majority. In the fall of 1888, he was a Harrison presidential elector from the eleventh congressional district of Ohio. In 1892, he was appointed by Governor McKinley financial officer of the institute for the deaf and dumb, at Columbus, Ohio, which place he held until appointed by President McKinley consul general of the United States at Monterey, Mexico, one of the most important posts in the service, so far as jurisdiction and trade are concerned, there being within its compass nine consulates over which the consul general has supervisory authority.

Among numerous other positions, he was elected lay delegate from the Cincinnati conference to the general conference of the Methodist Church, held in New York in 1888. He was a charter member of McFerran Post, G. A. R., West Union, Ohio, and a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion. He was also a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Manchester, Adams County, Ohio. After years of patient suffering, he died while in the consular service, October 22, 1899, and was buried at Manchester, Ohio.

Dudley B. Phillips

was born at Clayton, Adams County, Ohio, August 1, 1860. His parents removed to Manchester in 1864, where he has since resided. He graduated from Manchester High School in 1878, studied law with Judge Henry Collings and was admitted to the bar in December, 1881, and was three times elected Mayor of Manchester and elected to the Ohio senate in 1891 and re-elected in 1893 and is now practicing his profession in his native county.

He was married to Fannie B. Adams in 1887 and they have three children: Henry Lee, Dudley Collings and Helen C.

Hon. Samuel Lincoln Patterson,

who now represents Adams County as a part of the seventh senatorial district, is a great-grandson of Judge Joseph Lucas, who represented Adams County in the first legislature of Ohio and a sketch of whom is found elsewhere.

He was born September 7, 1860, at Piketon, Ohio, son of William Patterson and wife, Hannah Brown, who was a daughter of John R. Brown and his wife Levisa Lucas, daughter of Judge Joseph Lucas.

Our subject's father was born near Philadelphia. His father, Thomas, died when his son William was quite young. The father of John R. Brown named was a captain in the Revolutionary War from Virginia, as was Maj. William Lucas, father of Judge Joseph Lucas. Mr. Patterson, the father of our subject, was a wagon maker and a blacksmith. His wife had a farm adjoining Piketon and he operated that in connection with his trade. He died June 11, 1879, and his widow still resides in Piketon. Our subject attended school in Piketon till 1879, when he went to Lebanon. He began the occupation of school

teacher in 1881 and followed it until 1886. In Piketon he taught in 1884, 1885 and 1886, having the position next to the superintendent. He was mayor in the village of Piketon from 1882 until 1890, and was a justice of peace of Seal Township from 1883 to 1886. He was a member of the school board in Piketon from 1889 to 1897. He was elected state senator in the seventh senatorial district composed of Adams County, Pike, Jackson and Scioto in the fall of 1899. At the organization of the senate he was made chairman of finance and placed second on the judiciary committees and on the committees on public works and insurance.

He was married May 18, 1882, to Miss Lizzie M. Bateman, daughter of Rev. Samuel Bateman, of Piketon. They have six children, two boys and four girls. In his political faith, Mr. Patterson is an earnest Republican, and was chairman of the Republican Executive Committee for the first three years Pike County went Republican.

He is a man of strong convictions, but cautious and conservative in the expression of them. While amongst his friends, he is gentle and reserved in his manner, at the same time, he is one of the most positive men, and firm in his purposes. As a lawyer, the longer he devotes himself to a cause, the stronger he becomes in it. He has great reserve force, he always appears to have something reserved for a denouement. He has rare judgment and fine discrimination. He seldom reaches a false conclusion. As a lawyer an untiring worker. In taking up a case, he masters the facts and then the law, then he prepares his pleadings which are models of accuracy. He gives great promise as a lawyer. As a member of the Ohio senate, he has already taken a high position amongst his fellow senators. He bids fair to make an enviable reputation as a legislator.

Joseph Lucas.

Joseph Lucas was born in Virginia in 1771. His father, William Lucas, was born in 1742 and served throughout the Revolutionary War, rising to the rank of captain. He belonged to one of the proud families of Virginia. He owned extensive lands and negroes. His son, Joseph, was married in Virginia in 1792, to Hannah Humphreys. He and his brother William came to the Northwest Territory in 1797 to locate their father's land warrants. They located at the mouth of Pond Creek in what is now Rush Township, Scioto County, then Adams County. In 1800, Capt. William Lucas, father of our subject, sold his possessions in Virginia, and came to the Northwest Territory, and joined his sons. He had a son, John, who laid out the town of Lucasville in Scioto County, and his son, Robert, was representative and senator in the Ohio legislature for nineteen years; Governor of the State, 1832 to 1834, and Territorial Governor of Iowa from 1838 to 1841.

Our subject was one of the three representatives from Adams County in the first legislature of Ohio, which met in Chillicothe, March 1, 1803, and continued its sessions until April 15, 1803. This is the legislature which met under a sycamore tree on the bank of the Scioto River.

Our subject was well educated and took a prominent part in public affairs. His colleagues from Adams County in the house were William Russell and Thomas Kirker: in the senate, Gen. Joseph Darlington. At this session Scioto County was organized and Joseph Lucas was made

one of its associate judges, in which office he continued until his death in 1808. In politics he was a follower of Thomas Jefferson, and in religion he was a Presbyterian. Dying at the early age of thirty-seven, a most promising career was cut short. He left three sons and three daughters. His daughter, Rebecca, married Jacob Hibbs, Sr., and was the mother of Gen. Joseph L. Hibbs and Jacob Hibbs, of Portsmouth, Ohio. His daughter, Levisa married Jacob Brown, of Pike County, and became the mother of several well known citizens of that county. His sons, Joseph and Samuel, located in Muscatine, Iowa, and died there.

Harry Hibbs, of the firm of J. C. Hibbs and Company, of Portsmouth, Ohio, is a great-grandson.

The Honorable S. L. Patterson, of Waverly, senator for the seventh district, is his great-grandson.

Judge Joseph Lucas was one of the active characters in Adams County, but fell a victim to the untried climate which the pioneers found in their first settlement.

Thomas Waller,

physician and legislator, was born in Stafford County, Virginia, September 14, 1774. He was a descendant in a direct line, on his father's side, from Edmund Waller, the great English poet, who was also for many years a member of parliament; and on his mother's side from the English patriot Hampden, whom the poet Gray has immortalized in his celebrated "Elegy in a Country Churchyard." A volume containing the life of Mr. Edmund Waller, together with his poems, published in London in 1711, is still preserved as a family relic by the son of our subject, Mr. George A. Waller, of Portsmouth. The history of the Waller family in this country has been closely interwoven with that of the Baptist denomination during the past hundred years, especially in Kentucky and Virginia. Many of the Wallers were Baptist ministers, some of them of decided note. Among these may be mentioned William Waller and his brother, John Waller, the great leaders of the Kentucky and Virginia Baptists during the times of persecutions in those states. Amid the trials, imprisonments, and universal hatred which the Baptists in those days endured, these two brothers stood forth fearlessly, "steadfast and unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord." The sons of William Waller—Absalom, George and Edmund—were also ministers, distinguished for their talents, eloquence, and profound acquaintance with the Scriptures. Untaught in the schools, they made themselves learned in the highest and truest sense of the term, and under God were the architects of their own eminence and power. Those familiar with the history of Kentucky Baptists will remember that it was Edmund Waller who burned a revision of the New Testament, made by Alexander Campbell, for the reason that he regarded Mr. Campbell's renderings of certain passages inimical to a true and pure Christianity. Independence, boldness, firmness, energy and zeal have been, and continue to be, the characteristics of all members of this family. Dr. Thomas Waller was a second cousin of the Revs. John and William Waller, just noticed. He was educated in William and Mary College, Virginia, studied medicine and attended lectures under Dr. Rush, in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He located in Bourbon County, Kentucky, where, in 1800, he married Elizabeth McFarlane, and took his

bride on a wedding tour on horse back to visit her relatives in Pennsylvania. While sojourning in that state, a daughter was born to them, and in 1801, they returned to the West, bringing their baby on horseback, over, perhaps as rough a road as man or beast ever traveled. He settled at Alexandria, at the mouth of the Scioto River, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. Scioto County was organized in 1803, and Dr. Waller was its first representative in the state legislature. In 1805 he removed to Portsmouth, where he afterwards purchased one hundred acres of land, adjoining the then incorporated limits of the town, all of which territory is now embraced in the city; and in memory of him, one of the streets is called after his name, "Waller Street." He also built the first postoffice and apothecary shop in the city, and was the first postmaster, remaining so all his life. He was for several years president of the town council, and also of the Commercial Bank of Scioto. In 1822 and 1823 a very fatal epidemic prevailed, at which time his professional labors, extending over a very wide circuit, induced the illness of which he died, on July 19, 1823. He was a very active, energetic man, and a popular physician. It is said of him that he had at the time of his death more friends and fewer enemies than any other man in Scioto County. He had a family of nine children, only one of them being now living, George A. Waller, of Portsmouth, Scioto County, Ohio. He has a ring that once belonged to Mrs. Edmund Waller, and which bears the family coat of arms.

Dr. Waller was in every public enterprise in the town of Portsmouth, from the day he located there until his death.

Andrew Ellison.

Andrew Ellison was born in 1755. His father, John Ellison, a native of Ireland, was born in 1730, and died in 1806. He is interred in the Nixon graveyard, three miles south of West Union, Ohio. Andrew Ellison came to Manchester, Ohio, from Kentucky, with Gen. Nathaniel Massie, in the winter of 1790. He took up his residence in the town of Manchester with his family. He located a farm on the Ohio River bottoms about two miles east of Manchester, and proceeded to clear and cultivate it.

The events in the history of the pioneers of Ohio, one hundred years ago, are becoming more obscured every day. Many facts that should have been preserved have been lost, and many more are now liable to be lost, if not obtained from those now living, and preserved.

The story of Andrew Ellison's capture by the Indians, given in both editions of Howe's Historical Collection of Ohio, is incorrect, and the correct and true story is given here. The story by Howe given in his edition of 1846 was copied bodily from McDonald's Sketches published in 1838. Where McDonald got his information we do not know, but he was contemporary with General Nathaniel Massie and Andrew Ellison, though much younger.

Our sketch comes from a granddaughter of Andrew Ellison. She obtained it from her mother, who was born in 1789, the daughter of Samuel Barr, and the wife of John Ellison, Jr. Mrs. Anne Ellison obtained it of her husband, and he of his father, who survived until 1830.

For some time prior to his capture, Andrew Ellison had been going to his farm, two miles east of Manchester, in the morning, and remaining at work until evening. He took his noon-day meal along in a basket. On the morning of the day of his capture, he had eaten his breakfast with his family, and taken his noon-day lunch and started to his farm. While on his way, afoot, he was surprised by a band of Indians. The first intimation he had of their presence was the rattling of their shot pouches and in an instant they had him surrounded and seized. They forced him to run about half a mile to the top of a steep hill away from the traveled paths. They then tied him with buffalo thongs to a tree, till they scouted about to their own satisfaction. When ready to march, they cut the buffalo thongs with a knife, took his hat and basket of provisions, and compelled him to take off his shoes and march in moccasins. They also compelled him to carry a heavy load. At night they fastened him to a tree.

His failure to return home in the evening was the first intimation his family had of his capture. Major Beasley was the commander of the station at Manchester at that time, and not General Massie. When Mr. Ellison failed to return at the usual time, his wife went to Major Beasley and asked that a rescue party be sent out at once. The Major fearing an ambuscade, did not deem it wise to move out in the evening, but early next morning he took out a party in pursuit. They discovered Mr. Ellison's hat and shoes, and the pieces of buffalo thongs, with which he had been tied directly after his capture.

The party determined to pursue no farther, having come to the conclusion that the Indians desired to retain Mr. Ellison as a prisoner, and that if they pursued and attacked them while on the retreat, the Indians would probably kill him at once. They concluded that his chances for his return alive would be better by allowing him to escape, if he could and so gave up the pursuit.

The Indians took him first to their Chillicothe towns, where they compelled him to run the gauntlet, and in which ordeal he was severely beaten, but he was not compelled to go through this punishment a second time, or at any other place. The Indians took him to Detroit, where a Mr. Brent, an Englishman, who heard his story and sympathized with him, bought him from the Indian who claimed to own him, for a blanket, and not for \$100 as stated by Howe. Mr. Brent furnished him with suitable clothing, and with money for his trip home. He came from Detroit to Cleveland by water, and thence by land, afoot, to Manchester, in September, 1793, and surprised his family by his appearance among them. From his capture until his return, they had heard nothing of him nor he of them.

Andrew Ellison and his wife, Mary, were both born in County Tyrone, Ireland. About 1797, he took up a large tract of land on Lick Fork of Brush Creek, four miles north of West Union, and there he built a stone house, which was the pride of his time. It is said that upon its completion, he and his wife went upon the hill opposite to have a view of it, and upon the view they concluded that they had the grandest house in the country. It was modeled after houses he had seen in Ireland.

It is said that Mr. Ellison selected this location on account of the abundance of game in that vicinity. Within site of the old stone house



is a celebrated deer lick, where, in December, 1793, Ashael Edgington was waylaid and killed by a band of Indians under Captain Johnny.

Mr. Ellison's wife died in 1830 at the age of seventy-five. They are buried on the farm on which the stone house is located. Mr. Ellison was an extensive locator of lands, left great quantities of it to his children, and gave each a list of surveys.

His daughter Margaret married Adam McCormack; his daughter Isabel married Rev. Dyer Burgess, and his daughter Mary married Thomas Houston. His son Andrew was one of the iron masters in the Hanging Rock region, and died there. For some time his remains were exposed in an iron coffin on the river bank, in pursuance of his own request. His son John married Anna Barr, daughter of Samuel Barr, who was killed by the Indians, near what is now Williamsburg, in the spring of 1792. Mrs. David Sinton, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Thomas W. Means, of Hanging Rock, Ohio, and the first Mrs. Hugh Means, of Ashland, Kentucky, were daughters of John Ellison and Anna Barr.

Andrew Ellison was thirty-eight years of age when captured, and was one of the few pioneers who walked across the state twice, while it was a virgin forest.

Andrew Ellison was a shrewd Irishman. Had all the land he owned been preserved intact, without improvement and owned by a single person to this day, that person would be fabulously wealthy.

But while Andrew Ellison could see as far into the future as anyone, we can give one instance in which his judgment turned out wrong. In May, 1796, congress authorized the location of a great highway between Maysville, Kentucky, and Wheeling, Virginia, by Ebenezer Zane. In the spring of 1797 it was laid out, and as it was then a mere blazed path through the woods, it was called Zane's Trace.

Everyone expected that trace to become a great highway between the South and East, and all the settlers were anxious to be near it. Andrew Ellison located his lands on Lick Fork of Brush Creek, and built his great stone house to be along the national highway. He expected many advantages to accrue in the future from his location near the national road. It was a great thoroughfare for travel from the South to the East until the railroads began to be built and then its glory departed forever. The great coaches, the horsemen, the freight wagons, the droves of hogs, cattle and mules deserted it, and now it is only a neighborhood road for its entire length. The last to desert it were the mules. Till the opening of the Civil War it was used for driving mules from Kentucky to Zanesville or Pittsburg to be shipped east, but since the Civil War this useful product of Kentucky is shipped by railroad. Andrew Ellison, however, never dreamed and could not anticipate that Zane's Trace would be superseded by railroads.

Dr. Alexander Campbell

was the only resident of Adams County who attained the position of United States senator. He was born in Greenbriar County, Virginia, in 1779. In childhood he lived in East Tennessee, and afterwards at Crab Orchard, Kentucky. He lost his father, Alexander Campbell, Sr., at the age of twelve years, and up to that time had not attended any

school. His mother purchased a small farm in Woodford County, Kentucky, and here he first attended school. He went to Lexington and studied medicine with Drs. Reighley and Brown, beginning in 1799. In 1801 he began to practice medicine at Cynthiana, Kentucky. Here he married a daughter of Col. Alexander Dunlap, and while here was elected a member of the Kentucky legislature.

In 1804 he removed to that part of Adams County afterwards set off to Brown County. In 1807 he was elected as a member of the legislature from Adams County; and re-elected in 1808 and 1809. On December 12, 1809, he was elected speaker of the house. On the same day Edward Tiffin resigned as United States senator, leaving four years yet to serve, and Dr. Campbell was elected to fill the vacancy. The vote stood: Alexander Campbell, 38; Richard Thompson, of Lebanon, 29; Thomas Worthington, 1; James Pritchard, 1, and David Findlay, 1. In the senate he voted against the declaration of war with Great Britain, and against renewing the charter of the United States Bank. During the time he was United States senator, he rode horseback to Washington, D. C., and return, to attend the sessions of Congress. He was a merchant from 1803 to 1815, and purchased his goods in Philadelphia. He made the purchases personally twice each year, and rode from his home to Philadelphia and back, on horseback, for that purpose.

He moved to Ripley in 1815, and resided there until his death. In 1820 he was a presidential elector, and voted for James Monroe. After the organization of Brown County, he was in the state senate in 1822 and 1823; and in the house from Brown County in 1832 and 1833. In 1826 he was a candidate for governor, and had 4,675 votes. In 1836, he was again a presidential elector, and voted for William Henry Harrison. He was mayor of Ripley from 1838 to 1840. He died November 5, 1857, and has an imposing monument in the new cemetery at Ripley. He was one of the first physicians in Ripley, and was eminent in his profession. He possessed the confidence of all who knew him, and was a most popular citizen; not because he sought it, but because his character commanded public approbation. He was of anti-slavery views and principles all his life.

John Ellison, Jr.,

was born at Almah, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1779, son of Andrew Ellison who has a sketch herein. He came to this county with his father and mother when he was eleven years of age and located at Manchester, in the Stockade. He was elected sheriff of Adams County in 1806, and served until 1810, two terms. It was in December 8, 1808, while he was sheriff that David Becket was hung, the only legal execution which ever took place in the county.

On February 6, 1808, he was married to Anna Barr, who was a superior and most excellent woman. From December 10, 1811, until January 11, 1812, he served in the Ohio Legislature with William Russell as his colleague. Again from December 12, 1812, until February 9, 1813, he represented Adams County in the legislature with William Russell. From December 6, 1813, until February 11, 1814, he was in the legislature with John W. Campbell as his colleague. From December 5, 1814, to February 16, 1815, he represented Adams in the

legislature with Nathaniel Beasley as his colleague. In the fourteenth legislative session, he was not a member, but from December 2, 1816, until January 28, 1817, he was a member of the house of representatives from Adams with Thomas Kirker as his colleague.

He bought the Buckeye Station farm in 1818 of Judge Charles Willing Byrd and paid \$5,500 for it. At that time, there were 700 acres of it. This was his home until his death on April 10, 1829, in the fiftieth year of his age. His eldest son, Andrew Barr Ellison, was born in Manchester, December 19, 1808.

Judge Robert Morrison

had quite a checkered career. He was born in County Antrim, Ireland, November 29, 1782. His father died while he was an infant, and he was reared by his mother. She was a Presbyterian and her instructions and prayers followed him all his life. But she did not only instruct and pray for him. She was a firm believer in King Solomon's theories as to the rod and she carried them into practice. One day he ran out of school without permission and started home. The teacher pursued him and Robert threw a stone and lamed him. When he reached home, his mother learned of his escapade, and promised him a whipping the next morning. He lay awake all night thinking about it, but he received it and remembered it all his life. His education was very meagre, and when a mere boy he was put out to learn the trade of a linen weaver. Before he was nineteen years of age, he was engaged in manufacturing and selling linen cloth. Being of a very adventurous disposition, he joined the United Irishmen, and as result of it was he was compelled to flee from Ireland to save his life. Lord Fitzgerald smuggled him out of Ireland. He came to this country accompanied by his mother and an uncle. He landed at New York in 1801 in the nineteenth year of his age. He went to South Carolina with his uncle and mother to visit two paternal uncles. South Carolina did not impress young Morrison, and he went to Kentucky in 1802, and located near Flemingsburg. While here, he connected himself with the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, and in 1803 married Miss Mary Mitchell, sister of Judge Mitchell, of Preble County, and the day after his marriage, he and his bride set out for Ohio. They settled on Cherry Fork. He purchased a tract of land all in forest. Sometime after his purchase, adverse claims being made, he went to Lexington, Kentucky, and consulted the great Henry Clay as to his title. Clay advised him that his title was good, but that he had better buy off the claim than to litigate. Mr. Clay's fee was five dollars for the advice. Young Morrison dug the first grave in the Cherry Fork burying ground, and was one of those who organized the Cherry Fork A. R. Church in 1805. The congregation then consisted of twelve or fifteen families. He was naturalized at the April term of 1810 of the Adams Court of Common Pleas. In 1813, he lost his wife. She left six children, one only seven days old. He was almost immediately called into the war, and went with an expedition to Fort Wayne. In this, he was Captain Morrison, commanding a company of dragoons. In the general call in 1814, he served as captain of a company of infantry, and was part of the time acting colonel of the regiment. During the campaign he

formed a great friendship for Gen. William Henry Harrison, and the latter offered him a captain's commission in the regular army, but he declined. On June 28, 1814, he married Miss Phoebe McGowan, who survived him. In 1816, he was made a ruling elder in the church at North Liberty. In December, 1817, he was elected to the legislature. He was re-elected in 1818, 1819 and 1820. While serving in the legislature, he was elected a brigadier general of the militia. In the legislature, he defeated a bill to abolish capital punishment. After serving four terms in the legislature, he declined renomination. On February 21, 1821, he had his friend, Thomas Kirker, elected an associate judge of Adams County. Gov. Kirker did not like the place and resigned in October, 1821. The governor appointed Robert Morrison in his place. On the fourth of February, 1822, he was elected to the full term of seven years, re-elected in 1829 and served until 1836. In 1838, he was reelected and served until the new constitution took effect on September 1, 1851. One who knew him best has written the following comments on his character:

"His early education was very limited, but in reality he educated himself as a good practical lawyer while occupying the position of Associate Judge in Adams County. He became remarkably familiar with the principles of the common law. His friendly advice was frequently sought in disputes likely to go into the courts. His advice was always against going to law. Often both parties to a controversy would come to him for advice. If it were a matter of dollars and cents merely, he would advise a compromise. If it were a matter of principle, he was as uncompromising as any other hard-headed Irishman. When it was a matter of right and wrong, he always sought to have the party in the wrong concede the fact. The more hostile the parties were, the greater efforts he would make to bring them together."

In his large family, his word was law. His children all understood that. It was seldom he had to use Solomon's remedy among his children. The idea of neglecting or refusing to obey any command of his, never, at any time, entered one of his children's minds. He had the respect of all who knew him, and as to those who did not know him, he had a natural dignity which commanded their respect. Most of the associate judges were content to be nobodies, but it was not so with him. He was a force wherever he was. He was endowed with a wonderful amount of common sense, possessed great tact, was overflowing with kindly humor and was kind and courteous to all. As an officer of the church, he kept down all difficulties. Had he lived in the time of the judges in Israel, he would have been one of them. In his early days, he was a Jefferson Democrat, but he was anti-slavery, and that took him away from that party, and placed him in opposition to it.

After retiring from the duties of associate judge in 1851, he resided quietly on his farm till he was called hence on the tenth day of February, 1863.

The following are the names of his children, with the dates of their births:

Alexander, born 1804, married Elizabeth Ewing.

Sarah, born October 25, 1805, married John S. Patton.

Mitchell, born October 9, 1807, married Jane Wright, second time a Ewing.

Nancy, born October 21, 1809, married W. D. Ewing.

James, born September 21, 1811, married Rebecca Ewing, second wife's name unknown.

Mary, January 21, 1816, married William Eckman.

John, August 8, 1817, married Julia Ann Pittinger. He was the merchant at Eckmansville for many years.

Robert, August 12, 1819, married Elizabeth Patton. He and his wife are both living.

Marion, June 8, 1821, married Elizabeth T. Brown. He is living at Mission Ridge, Neb.

Elizabeth, August 3, 1823, married William McMillen.

William, July 20, 1828, married Emiline Allison.

Harvey, March 12, 1831, died in childhood.

Matilda, April 4, 1833, married first Mr. Glass, and second, Mr. Pittinger.

Robert, July 12, 1813, died an infant.

Colonel John Means.

The people of Ohio are more indebted to this high-minded southern gentleman than they are aware. He was the first to develop the iron interests of southern Ohio. He was of old Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock. The family name has been written MacMeans and it is the same as Mayne or Maynes. William Means, his father, was born in Ireland and was married to Nancy Simonton. He emigrated to the United States and settled in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, about 1760. From there he removed to the Union District in South Carolina, where he resided during the Revolution. He embraced the side of the Colonies, and being confined to his home by disease, was subjected to great annoyance by the Tories. A part of the time his family was supported by a slave, Bob, a native of Africa, and at one time, they were compelled to live on wheat boiled in water, not being able to procure other provisions. With all their privations, they had eight children, James, Hugh, Margaret, Mary, William, Rachael, John and Jane. The eldest, James, was born in Ireland. Mary married William Davitte and moved with her husband to Adams County in 1802, and to Edgar County in Illinois in 1812.

Our subject, John, the seventh child, was born March 14, 1770, in South Carolina. He grew to manhood at the place of his birth, and married Anne Williamson, the daughter of Thomas and Anne Williamson, of Spartanburg District, on the tenth of April, 1798. Prior to his marriage, he united with the Presbyterian Church. He lived in Union District, South Carolina, with his mother until after her death in 1799. Soon after his mother's death, he moved to Spartanburg District, and engaged in farming, merchandise and tanning. At the time he removed to Spartanburg District, the only company of militia near his home had for their captain, one Burton, whose father had been a Tory in the Revolutionary War. John Means' dislike of the Tories was so strong that, though the law required him to belong to the militia, he would not join Bruton's company, but got up one of his own, rather

than to serve under the son of one of those who had persecuted his father during the war. During the War of 1812, he was commissioned a colonel of the militia in South Carolina, but was never called into active service. He was a member of the South Carolina legislature in 1815 and 1816. He and his wife both believed that slaves had souls, and that they should be taught to read the Bible. This was not lawful in South Carolina. Col. Means determined to remove to Ohio, where his brother William had preceded him in 1802, and his brother-in-law, the Rev. William Williamson, in 1805. He emigrated to Ohio in 1819 and took with him twenty-four slaves to give them their freedom. On reaching Manchester, he purchased a farm one mile west of Bentonville, now owned by A. V. Hutson. He erected a suitable dwelling and buildings in 1824, and built quarters for his freedmen. In October, 1821, he was elected county commissioner of Adams County and served one term. In 1824, he was elected a member of the legislature from Adams County and served at the ensuing session and that of 1825. During his first session in legislature, the canal project occupied very much attention, and at his first session, William Henry Harrison was elected United States senator, in place of Ethan Allen Brown, whose term had expired. He was re-elected to the twenty-fourth legislative in the fall of 1825, which remained in session from the fifth of December, 1825, until the fifth of February, 1826. During this session, there were land assessors chosen, who made their returns to the state auditor, and during this session, the first State Board of Equalization was created, with fourteen members, one for each congressional district.

Col. Means was in sentiment, anti-slavery, and an Abolitionist. He always declared slavery to be a moral and political evil, though he was not the same kind of an Abolitionist as the Rev. Dyer Burgess, who afterwards married his daughter. He and Mr. Burgess often had heated discussions on the subject of slavery, owing to their differences. He watched over and cared for his former slaves as long as he lived, and when nearing the end of his life, he often expressed himself gratified with his action in freeing his slaves, and bringing his family into a free state. He mined the first iron in Adams County. He built the Brush Creek Forge Furnace and made iron there. He was one of the partners who built Union Furnace, the first furnace built in Ohio in the Hanging Rock Region. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Manchester. He died on the fifteenth of March, 1837, and is interred in the Manchester cemetery, adjoining the Presbyterian Church. His wife survived him until November 30, 1840. He was a sincere Christian, an honorable, upright and successful business man. His wife was a remarkable woman. She was of the same views as her husband on slavery, and noted for her piety and good works.

It is mainly through their children this eminent couple are known to this generation. They had six children, Elizabeth Williamson, born in 1799, married Dr. Wm. M. Voris in 1827, and by him was the mother of three daughters, one of whom was the wife of the Hon. William P. Cutler, of Marietta, Ohio. Dr. Voris died of the cholera in Cincinnati, June 8, 1835. In 1842, she married the Rev. Dyer Burgess, and became his widow in 1872, but lived until February 28, 1889, to the

great age of ninety. A son, Thomas Williamson Means, was known to all the business men of southern Ohio. He was born in South Carolina, November 23, 1803, and came with his father to Ohio, in 1819. He married Sarah Ellison, December 4, 1828. He has a separate sketch in this book. Another son of Col. Means, the late Hugh Means, of Ashland, Kentucky, also has a separate sketch in this book.

Col. Means tells us of himself and his views and labor through his children and grandchildren, who are foremost in the land, and the memory of a man who had the conscience and moral courage to be an Abolitionist in South Carolina in 1819, and to demonstrate his faith by removing hundreds of miles into a new country to free his slaves and to place his family in a free state, deserves to have a place of remembrance in the hearts of this generation. Such moral heroism should be inscribed in lasting tablets in the Treasure House of Fame.

General William Kendall.

His father, Jeremiah Kendall, was a relative of General Anthony Wayne. He was in the Revolutionary War for five years, entering at the age of eighteen years. He was wounded at the battle of Brandywine, and for two years afterward he was secretary to General Washington. His wife was Rhoda McIntire of Scotch descent. Our subject was born on November 23, 1783. Directly after the Revolutionary War, his father, Jeremiah Kendall, removed from Fauquier County, Virginia, to a farm near old Red Stone Fort, Pennsylvania. In 1784, he started with a flatboat to New Orleans, intending to take a cargo of buffalo meat, venison and other game, expecting to obtain it on his way down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Samuel Davis and Lewis Wetzel were with him as skilled hunters. When below the falls of the Ohio, they were attacked by six canoes filled with Indians. They fired a blunderbuss loaded with thirty-six rifle balls among the Indian canoes, and drove them off. After many adventures, they reached New Orleans, sold their cargo and walked back to their homes. Jeremiah Kendall served two years under General Anthony Wayne against the Indians. He was in the battle of Fallen Timbers and at the Treaty of Greenville, and was wounded several times in that campaign.

William Kendall was his oldest son, who first settled on Paint Creek in Ross County, but afterward went to the site of Portsmouth, Ohio, with Henry Massie before the town was laid out.

On May 29, 1806, William Kendall married Rachael Brown, daughter of Captain John Brown. The Brown residence stood upon the spot now occupied by the government building in Portsmouth, Ohio. Captain John Brown had been a Revolutionary soldier and an officer in the War of 1812. The old well was in the middle of Sixth street. A mill, a garden and an orchard were north of this. The farm covered what is now the Central Park of the city of Portsmouth, Ohio. William Kendall built the first court house in Xenia, and cleared the timber off the public square for that purpose. In 1809, he was elected an associate judge of Scioto County, but it does not appear how long he served, as the records during whatever time he served have been lost or destroyed.

In the War of 1812, he commanded a troop of cavalry under General William Henry Harrison, and the muster roll of his company is preserved. The same fall he was elected to the Legislature to represent Scioto County, and re-elected in 1813.

In Portsmouth, Ohio, he resided on the first alley below the Biggs House, and kept a store there. In a room on the second floor, was the Commercial Bank of which he was a director.

In 1816, he was treasurer of Scioto County, with a salary of \$54.53. In 1818, he built, at the mouth of Brush Creek, as a home, a two story frame house, which is still standing, also a flouring mill, a store and two saw mills, and was in partnership with George Herrod, who married his sister, Elizabeth Kendall, while the family were still in Pennsylvania. The firm started a boat yard for the construction of steamboats and flatboats. In 1824 he built the first steamboat in Scioto County. It was called the "Herald," and afterwards, the "Ohio." It ran on the Ohio River many years. The "Belvidere" was built under the supervision of Captain Rogers and was owned by Lodwick & Company. Kendall and Herrod afterward became contractors for the construction of the Ohio Canal. For fifteen years he was brigade inspector of the Ohio militia. He was also on the staff of Gov. Robert Lucas, who was his brother-in-law, and became a brigadier general of militia.

In 1820, he was auditor of Scioto County, but resigned in 1821. In December, 1821, he was elected to the Legislature to represent Scioto, Pike and Lawrence counties in the house. In December, 1822, he was elected to represent the same counties in the senate, and served until 1824. This same year he was a presidential elector and voted for Henry Clay, and in the same year was appointed deputy surveyor for the military districts of Scioto County, Ohio, and served until 1848.

In 1825, he was elected to represent Pike, Scioto and Lawrence counties in the house. In 1828, William Kendall built Scioto Furnace which was the first furnace in the southern Ohio iron field. He afterward built Clinton and Buckhorn furnaces. The lot for the court house in Portsmouth, Ohio, was donated by Henry Brush. The contract for erecting the court house was let to William Kendall for \$12,650, and he built it in 1837. It was considered a fine building in that day.

In 1828 and 1829, he represented Scioto, Pike, Jackson and Lawrence counties in the senate.

In 1835 and 1836, he represented the same counties in the senate. In 1836, he was presidential elector and voted for William Henry Harrison. In 1837 and 1838, he represented Adams, Brown and Scioto counties in the house with Nelson Barrere, of Adams County, as his colleague.

In 1842, he was appointed post master of Portsmouth, Ohio, and served four years. He kept the post office on the corner of Second and Market streets, where the Massie Block now stands.

He was elected to the Ohio senate in October, 1847, and served until March 26, 1849. He served six terms in the house, and five terms in the senate.

His first wife, Rachael Brown, died November 26, 1820, and he was married to Christina Lawson, his second wife, on October 2, 1821.

His son, Milton Kendall, married his wife's sister, consequently he was a brother-in-law to his own son, he having married the eldest daughter and his son the youngest. His second wife died August 2, 1840, and he married for a third wife, Mrs. Ruth Claypool, of Chillicothe, who survived him a number of years.

He was a Whig, and took an active part in politics on that side all his life. During his entire life in Portsmouth there was no public enterprise went on unless he was connected with it in some way or other. He took a prominent part in the affairs of the state. Whenever his party was in doubt as to a candidate, it was always suggested, "Let us take Kendall; he will make a safe and sure man," and he was. He had a habit of getting there and being elected. This was because he was always popular. He was large-hearted and hospitable. He was candid, but at the same time never sought to obtrude his views on any one, and was tolerant. He was active in his habits, but his disposition was mild, and he was always calm and deliberate. He was the father of fifteen children, and left numerous descendants.

General Kendall came to Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1805, as a trader, and for several years was engaged in mercantile and trading pursuits. He was a faithful friend, a kind neighbor, and a public-spirited citizen. No man was more universally beloved and respected. He possessed uncommon equanimity; he was seldom disturbed in mind or conduct, no matter what happened. He had a sound judgment. He died August 2, 1849, of a lingering consumption, perfectly resigned, having for a long time been expecting and desiring the final end. He was a tall, spare man, nearly six feet high, complexion between light and dark, blue eyes, and very active. He took hold of many enterprises and was very popular. No more active or energetic citizen ever resided in Scioto County, and none was ever more intimately connected with public affairs.

Hugh Means

was born October 14, 1812, at Spartanburg, South Carolina, the son of Colonel John Means, who has a separate sketch herein. His mother was Annie Williamson, sister of Rev. William Williamson, also sketched herein. His father and mother moved to Adams County when Hugh was but seven years of age. He received his education mostly in Ohio at West Union, Ripley, and other schools. He commenced his business career at West Union, at about sixteen years of age, with his brother, Thomas W. Means, who was engaged in merchandising there. He remained with his brother, Thomas, about three years, and then went to Union Furnace in 1831, first as a store-keeper, and afterwards sold their iron.

In 1835 he went to Greene County, Alabama, and engaged with his brother, James W., in merchandising. In 1837 he returned to Ohio on account of his father's death on November 15, 1837, and remained on the home farm in Sprigg Township, until his mother's death, November 30, 1840. In that year he was married to Miss Ella Ellison, who died in Catlettsburg in 1851.

In October, 1843, he was elected to the Legislature from Adams County, and served one term. At that time, Adams, Fayette, and Highland were in one legislative district, and had two representatives.

Burnham Martin, of Fayette County, was his colleague. After this, he was engaged at merchandising at Portsmouth, Ohio.

In 1847 he became one of the partners in building Buena Vista Furnace in Boyd County, Kentucky, with James W. Means, John Culbertson, and William Foster. In 1848 he built a residence in Catlettsburg, Ky., and removed his home there.

In 1851 he was married to Miss Amanda Wilson. He resided in Catlettsburg, Kentucky, until 1856, when he removed to Ashland, Kentucky, where he continued to reside the remainder of his life. He was one of the charterers of the Bank of Ashland, and was its president from its organization. He was one of the original owners of the town plat of Ashland, and helped to organize the town, and as such, was one of the original members in the Ashland Coal and Iron Company.

In 1872, when the Ashland National Bank was organized, he was made its president, and continued such until his death.

Politically, he was a Whig so long as that party existed. At the organization of the Republican party, he identified himself with that, and continued affiliated with it all his life. During the Civil War he was a staunch friend of the Union, and did all he could for its cause. However, he never put himself forward in any political movement.

He was a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1849. He was elected to the office of deacon, and was treasurer for many years. In 1872 he was made a ruling elder in the church, and served as such during his life. This was a position for which he was eminently fitted in every way. He kept himself well informed on all current topics of the day, and was deeply interested in all ethical questions. He, however, had no taste for speaking in public assemblies, but when he did speak, his character and life spoke for him. He was of polished manners, refined in taste, exceptional in correct habits, of the strictest integrity, and of great purity of life. He was respected, honored, and loved by all who knew him. His deeds of charity were numerous, but were done so unostentatiously that their extent could never be told. He had an interest in every enterprise of the church. He was diligent in his business and in his work for the church. In person, he was tall and slender, with admirable bearing, but always of a delicate constitution. He had no children by his first marriage. By his second he had four. His eldest, William, died in 1878. His son, Charles W. Means, is cashier of the Ashland National Bank.

He died December 15, 1884. His widow and two daughters reside in Asheville, North Carolina.

Henry L. Phillips

was born in Highland County, Ohio, September 13, 1829, received a common school education, studied medicine and began practicing in Adams County. He was married to Martha A. Bloomhuff, September 10, 1856. Three children were born to them: Cora, now a teacher in the public schools of Manchester; Dudley B. and Fannie, now the wife of W. D. Vance. He entered the 70th O. V. I. in the fall of 1861, as first lieutenant and adjutant. He was afterwards made captain in the same regiment and detailed as acting assistant adjutant general. He was next made a lieutenant colonel, and continued in that grade and com-

manded the 70th Ohio until it was discharged August 14, 1865. He was in all the important engagements in which his regiment participated and went with Sherman to the sea. In 1865, while still in the service, he was elected to the Legislature as the representative from Adams County. He was a member of Manchester Lodge, No. 317, F. and A. M., by which order he was buried July 27, 1866, having died of malarial fever and a chronic disease contracted in the army.

Joseph Wilkins Eylar

was born in Carlisle, Brown County, Ohio, March 11, 1847. Before he was a year old, his parents removed to Winchester, Ohio, where they resided until 1856, when they removed to Youngsville, where they resided until 1860, when they removed to West Union. Our subject attended public schools at Winchester, at Grace's Run near Youngsville, and at West Union. While in West Union, between terms of school, he went into the employment of Billings and Patterson, who were publishing the *Democratic Union*. In 1862, he went to Georgetown where he worked at the printer's trade under John G. Doran, publisher of the *Southern Ohio Argus*. In 1862, he went with his father in the army, acting as teamster and forage master. He was with Burnside's Army in East Tennessee in 1863. Just before the siege of Knoxville, Eylar was one of a party sent with dispatches from General Burnside to the commandant at Cumberland Gap, directing the forwarding of commissary supplies. The party carrying the dispatches went from Knoxville to the gap by a circuitous route and narrowly escaped capture by the rebels. They, however, delivered the dispatches safely, and from there young Eylar went home. That winter he spent in school and from there went into the office of the *Democratic Union*, at West Union. He remained there until the summer of 1865 when he went to Fayette County and worked in a hub and spoke factory until September when he returned to West Union and undertook to establish a Democratic newspaper in Adams County. He walked over the county canvassing for subscribers and on the nineteenth of January, 1866, he launched the *Peoples' Defender* on the troubled sea of journalism. As a newspaper, it was a success from the start. Mr. Eylar seemed to have a talent for newspaper work and was able to make the paper as good as it could be with the support he had in Adams County. The paper and its editor, Mr. Eylar, prospered right along.

In March, 1889, he was married to Mary Ellen Oldson, daughter of James R. Oldson, of West Union. He has had four children, Margaret Ann, William Allen, James Norton and Lotta Sinclare.

In 1876, Mr. Eylar was elected to the Legislature from Adams County as the representative of his party and re-elected in 1878. During his two terms, he secured the passage of more bills than any one who had ever preceded him in the representation of Adams County. He made a record as a most efficient legislator.

In 1890, after having published the *Peoples' Defender* successfully for twenty-four years, he sold it to Edward A. Crawford and removed to Georgetown, Ohio, where he purchased an interest in the *Georgetown News Democrat* and has been its editor and publisher ever since.

Mr. Eylar is a Democrat in the intensest sense of the word. While there may be, and doubtless are, Democrats whose faith in the tenets of their party is only sentimental, that is not the case with Mr. Eylar. His democracy is eighteen carats fine. He not only believes it, but he thinks, acts and lives it. The *Defender* under his management was an able newspaper. Many thought at times he was too pungent and sarcastic and sometimes too abusive, but his friends stood by him and he succeeded.

Mr. Eylar is a good friend, a good neighbor, a bad enemy, and a good citizen. He believes in the broad religion of humanity and practices it every day of his life. With the foundations he was able to lay in his boyhood and youth, he has made a superstructure with which he and his personal political friends can be well satisfied and of which they can be proud.

James L. Coryell.

James L. Coryell was born near West Union, February 22, 1830. His father was Salathiel Coryell, and his mother, Nancy Holmes, daughter of James Holmes. His father was born in Mason County, Ky., and located in Adams County in 1801. The Coryell family came from the state of New Jersey. Up to twenty years of age, our subject worked on his father's farm in the summer and attended school in the winter. At twenty years, he became a teacher in the public schools, followed that profession for about nine years, and in that time, was county school examiner for two years. In 1853, he removed to West Union and became a teacher in the upper district, and when not engaged in teaching, was employed in the county auditor's office. He was always a Democrat, and in 1859, was by that party elected to the office of county auditor and re-elected in 1861. He filled the office with satisfaction to the public and great credit to himself. In 1864, he was elected justice of the peace for Tiffin Township and was re-elected in 1867, and served as such for about six years. During this time, he also followed the occupation of a surveyor. In the discharge of his duties as justice, he brought to his aid a calm, judicial mind and temper. He was a most excellent surveyor. In 1869 he was elected probate judge of Adams County and was re-elected in 1872 and 1875. In 1879, he was elected Adams County's representative in the Legislature and served two terms. In 1875 he was admitted to the bar of Ohio. In April, 1886, he was again elected a justice of the peace in Tiffin Township, and continued to hold it by successive re-elections until the time of his death. He was first married to Miss Mary McGranagan, of Manchester, and by her was the father of three children; Lydia, the wife of Orlando Burwell, of Cincinnati; Nancy, the wife of C. C. W. Naylor, of Manchester; W. C. Coryell, the well-known attorney in West Union, and Julia, wife of Edward Hughes, of Manchester, but now deceased. His wife died in 1866 and in 1869 he married Mrs. Hannah McFerran, widow of Major John W. McFerran, who died in the service of his country in the Civil War. From 1867 to 1880 and from April, 1889, until his death, he served as a member of the board of education of West Union. As a school teacher and surveyor, he was most efficient. As a public officer, he discharged his duties with promptness, thoroughly, and with satisfaction to all who had business before him.

In the probate office, he systematized the manner of transacting its business and keeping its records. To all cases in that court he gave a patient and calm hearing, and in their disposition displayed a broad and sound judgment, which commanded the respect of all. As a lawyer, he was a safe and prudent counselor. He was not an advocate but in the management of estates, he had the confidence of all the people in the county, and that confidence was well deserved, and never abused. He was of an even and calm temper, never excited or perturbed, and at no time did he ever lose his mental balance. He had a taste for local history and reminiscences from boyhood, and his mind was stored with historical facts about the county and its citizens. Whenever he learned a fact, he never forgot it. His reminiscences of Adams County would have made a most interesting book. The writer has often suggested to him that he ought to have written the history of Adams County, and had he done so, it would have been a most readable book, but he never could be induced to write out and preserve the many interesting facts in the past of the county with which his mind was stored. The writer never would have taken an interest in the history of Adams County and this book never would have been written, so far as he is concerned, had it not been for the interest awakened in him by Judge Coryell, in his many interviews with him. On men and events in the past history of the County, Judge Coryell was a most interesting conversationalist, and no one could listen to him without becoming interested. The writer was not only deeply interested in the many events narrated to him by Judge Coryell, but also felt these events should be preserved in a printed book and hence this history, the work of himself and his associate, Mr. Stivers.

And to Judge Coryell's wonderful faculty of remembering past events and relating them in an interesting manner to his friends, the patrons and readers of this work may largely attribute any pleasure they may have in reading that portion of this work prepared by the writer of this sketch.

Hon. John B. Young.

The paternal great-grandfather of our subject, Daniel Young, emigrated from the north of Ireland to the state of New Jersey prior to the Revolution, in which he was a soldier in a New Jersey regiment. He was a pensioner, and died in Adams County, Ohio, and is buried in the Foster cemetery, in Greene Township. His son, Thomas W. Young, was born in New Jersey, September 4, 1783, and died January 10, 1867. He was the grandfather of our subject, and his wife was Mary Finney, who was born in Ireland February 11, 1788, and died in 1870. She is also buried in the Foster cemetery. Daniel Young, father of our subject, was born October 27, 1813, in Pennsylvania; and died in Adams County April 18, 1850. He married Clarinda Brooks, who was born in Chemung County, New York, March 9, 1811, and died September 14, 1860.

John B. Young was born February 19, 1839, in Jefferson Township, Adams County, Ohio, where he has ever since resided. When he was eleven years old, his father died, and John B. was put under the charge of a great uncle, George Young, with whom he made his home until his sixteenth year. After working for a few months for Daniel Spurgeon, he returned to his mother's home, where he remained until she married John Scott. In April, 1859, he entered school in West Union under the

tutorship of the late Judge J. L. Corvell, and prepared himself to teach in the country schools of Adams County, receiving his first certificate to teach in the year 1859. While under the instruction of Judge Corvell, the latter became a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the nomination for county auditor. He was anxious about the delegates from Jefferson Township, and sent our subject there to try to secure the pledges of ten delegates which were needed to insure the nomination for the judge. After much political wire-pulling, eleven pledges were secured, and the judge was assured the coveted nomination. This was the first political work of our subject beyond township affairs, and he had not then attained his majority.

In September, 1859, he began teaching in Jefferson Township at twenty-five dollars per month, paying five dollars per month for boarding. He continued teaching as a profession until he enlisted in the Civil War, August 11, 1862, at Buena Vista, Scioto County, Ohio, under Captain Henry, Company H, 81st Regiment, O. V. I., Colonel Morton in command. He served until mustered out at Louisville, July 13, 1865. During his term of service, he was engaged in the following battles: Tuscumbia, Town Creek, Lay's Ferry, Rome X Roads, Dallas, Siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Kennesaw Mountain, Sherman's March to the Sea, the march through the Carolinas, and Bentonville.

Five days after his enlistment in the service, he was married to Deidamia Thompson, who has borne him ten children—Isaac D., Edmund Lee, Clement L., John H., Inda, Thomas M., Thomas E., Sarah, Mary and Anna.

In 1883, he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for representative from Adams County in the Ohio Legislature; and after one of the most stubbornly contested political battles, he was elected, his opponent being Robert H. Ellison, of Manchester, a wealthy banker of that place. His record in the legislature was eminently satisfactory to his party, and he was nominated for a second term, but defeated by a few votes in a year in which the entire Democratic ticket was overwhelmed in Adams County. He has held many positions of trust and honor, and has long been a leader of the Democratic party in his native county. He is a member of the Christian Union Church, and has served for years as an elder in that organization.

William Alfred Blair,

a merchant of Tranquility, Adams County, Ohio, was born April 13, 1829, on a farm six miles northwest of Tranquility. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish stock. Joseph Wallace Blair, father of our subject, was born in Tennessee, December 22, 1799. When thirteen years of age, he accompanied his parents to Adams County, Ohio, and for a number of years was engaged in farming. His father, being afflicted with rheumatism, gave his attention to school teaching and merchandising, first opening a small store at Belfast, Highland County, Ohio, associated for a time with the Hon. John T. Wilson. The last twenty-five years of his life were spent on a farm of 155 acres, located near Russellville, Brown County, Ohio, where he died February 9, 1878, and was buried in the Red Oak cemetery in that county. Polly Ann Blair, mother of our subject, was born January 12, 1807, and died November



12, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Blair were married in 1827, and were the parents of twelve children, six of whom are still living.

W. A. Blair, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the early days of his boyhood from his parents and in the district common schools of those days in Adams and Highland counties. He remained with his parents until fifteen years of age, when he came to live with the Hon. John T. Wilson, of Tranquility, and was employed to do general work around the store. He remained with that gentleman nine years, and acquired an interest in the store. In 1853 he accepted a position in the dry goods establishment of B. L. Jefferson, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and shortly afterward bought a half interest in the business, which partnership continued for two years. Mr. Blair next spent one year in merchandising at South Webster, Ohio, and in August, 1856, he returned to Tranquility and purchased the old Wilson store, then owned by Silcott & Mathews, and located on the hill. Five years later Mr. Blair built his present store room and dwelling, into which he moved in January, 1862. He was married September 18, 1856, to Mary Jane, daughter of John and Narcissa McCreight, of Adams County. Mr. and Mrs. Blair have had the following children: Frank Granville, born November 23, 1857, is conducting the store at Tranquility, married Lulu America Wasson, by whom he had one child, Earl Clyde; John Joseph, born September 24, 1859, is engaged in the banking business at Peebles, Ohio, married Espy Jane Patton, and they have one child, Charles Patton; Spencer Wilson, born December 29, 1865, is employed in his father's store; Blanchard Grier, born January 18, 1869, is a clerk in the Ripley National Bank, Ripley, Ohio.

W. A. Blair is a man of considerable means, of great business experience and ability, and his probity of character and uprightness in all business affairs, are unquestioned by those who come in contact with him. He was in the Civil War, served as second lieutenant in Co. G, 172d O. V. I. While never aspiring to public honors, he was elected by the Republican party of Adams County, Ohio, in the fall of 1885, as representative from said county to serve in the sixty-seventh General Assembly of Ohio for the years 1886 and 1887. He also served the township of Scott, in Adams County, Ohio, as its treasurer from 1862 to 1886, about twenty-four years. In politics he is a Republican; in religion he is a Presbyterian. He was the intimate friend of the late Hon. John T. Wilson, having known him from childhood, and so thoroughly did he impress Mr. Wilson that he always placed the most implicit confidence in him, and at the time of his death, Mr. Blair was named as executor, without bond, of the Wilson estate, the largest estate ever left for settlement in Adams County, and he has conducted the administration of the estate with that care and fidelity Mr. Wilson anticipated.

Hon. Andrew Clemmer Smith

was born a musician. His father was a musician, a trait inherited from generations back. Our subject was born on the seventeenth day of September, 1836, at Mt. Leigh, in Adams County, Ohio. His father, Samuel Smith, was a wool carder and an instructor in vocal music and penmanship. His mother was Barbara Clemmer. Young Smith grew up in a home of industry, song, and peace, until the age of nine, when

his parents removed to North Liberty, where he began to learn the wool carding trade. He spent his winters in the common schools, and his summers at work at wool carding. As might be expected, young Smith developed an extraordinary aptitude for instrumental music, and when a band was organized at North Liberty, under the instructions of Dr. L. D. Sheets, an eminent physician and musician from Baltimore, Md., Andrew was given a position as bass drummer, but in less than six months he was promoted to first B flat cornet. Much of his young manhood was spent in the study and practice of music, arranging music for bands, and instructing them throughout the counties near his home. He went to school, some time at the North Liberty Academy when the Revs. Fisher, Arbuthnot and Andrews presided, successively, over that institution. At the age of seventeen he became a teacher of common schools, receiving a certificate of qualification to that effect from the county board. Not being able to obtain a school, at that time, he entered the wool carding mill of M. J. Patterson, of Winchester, and remained until the season closed in 1853, when he entered the dry goods store of George A. Dixon, of Winchester, as salesman. This place he held until the fall of 1854, when he obtained a school. As a teacher he was very successful, and held a prominent position among the teachers of Adams County. For four years prior to the Civil War, he was a teacher in the West Union schools. Two years of the time he taught under the late James L. Coryell, and two years under Rev. W. W. Williams. On July 18, 1861, he enlisted in the 24th Regiment, O. V. I., at the age of twenty-six, as leader of the regimental band. On September 10, 1862, he was discharged.

He spent the time from September 10, 1862, until March 1, 1863, at his home in Winchester, Ohio. On the latter date he re-entered the military service as a first-class musician in the brigade band, 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 21st Army Corps. On April 5, 1863, he left Adams County for Murfreesboro, Tenn., where on April 13, 1863, he was a second time mustered into the U. S. military service. On March 11, 1864, he was made a leader of the band of the 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 4th Army Corps. He remained with this corps until the first of September, 1865, when he was discharged from the service of the United States at Camp Stanley, Texas. He, however, remained as leader of the band of the 21st Illinois, until that regiment was mustered out in December, 1865. He did not reach home until January 25, 1866. During his service in the Civil War he was present in the following battles: Cheat Mountain, W. Va., Shiloh, Tenn., Murfreesboro, Tenn., Smithville, Corinth, Dalton, Resaca, Atlanta, Chicamauga, Jonesboro, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. For personal service rendered Major General Thomas in front of Atlanta, Ga., in September, 1864, Mr. Smith was granted a furlough for thirty days. While at home in this period, he was married to Miss Mary J. Puntenney, daughter of Mr. James Puntenney. At the close of the war he took up his residence at his wife's former home at Stout's Run, Greene Township, and, with the exception of three years in West Union, as a teacher, he has lived there ever since. There have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith five sons and two daughters, of which a daughter and a son died in infancy. Edgar P., the oldest, is a U. P. minister,

and lives in Huntsville, Ohio. Mary Maude married a Methodist Episcopal minister, Rev. William C. Mitchell, and lives in Lynden, Washington; Samuel James was born October 14, 1873, and died March 20, 1896; George H. C. and Harry E. were born October 22, 1879, and December 28, 1883, respectively, and still live at home with their parents. Mrs. Mary J. Smith, his wife, was born November 16, 1842. In her young womanhood she was a student under Miss Mary E. Urmston, afterwards Mrs. E. P. Pratt, and under Jas. L. Coryell and Rev. W. W. Williams. She became a teacher and obtained great proficiency in music. For several years she was a teacher of piano music. Mr. Smith and his entire family, with the exception of his married daughter, are members of the United Presbyterian Church, living up to, and according to the ethics of all that church teaches man as to his duty, and the reasons for it. He especially loves to defend, bold and fearless, the sublimity of "the Songs of the Bible."

In politics Mr. Smith is a Republican of the "most straightest sect." He firmly believes that the principles of the Republican party carried out by the government are necessary to the welfare and continuous prosperity of the nation.

He was elected to the Legislature for the district composed of the counties of Adams and Pike in November, 1895, and re-elected in 1897. This office came to him unsolicited, and he discharged his duties as he has done everything in life,—on his conscience.

Mr. Smith is a man of the highest character. With every movement for the betterment and elevation of mankind, he has been identified as an advocate. He has always been a man of generous and noble impulses. In musical culture and education he has been a pioneer in southern Ohio. Many persons owe to him the lifelong pleasures they have found in the enjoyment of musical culture. His record as a teacher, as a patriot, as a musician, as a citizen, a man, and a Christian gentleman is without stain or blemish, and is one of which he, his friends, and his posterity may feel justly proud.

Hon. Richard Ramsay

was born in Washington County, Ohio, but was from early childhood a resident of Winchester, Adams County, Ohio, where in 1885 he died, at the age of seventy-four years and eleven months. He made the most of the common schools in his day, and thus added to a mind of great natural force much acquired ability. His mind was well stored with useful information of which, owing to his mental discipline, he had ready command. He was a natural logician, and reasoned well on questions of local and national importance. For thirty-one years he was a Justice of the Peace, though he accomplished as much by his unofficial counsels in reconciling the estranged as through the administration of the law. And so wise were his decisions that through this long period but few, if any, of his official rulings were reversed by the higher court. In 1873, he represented Adams County in the State Legislature. He was elected at a time when the opposing political party was in the ascendancy, so fully did he share the confidence of his neighbors, without distinction of party.

In his early manhood, he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a useful and influential member till his death. For thirty-seven years of this time, he was a local preacher; and for thirty-one years, a local deacon. His sermons were both scriptural and practical, and were very acceptable in the entire field of his labors.

In 1831 he was married to Miss Priscilla Reese, daughter of Major Jonathan Reese. In 1881 they celebrated their golden wedding, all their nine children and several grandchildren being present.

His was a beautiful character. He was gentle and kind, faithful and true. His disposition was even and winning. He had clear and deep convictions on all questions, and never failed in his loyalty to what he thought was right. His influence in the community was blessed, and aided greatly in the promotion of every moral reform.

His body was the first in this large family to be borne to its last resting place in the cemetery of the village where so long he had resided.

Adams County in Congress.

By N. W. EVANS.

From the organization of the state until 1810, there was but one congressman, Jeremiah Morrow, a member of the first constitutional convention, and afterwards Governor. On February 14, 1802, the State was divided into six congressional districts. The second district was composed of Clermont, Highland, Fayette, Clinton, Greene, and Adams. John Alexander, of Greene, was elected in this district in 1812 to the thirteenth congress. He was re-elected to the fourteenth congress, and served from 1813 to 1817. He was born in Spartanburg, N. C., in 1777, where the family name was "Elchinor." He moved to Ohio, where he became known as the "Buffalo of the West." He was elected as a Democrat. He came to Ohio in 1802 with his family. He was a member of the state senate, December, 1822, to February, 1824, representing Greene and Clinton. He was a lawyer. He left two sons and had a large estate.

The next representative from this district was John W. Campbell, of Adams County. A sketch of him appears elsewhere. He was elected to the fifteenth congress in 1816, and served from March 4, 1817, till March 4, 1827, five terms. On May 20, 1822, the second apportionment was made and the fourteen districts were made. The fifth district was composed of Brown, Adams, Highland, and Clinton. John W. Campbell represented this district for two terms, residing in Adams County all the time. On March 4, 1827, he was succeeded by William Russell in the twentieth congress. Russell served three consecutive terms, March 4, 1827, to March 4, 1831, being a resident of Adams County all the time. Thus Adams County had the first congressman from the fifteenth to the twenty-second congress, both inclusive, for sixteen consecutive years.

On June 14, 1832, the third apportionment was made, and nineteen districts were made. Brown, Highland, Clermont, and Adams formed the fifth district, and Thomas L. Hamer was elected to the twenty-third congress as a Democrat. A sketch of him appears elsewhere. He was re-elected to the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth con-

gresses, and served until March 4, 1839. Judge Campbell might have remained indefinitely, and so might Hamer, but each declined further elections, the first after five terms, and the second after three.

Then Dr. William Doane, of Clermont County, was elected to the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh congresses. He will not have a separate sketch, and we will finish him right here. He was born in the state of Maine. He removed to Clermont County and filled several local offices. He was elected as a Democrat. July 15, 1842, at a special session of the legislature, as in 1832, the fourth apportionment was made and twenty-one districts created. Clermont, Brown, Highland, and Adams were the seventh district. In this district, Gen. Joseph McDowell, of Highland County, was elected to the twenty-eighth congress, and served two terms, 1843 to 1847. He was born in Burke County, North Carolina, November 13, 1800. He moved to Highland County, Ohio, in 1824, and became a farmer. He was a merchant in Hillsboro from 1829 to 1835. At that time he was admitted to the bar by a special act of the legislature. Previous to his election to congress, he was in the legislature, in the House in 1832 and 1833, and in the Senate from 1833 to 1835. He attained distinction as a lawyer, was an earnest and eloquent man, true to his constituents, faithful in the discharge of duty, and was noted for being a Christian gentleman. To the thirtieth congress, in October, 1846, Thomas L. Hamer, of Brown County, was elected, but never sat. He died in Mexico, December 21, 1846. Jonathan D. Morris, of Clermont County, was elected to succeed him. He was re-elected to the thirty-first congress, and served till March 4, 1851. He had been clerk of the courts in Clermont County from 1831 to 1846, was a lawyer by profession, and was a faithful, conscientious and popular official. For twenty-five years he was a controlling factor in Clermont County politics. He had the respect and confidence of the people of his county, and was a leader of public opinion.

In the thirty-second congress, 1851 to 1853, Nelson Barrere, a Whig, for the first time represented the district. He was a resident of Highland County when elected, but had resided in Adams County from 1834 to 1845, and while he had represented that county in the legislature in 1837 and 1838. In 1853, he was the Whig candidate for Governor, but was defeated by Mr. Medill. During the Civil War he was a Republican, but at its close became a Democrat, and remained such during his life. He was an able lawyer. He died August 20, 1883.

In 1852 the fifth congressional apportionment was made of twenty-one districts. The sixth district was composed of Clermont, Brown, Highland, and Adams. Andrew Ellison, a lawyer from Brown County, represented the district in the thirty-third congress, 1853 to 1855. Nothing is now remembered of him except that he was a lawyer from Brown County. He was elected as a Democrat.

In the thirty-fourth congress, Jonas R. Emrie, of Highland County, represented the district as a Republican in 1855 to 1857. He was defeated for re-election to the thirty-fifth congress by Joseph R. Cockerill, of Adams County, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere. Under the plan by which the Democratic party was managing its affairs in the district at that time, Col. Cockerill was allowed but one term, and in the

thirty-sixth congress, 1859 to 1861, was succeeded by Col. William Howard, of Clermont County. He was a distinguished citizen of that county, whose memory is still fragrant. Like Campbell and Cockerill, he was a native of Virginia. When a boy he learned the saddler trade. He was prosecuting attorney of Clermont County from 1845 to 1849; state senator in 1849. He was a lieutenant in the Mexican War, and went into the Civil War as major of the 59th O. V. I., and was promoted to lieutenant colonel. He was a patriot, and so disclosed himself in congress, but the Democracy of his district had at that time established a foolish custom that no one should have but one term, so he retired at the close of his term and gave place to Chilton A. White, of Brown County, who was elected to the thirty-seventh congress, 1861 to 1863, as a Democrat. In 1862 the sixth apportionment for congress was made, and the Republicans had the innings. There were nineteen districts, and the eleventh congressional district was composed of Adams, Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson and Vinton. The district was Republican, but to the thirty-eighth congress, Wells A. Hutchins, of Scioto County, was elected as a War Democrat on a platform for the more vigorous prosecution of the war. A sketch of Mr. Hutchins appears elsewhere. He was a candidate to succeed himself, but was defeated by the Hon. Hezekiah H. Bundy, of Jackson County, who represented the district in the thirty-ninth congress, 1865 to 1867. A sketch of him appears herein.

In the fortieth, forty-first, and forty-second congresses, 1867 to 1873, John T. Wilson, of Adams County, represented the district. A sketch of him will be found herein.

In 1872 the seventh apportionment was made. There were twenty-one districts, and Highland, Brown, Adams, Pike, and Ross were made the seventh district. And Lawrence T. Neal, of Ross County, represented it in the forty-third and forty-fourth congresses, 1873 to 1877. Henry L. Dickey, of Highland County, was elected to the forty-fifth congress from this district, 1877 to 1879.

In 1878 the eighth apportionment was made, and this was the first not made at a decennial period. It was made by the Democrats, all previous ones having been made by the Whigs or Republicans. There were twenty-one districts, and the eleventh was composed of Clermont, Brown, Adams, Highland, and Clinton. Under this apportionment, Henry L. Dickey, of Highland, was re-elected and represented the district, 1879 to 1881. In 1880 the Republicans controlled the Legislature and re-enacted the apportionment of 1872, making the ninth, and in this district, composed of Highland, Brown, Adams, Pike, and Ross, John P. Leedom was elected to the forty-seventh congress and served one term, 1881 to 1883.

In 1882, the decennial period, the tenth apportionment was made. Under this there were twenty-one districts, and the eleventh was composed of Lawrence, Adams, Scioto, Jackson, Gallia, and Vinton. In this district John W. McCormick, of Gallia, was elected to the forty-eighth congress, and served one term.

In 1884 the legislature was again Democratic, and that party took a turn at the wheel of fortune. The eleventh apportionment was made, and twenty-one districts were formed. The eleventh was composed of

Ross, Brown, Adams, and Highland. W. W. Ellsberry, of Brown, was elected to the forty-ninth congress, and served one term, 1885 to 1887.

In 1886 the Republicans controlled the legislature, and they made the twelfth apportionment. Under this, Adams, Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson, and Vinton composed the eleventh district, and Judge Albert C. Thompson was elected to the fiftieth congress, in 1887 to 1889. He was re-elected to the fifty-first congress from the same district, 1887 to 1889. A sketch of him will be found elsewhere. These political changes are hard on the historian, but have to be borne.

In 1890 the Legislature, controlled by the Democrats, made the thirteenth apportionment. Adams, Brown, Highland, Clermont, and Pike were made the eleventh district, and John M. Pattison, as a Democrat, of Clermont, represented it in the fifty-second congress, 1891 to 1893. In 1892 the Republicans made the regular decennial apportionment, the fourteenth in number. There were twenty-one districts, Adams, Scioto, Pike, Jackson, Gallia and Lawrence composed the tenth district, and in this Gen. William H. Enochs was elected to the fifty-third congress. He died July 13, 1893, after four months and nine days of his term, and Hon. Hezekiah S. Bundy was elected his successor, and served out his term.

To the fifty-fourth congress and to the fifty-fifth, Lucien J. Fenton, of Adams, was elected, and served from 1895 to 1899. A sketch of him appears herein. To the fifty-sixth congress Stephen Morgan, of Jackson, was elected, and is serving his first term.

A table of Adams County in congress is as follows:

Congress.	Years.	Name.	County.	Politics.
7-12.....	1803-1813...	Jeremiah Morrow....	Hamilton	Democrat.
14-15.....	1813-1815...	John Alexander.....	Greene.....	Democrat.
15-19.....	1817-1827...	John W. Campbell.....	Adams.....	Democrat.
20-22.....	1827-1833...	William Russell.....	Adams.....	Democrat.
23-25.....	1833-1839...	Thomas L. Hamer.....	Brown.....	Democrat.
26-27.....	1839-1843...	William Doane.....	Clermont	Democrat.
28-29.....	1843-1847...	Jos. T. McDowell.....	Highland.....	Democrat.
30-31.....	1847-1851...	Jonathan D. Morris.....	Clermont.....	Democrat.
32.....	1851-1853...	Nelson Barrere.....	Highland.....	Whig.
33.....	1853-1855...	Andrew Ellison.....	Brown.....	Democrat.
34.....	1855-1857...	Jonas R. Emrie.....	Highland.....	Republican.
35.....	1857-1859...	Jos. R. Cockerill.....	Adams.....	Democrat.
36.....	1859-1861...	William Howard.....	Clermont.....	Democrat.
37.....	1861-1863...	Chilton A. White.....	Brown.....	Democrat.
38.....	1863-1865...	Wells A. Hutchins.....	Scioto.....	Democrat.
39.....	1865-1867...	Hezekiah S. Bundy.....	Jackson.....	Republican.
40-42.....	1867-1873...	John T. Wilson.....	Adams.....	Republican.
43-44.....	1873-1877...	Lawrence T. Neal.....	Ross.....	Democrat.
45-46.....	1877-1881...	Henry L. Dickey.....	Highland.....	Democrat.
47.....	1881-1883...	John P. Leedom.....	Adams.....	Democrat.
48.....	1883-1885...	John W. McCormick.....	Gallia.....	Republican.
49.....	1885-1887...	W. W. Ellsberry	Brown.....	Democrat.
50-51.....	1887-1891...	Albert C. Thompson.....	Scioto.....	Republican.
52.....	1891-1893...	John M. Pattison.....	Clermont.....	Democrat.
53.....	1893-1895...	Wm. H. Enochs.....	Lawrence	Republican.
		H. S. Bundy.....	Jackson.....	Republican.
54-55.....	1895-1899...	Lucien J. Fenton.....	Adams.....	Republican.
56.....	1897.....	Stephen J. Morgan.....	Jackson	Republican.

There have been fourteen apportionments made, when regularly there should have been but nine. The first apportionment, other than at a decennial period was in 1878 by the Democrats. The next was in 1880 by the Republicans. The third was in 1874 by the Democrats, and the fourth in 1886 by the Republicans. The fifth was in 1890 by the Democrats. Exclusive of the present term, Adams County has been represented in congress ninety-six years, thirty of which by its own citizens. Of the ninety-six years, the Democrats have had seventy-two years, and the Whigs and Republicans twenty-four years.

Jeremiah Morrow

was the first congressman from Ohio. He was born in Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1771. His father was a farmer, and he was brought up on the farm. He attended a private school at Gettysburg, and was especially bright in mathematics and surveying, which were his favorite studies. In 1795 he emigrated to the Northwest Territory, and settled at Columbia, near Cincinnati. At Columbia he taught school, did surveying, and worked on the farm. Having saved some money, he went to Warren County, bought a large farm and erected a log house. In the spring of 1799 he married Miss Mary Packhill, of Columbia.

In 1801 he was elected to the territorial legislature. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1802. In March, 1803, he was elected to the Ohio senate, and in June, 1803, he was elected to congress, and re-elected ten times. While in congress he was chairman of the committee on public lands. In 1813 he was elected to the United States senate, and was made chairman of the committee on public lands. In 1814 he was appointed Indian commissioner. At the close of his term he retired to his farm.

In early life he became a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and devoted himself to its welfare all his life.

In 1820 he was a candidate for governor, and received 9,476 votes, to 34,836 for Ethan A. Brown, who was elected. In 1822 he was elected governor by 26,059 votes, to 22,889 for Allen Trimble and 11,150 for William W. Irwin, and re-elected in 1824 by the following vote: 39,526 for him, and 37,108 for Allen Trimble. During his service as governor, the canal system of Ohio was inaugurated, and Lafayette's visit to the state took place. On the fourth of July, 1839, he laid the corner stone of the capital at Columbus. In 1840 he was re-elected to congress to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Corwin, and was re-elected. He was a deep thinker, a delightful social companion, had a wonderful retentive memory, boundless kindness of heart and endowed with much vivacity and cheerfulness of spirit. He died March 22, 1853.

John Alexander

represented Adams County in the thirteenth and fourteenth congresses, 1813 to 1814. He represented the second district, composed of Adams, Clinton, Greene, Fayette, Highland, and Clermont counties. Brown County was not then established. He was elected as a Democrat. He appears to have been in the senate, twenty-second legislative session,



December 2, 1822, to January 28, 1823, and in the twenty-second legislative session, December 1, 1823, to February 26, 1824, representing Greene and Clinton counties.

He was born in Spartanburg, South Carolina, about 1777, where the family was called "Elchinor." After receiving a common school education he removed to Ohio, where he was known at the "Buffalo of the West." He located in Greene County. He is said to have entered the war of 1812 as a private. He was a lawyer. He had a son, Washington, born in South Carolina in 1800 who came with his parents to Greene County in 1802. He was also a lawyer. He had a son, William J., born June 10, 1827, who was admitted to the bar in 1860. He died in 1897.

John W. Campbell

was the third United States district judge for the district of Ohio. Like his two predecessors, he was a Virginian. He was born February 23, 1782, near Miller's Iron Works in Augusta County, Va. He only breathed the Virginia atmosphere until his ninth year, for at that time his father removed to Kentucky. He had no facilities for an education except those of the common schools of that day, and they were about no schools at all. He was not strong enough to perform farm labor, as his father's circumstances required, and he went to Cincinnati, then an insignificant village, where he began to learn the carpenter's trade. He remained in Cincinnati for a few months and then returned home. His parents soon afterward removed to that part of Adams County now in Brown, where John studied Latin under Rev. Dunlavy. He afterward studied under Rev. Robert Finley. His father was too poor to pay for his maintenance and books, and he worked clearing ground in the morning and evening to maintain himself in school. He studied the languages under Mr. John Finley, and afterward pursued them himself. He was then seized with a desire to study law, and went to Morgantown, Virginia, and studied under his uncle, Thomas Wilson. He earned his expenses while studying by teaching school. In 1808, he was admitted to the bar in Ohio and fixed his residence at West Union. He delivered an oration on the fourth of July, 1808, at West Union at a celebration on that day. He was a Jacksonian Democrat all his life. In July, 1809, he was elected a justice of the peace of Tiffin Township, Adams County, and served until June 5, 1815, when he resigned. The same year, 1809, he was appointed prosecuting attorney of Adams County by the common pleas court, and was allowed from \$25 to \$30 a term for his services, there being three terms in a year, and he served until January 23, 1817. He was elected to represent Adams County in the Legislature in October, 1810, with Abraham Shepherd as his colleague. He represented the county in the Legislature again in 1815 and 1816 and had Josiah Lockhart as an associate. He was elected to the fifteenth congress in 1816, and served continuously until March 4, 1827. He was succeeded by William Russell. In 1828 he was a candidate for governor of the state on the Democratic ticket and was defeated by the vote of 53,970 for Allen Trimble and 51,051 for himself, majority in favor of Trimble, 2,019. In March, 1829, President Jackson appointed him United States district judge for the district of Ohio, and he served until his death, September 24, 1833. In January, 1833, he received in the legislature,

49 votes for United States senator to 54 votes for Thomas Morris, at the time Morris was elected. He was a candidate for congress in 1812, but was defeated, but was elected four years later. He terminated his congressional career at his own choice, was not choked off or killed off by politicians as is the fashion in our days. In 1827, on his retirement from congress, he removed from West Union to Brown County, Ohio, and settled on a farm in what is now Jefferson Township on Eagle Creek. His farm consisted of 250 acres. He lived there but two years after his appointment as United States judge, when he removed to Columbus. During the time of his residence in West Union, he resided in the house in which Mr. James Hood died and where Mr. Cooper's family now reside. He resided there from 1808 to 1827. He had a habit of rising at four o'clock in the morning to study and he kept this up after his removal to Columbus, although in his day there was but little for the United States district judge to do but to maintain his dignity. In 1833, his adopted daughter died after ten days' painful illness, during which time the judge was a watcher night and day. After her death, Judge Campbell and his wife, broken down with anxiety, concluded to visit Delaware Springs for relaxation and rest. On the way Judge Campbell was taken with a chill, followed by a high fever. However, the next day he proceeded to Delaware, but was taken worse and breathed his last on the twenty-fourth of September, 1833. On the arrival of the news of his death at Columbus, a great sensation was caused, as he was highly respected. Several hundred people of Columbus met his funeral procession at Worthington and accompanied his remains to their last resting place.

In 1811, he was married to Miss Eleanor Doak, daughter of Robert Doak, of Augusta County, Virginia. There was no issue of this marriage. Judge Campbell was a man of great natural dignity and force of character.

The source of our information is a book entitled "Biographical Sketches with other Literary Remains of the late John W. Campbell, Judge of the United States Court for the District of Ohio," compiled by his widow. It was printed at Columbus, Ohio, in 1838, and published by Scott & Gallagher. The biography was evidently written by a lady because it is conspicuous in failing to tell, what, after a lapse of fifty-eight years, we would most like to know and by filling it up with comments for which posterity is not thankful and does not appreciate. What we would like to know as to Judge Campbell are the facts of his life and then our own judgment as to the place he should occupy in history.

He has been dead sixty-six years. All who knew him personally are dead. We have to resort to his writings and to written accounts left of him to make an estimate of his character. He was highly respected by all who knew him. He was public spirited and patriotic. He was a friend whom his friends valued most highly. As a public speaker, his manners and style were pleasing. He investigated every subject presented to him with great care. He was of the strictest integrity. He was a successful lawyer, never lost his self-poise or equanimity and his judgment was never controlled by his emotions. His opinions were carefully formed, but when formed, did not need to be revised. The



HON. WM. RUSSELL, M. C.

public welfare with him was paramount. He was very sympathetic in cases of suffering or distress brought to his notice. He took a great interest in education. He favored the colonization of the Negroes, and was president of the Ohio Colonization Society at the time of his death. He was strictly moral in all his life and conduct and this, from high principles, well considered and adopted, which served as guides to his life. He was intensely religious. He was the strongest kind of a Jacksonian Democrat, but yet was never offensive to his political opponents and treated them with the greatest consideration. His was a familiar figure on the streets of West Union from 1808 to 1826, during all of which time he resided there, but there is no tradition of him whatever in the village. He was fond of composing verse, was no insignificant poet, and had fine literary tastes. Altogether he was a valuable citizen of whose career present and future generations in Adams County may be proud.

William Russell

was born in Ireland in 1782. He was left an orphan at an early age. He came to the United States alone in 1796 at the age of fourteen. He remained a short time in Philadelphia and while there began to learn a trade, that of hatter. He went from Philadelphia to Maysville, Kentucky, took up hat making and followed it. While there, he married Sarah Tribbey. They had one child but she and it died shortly after it was born. He moved to Adams County, Ohio, in 1802. He represented Adams County in the first Legislature of the new state which sat at Chillicothe, Ohio, March 1, to April 16, 1803. Thomas Kirker and Joseph Lucas were his colleagues. He was the first clerk of the courts of Scioto County, having been appointed December, 1803. It seems that the office did not suit his tastes and he resigned in June, 1804. In the eighth legislative session, December 4, 1809, to February 22, 1810, he was a member from Adams County at the munificent salary of two dollars per day. He had Dr. Alexander Campbell afterward United States senator as a colleague. On the fifteenth day of February, 1810, he was appointed an associate judge for Scioto County, Ohio. This office did not suit his tastes and he resigned it in 1812.

At the tenth legislative session, December 10, 1811, to February 21, 1812, he was a member of the house from Adams County, with John Ellison as a colleague. This legislature sat at Zanesville, Ohio. The house impeached John Thompson, a president judge of the common pleas, but on trial in the senate, he was acquitted. At this session, Columbus was made the capital of the state, and the legislature provided for the military equipment of the Ohio militia. It also incorporated a number of libraries in the state. At the eleventh legislative session, December 7, 1812, to February 9, 1813, William Russell was a member from Adams County with John Ellison as a colleague. This legislature provided for the care and maintenance of women who had been abandoned by their husbands, (an epidemic in those days,) and made the property of the absconder liable for the wife's maintenance. Strong measures were adopted to require every able bodied man to respond to the call to arms, but the legislature, by special resolution, excused Jacob Wooding, of Scioto County, Ohio, from military duty, because

his father was blind, lame, absolutely helpless and had two blind children. No one else was excused. From 1813 to 1819, he dropped out of the legislature, but not out of public employment.

At the eighteenth legislative session from December 5 1819, to February 26, 1820, he was a member of the senate from Adams County. The House amused itself by impeaching two judges on the ground of deciding an election contest contrary to the evidence, but the senate unanimously acquitted them. The senate spent a great deal of time in discussing the Missouri Compromise and the question of slavery.

At the nineteenth legislative session, December 4, 1820, to February 23, 1821, William Russell again represented Adams County in the senate. The question of a canal system occupied much attention; also that of attacking branches of the United States Bank. This legislature placed the United States Bank without Ohio's laws and forbade the officers of the courts to recognize it in any way. Justices and judges were forbidden to entertain any case for it; sheriffs to arrest any one at its instance, or notaries to protest notes for it, or take any acknowledgment for it. Justices and judges were to be fined \$500 if they entertained a suit for it, and sheriffs \$200 for putting any one in jail at its instance. From this time, 1821 to 1829, William Russell was out of public employment. In the fall of 1826, he was elected to congress as a Democrat, and re-elected for two succeeding terms. During all of this time he was a resident of Adams County and a merchant at West Union. After his third term in congress expired, March 4, 1833 he removed to near Rushtown, Ohio, in Scioto County and engaged in forging bar iron. In this enterprise, he was unsuccessful and is said to have lost \$30,000. He was elected to the twenty-seventh congress in 1841 as a Whig and served one term. At the end of his first term, March 4, 1843, he returned to his farm on Scioto Brush Creek, where he continued to reside until his death, September 28, 1845, at the age of 63. When at Portsmouth in 1803, he was a Presbyterian but returning to West Union, he became a Methodist. In 1809 to 1820, he was one of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in West Union, Ohio, and aided in the erection of the first church there, and all his life after, he was a faithful, devoted and devout Methodist. He was a student and self-educated. He was a fluent and pleasant speaker and had extensive conversational powers. He was liked and respected by all who knew him. He had a remarkable popularity, largely owing to his even temper. As a merchant, he was strict and honorable in all his dealings, and maintained the highest credit. His public career began at the age of twenty-one, when elected to the first legislature of Ohio. He was legislator, clerk of court, state senator and congressman and filled each and every office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. In private life, he was a successful merchant, an honored member of the Methodist Church and an upright citizen. In this case, the office sought the man. How many men have crowded into the space of forty years so many activities? Comparing him with the men of his time, we find he held office in two counties, and all he lacked was that he was not made a militia general. Every legislator of prominence, under the constitution of 1802, was either made an associate judge or a major general of militia. William Russell obtained the judgeship but

missed the generalship. However, his career in congress gave him more distinction than the military title could have done.

In 1808, he married Nancy Wood and had seven children, six sons and a daughter. One of the sons lived near Rushtown during his life. Another, William B., married Rebecca Lucas and became the father of six children, three sons and three daughters. A grandson, James Russell, resides near Lucasville, Ohio, and another, George Russell, in Portsmouth, Ohio.

Thomas L. Hamer

Thomas Lyon Hamer, who died on the plains of Mexico on December 2, 1846, to-day is the most alive man in Brown County.

The worship of ancestors may be laughed down, or cried down, yet it exists. Hero worship is decried too, but all the same it goes on. Thomas L. Hamer lived in this world forty-six years. He has been dead forty-eight years and yet no man in Brown County wields such an influence as he did at the time of his death and which has extended to the present time. If you visit Georgetown you will see his lawyer's sign in the lobby of the court house, a precious souvenir. His picture hangs over the judge's seat in the court room.

In the village cemetery, his tomb is reverently pointed out, and in the village itself, his old home is shown, just as he had left it in the spring of 1846 to go into the Mexican War. The day when his sacred remains, brought all the way from Mexico, were laid to their everlasting rest was the greatest day ever known in the history of Brown County. No such funeral honors were ever given any man in Ohio, and none will ever again be given. It seemed as though the whole population of Brown County had turned out to honor the great man. The particulars are graven on the memory of every man present at that funeral in characters never to be obliterated. Thomas L. Hamer was a man of middle height, of slender physique, with a head covered with a shock of bushy red hair, always neat and cleanly dressed, and with smoothly shaven face, and with a personal magnetism which could be felt but not described. No man could inspire greater personal devotion to himself, and no man of his time ever did. He was everybody's friend, and his friendship was not seeming but real. He was a most entertaining conversationalist—brilliant, engaging, interesting—a delightful companion, and as a public speaker, he carried his audience the way he wanted it to go. Time and again he had cavassed his own county and district and all the people knew him. They seemed to know him, all at once, on first acquaintance, and they could not forget him. He moved to Georgetown, Ohio, in August, 1821, just after the town had been laid out, and while it was yet in the virgin forest. His manners were pleasing, his conversation charmed the hearer, and he won the respect and esteem of every one. The law business was in its infancy then, and he accepted the office of justice of the peace of Pleasant Township, and also edited a newspaper in Georgetown. His written articles were as happy as his speeches. His oratory was artless and natural. He carried his hearers with him and had great success with juries. In 1825, he was elected to the legislature. In 1828, he was an elector on the Jackson

ticket, and was re-elected to the legislature in 1829. In December, 1829, he was elected speaker of the house in the legislature. Mr. Hamer, as a speaker, appointed a majority of his political opponents on seven committees out of eight. In the election of judges by the legislature, when the Democrats held a caucus in 1830, Mr. Hamer opposed the motion to be bound by this caucus and in the subsequent election he voted against two of the nominees of the Democratic caucus on the ground that the selection of the judiciary should have no connection with politics. Mr. Hamer, in defending his votes against two of his own party, on this occasion, made a noble speech, which anticipated all the doctrines of the civil service reformers, and should go down to the ages. He defined his oath as representative to vote according to the dictates of his judgment, and that if his judgment told him that a candidate was not qualified, and he voted for the man notwithstanding, because of his political affiliations, that was not honest; it was not a faithful discharge of the duties he owed to his constituents, and was a violation of his oath. He said, "I think so, and if any other man thinks otherwise, let him act accordingly. I never have and never will obey the dictates of party principles, or party caucuses, when by so doing, I must violate my oath as representative, betray my constituents or injure my country." If nothing made Hamer great, his sentiments before expressed, and his acting up to them were sufficient. It seems that Mr. Hamer's independence of action did not hurt him with his party, for, in 1832 he was elected to congress from his district, and, moreover, he was elected as an independent candidate against Thomas Morris, the regular Democratic candidate, Owen T. Fishback, the Whig candidate, and William Russell the anti-Jackson Democratic candidate. The vote was, Hamer, 2,069; Morris, 2,028, and Russell, 403. In Clermont County, where Morris and Fishback lived, Hamer had only 209 votes and Russell 19, while Morris had 1,319 and Fishback 1,186. Hamer swept Adams and Brown counties, simply by his eloquence. Thomas Morris had been Hamer's preceptor in the study of law. Two months after this Thomas Morris was elected United States senator from Ohio, and the two took their seats at the same time, and each served six years. Both were Democrats, but differed widely as to their views on slavery. General Hamer was re-elected to congress from his district in 1834 and 1836. In the house Thomas Corwin and William Allen were among his colleagues. In the house he voted that petitions for the abolition of slavery should be laid on the table, and no further action taken on them. He declined a re-election to congress in 1838, but did not drop out of politics. His red hair and Corwin's swarthy complexion were common objects of remark in political circles of that time. There was a magic about Hamer which could be felt, but which could not be described. Every man who came within the sound of Hamer's voice could feel the spell of it, and ever afterward remember it, but could not describe the phenomenon of it. When Hamer spoke every one listened, and they gave him their exclusive and undivided attention, no matter how long he spoke. Old and young alike listened to every word, entranced by his voice and manner.

Not only was he a speaker, but he was a writer as well, furnishing many articles for the press of his party, and at the same time he carried

on an extensive correspondence with the most distinguished men of the nation. He remained out of public life until March 4, 1839, simply because he chose to, and not because it was the wish of his constituents and party friends. On October 3, 1845, President Polk tendered him the office of commissioner of Indian affairs, but he declined it. In the summer of 1846 he was renominated to congress by the district composed of Clermont, Brown, and Highland counties. When the president called for 50,000 volunteers for the Mexican army, Hamer rode over his district, addressed meetings, and, by his wonderful eloquence, aroused the war spirit. He himself volunteered as a private soldier in the company of his son-in-law, Captain Johnson. When the first Ohio regiment was organized at Camp Washington, he was elected major. On June 29, 1846, President Polk appointed him a brigadier general of volunteers, principally at the instigation of Congressman J. T. McDowell, whom Hamer succeeded. The appointment did not reach General Hamer until June 24, 1846, and his commission did not reach him until August 1, 1846, at Camp Belknap, Texas. Gen. Taylor, in preparing for the attack on Monterey, arranged to allow none but southern volunteers and regular troops to participate. In a council of war, when this was proposed, Gen. Hamer protested and insisted that his brigade should have a part in the storming of Monterey, where, it is said, it performed prodigies of valor and won immortal renown. On the second Tuesday of October, 1846, Gen. Hamer was re-elected to congress in his district without opposition. After Monterey, he commanded a division; but there was one thing that he could not endure. His constitution could not stand the trying climate of Mexico. Every northern soldier had to go through the process of acclimatization and have a spell of fever. Gen. Hamer was unwell from the time he landed in Mexico, but he was only dangerously ill a week previous to his death. He died on the night of December 21, 1846, near Monterey. He was interred with all the honors of war in a cemetery near the place of his death. At that time the Ohio Legislature met in December, and on December 31, 1846, Andrew Ellison, a lawyer of Georgetown, and a member of the house from Brown County, introduced resolutions as to the death of Gen. Hamer. This was on Wednesday. The resolutions provided that the speakers of the houses should procure a suitable person to pronounce a eulogy on the life, character, and public services of the deceased before the legislature; that the body of Gen. Hamer should be brought back and interred in Ohio soil at the expense of the state, and both houses agreed to the resolutions and adjourned to the next Saturday out of respect to the memory of the deceased. On January 6, 1847, the house resolved that Gen. John J. Higgins, of Brown (a brother-in-law of Gen. Hamer), James H. Thompson, of Highland, and James C. Kennedy, of Clermont, be appointed commissioners to carry the house resolutions into effect, and they were to draw on the treasury for their expenses. The senate concurred in the resolution at once. When Hamer's body reached Georgetown, he was accorded the grandest funeral ever given to any citizen, except our martyred president. Hon. David T. Disney pronounced the oration at the funeral. Hon. James H. Thompson, of Hillsboro, Ohio, one of the commissioners, was present at the

funeral. He has been asked to describe it, but does not think he has the eloquence or the pathos to do the subject justice. With the weight of his years, he cannot command the inspiration he thinks the subject demands. In several visits to Georgetown, I sought to obtain the original documents, books and writings, which would have shed a wonderful light on Hamer's career and life, but every avenue seemed closed to me, and reluctant as I am to give up the subject, I am compelled to let oblivion claim and hold many facts which it would have been well for posterity to have preserved.

There is a parallel between the lives of General Hamer and Gen. Franklin Pierce, president of the United States, that is more than remarkable. Hamer was born in 1800, Pierce in 1804. Hamer was a farmer's son and so was Pierce. The latter, however, secured a good college education, which the former lacked. At the time, Hamer had been two years in the Ohio legislature, Pierce was admitted to the bar. In 1829, Pierce entered the legislature of New Hampshire as a Jackson Democrat, and he served in the legislature four years, two of which he was speaker of the house. In 1825, 1828, and 1829, Hamer was in the Ohio legislature, the last two years of which he was speaker. Hamer was in the lower house of congress from 1833 to 1839. Pierce entered the lower house in 1833 and served four years. He spoke and voted against receiving petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and so did Hamer. In 1833, Pierce entered the United States senate from his state and retired from that in 1842. At this point, there is contrast, and not comparison between the two. In the National Legislature, the two stood alike on the slavery question. When the Mexican war broke out in 1846, the same military spirit was shown by Pierce as by Hamer. Pierce enlisted as a private, so did Hamer, and, like the latter, went about everywhere making war speeches. Pierce, like Hamer, was soon after elected to office, being appointed colonel of the Ninth Regiment of Infantry of his state. Like Hamer, Pierce was made a brigadier general, dated March 3, 1847. He did not reach Mexico until June 28, 1847, and in the war displayed the same personal bravery, the same spirit of self-sacrifice and the same devotion to the men of his command as did General Hamer. Both Hamer and Pierce were men of pleasant appearance, of excellent address; both were fond of neat and elegant apparel; both had a charm in social intercourse, and both were eloquent advocates. Each had a clear, musical voice, graceful and impressive gesticulation, and each could kindle the blood of his hearers, or melt them to tears by pathos. Each had a natural oratory that had an inimitable charm of its own, and each had a wonderful natural kindness of heart. Pierce's oratory had more of the polish of education while Hamer's had the fire of nature. Each had an intuitive knowledge of human nature, but Hamer was a diligent student, while Pierce was not. Each had a wonderful and remarkable popularity in his own district and state. Each could attract, hold, move and sway audiences by the power of oratory. Hamer's power of oratory had to be felt to be appreciated. It could not be described in words, and the same was true of Pierce, though there was more of nature and less of art in Hamer's oratory. Had Hamer lived and continued the promise of his life, as no doubt he

would, in 1852, he would have been the nominee of his party for president, instead of General Pierce. Every one who knew Hamer has expressed that thought, and what every one felt would no doubt have been carried out. In 1852, the conditions were such that the Democrats were bound to nominate a northern man and one of a military reputation. General Pierce barely filled the military requirements, but had Hamer lived, he would before then have been governor of the state or United States senator and would have filled the requirements of his party better than General Pierce, and would have been the nominee of his party for president.

Thus death robbed Brown County, Ohio, of the opportunity of furnishing a president, but by a singular coincidence, General Grant, whom Hamer had appointed from Brown County, Ohio, as a cadet to the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1838, became president of the United States in 1869. Thus, while Hamer did not live to become president of the United States, as surely he would have been, yet he shaped the career of a boy of his own village, so that this boy afterward became the president of the United States. Even in the appointment of the boy Grant, as a cadet, Hamer showed himself of noble mind.

Jesse R. Grant, young Grant's father, was not friendly to Hamer, so much so that he could not and would not ask Hamer to make the appointment, but got Gen. James Loudon, father of Col. D. W. C. Loudon, of Georgetown, to obtain the appointment for him, which General Loudon did. Hamer did not know young Grant's real name but took it to be Ulysses Simpson, and sent it in that way, when really it was Hiram Ulysses. When Grant found that he was appointed as Ulysses Simpson Grant, he adopted that name and used it ever after.

William Doane

was born in Maine. He received a public school education. He removed to Ohio and filled several local offices. He was elected to the twenty-sixth Congress as a Democrat, and re-elected to the twenty-seventh Congress. He served from December 2, 1839, to March 3, 1843. He represented the sixth district, composed of Highland, Brown, Clermont and Adams counties. He was a resident of Clermont County, and a physician.

General Joseph T. McDowell

was born in Burke County, North Carolina, November 13, 1800. He removed to Ohio in 1824 and located on a farm about seven miles north of Hillsboro. In 1829, he located in Hillsboro, and engaged in the mercantile business until 1835, when he was admitted to the bar by a special act of the legislature, and began the practice of his profession. In 1836, he formed a partnership with Col. William O. Collins, and followed the profession until 1843.

He was a member of the thirty-first general assembly from Highland County. In the thirty-second general assembly, December 2, 1833, to March 3, 1834, he was a member of the state senate representing Highland and Fayette counties. He represented the same constituency in the thirty-third general assembly in the senate

from December 1, 1834, to March 9, 1835. He represented the seventh district of Ohio in the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth congresses. This district was composed of Adams, Brown, Clermont and Highland counties. He resumed his law practice after his return from congress, and also engaged in farming. He died January 17, 1877.

He was an earnest and eloquent man, true to his instincts, faithful in the discharge of duty, and was honored and respected by the community as a Christian gentleman, and died in the faith of which he was in later life a defender.

Jonathan D. Morris

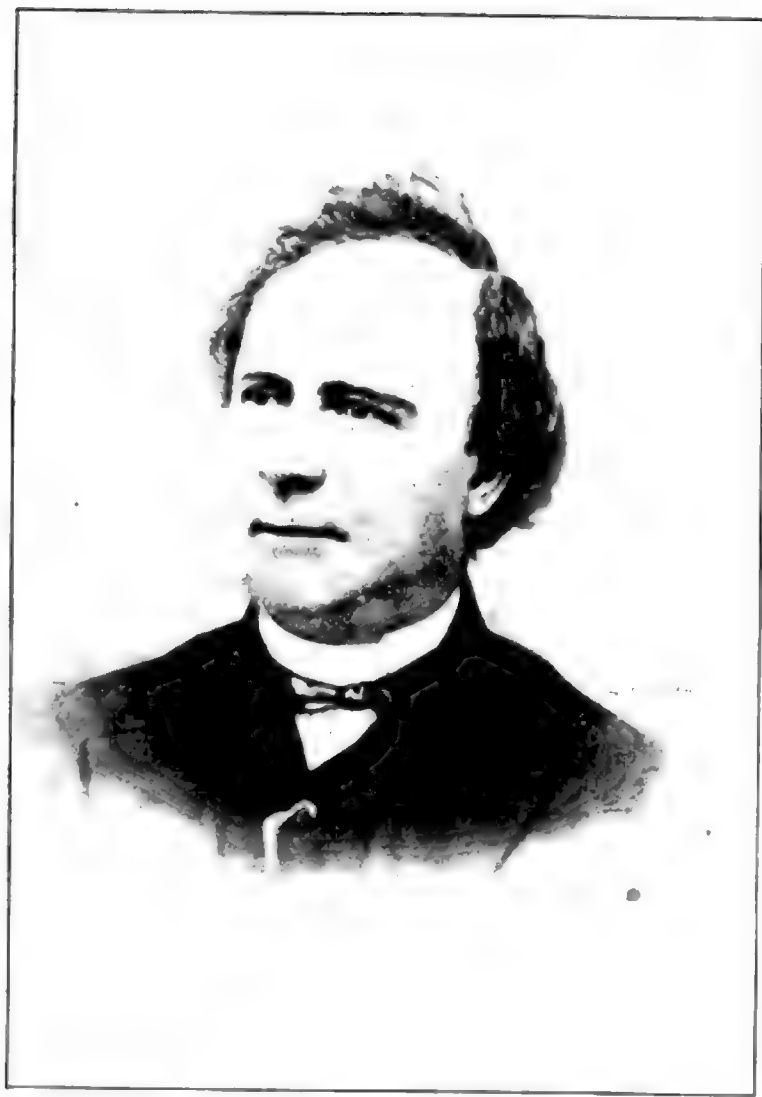
began the practice of law in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1828. In 1831, he was appointed clerk of the courts, which position he held until 1846, and in 1847 he was elected to congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Thomas L. Hamer, and was re-elected in 1849.

He was a faithful, conscientious and popular official and for a quarter of a century exerted a controlling influence in his county's history, being a leader of political opinion and a man in whom the public reposed great confidence.

Nelson Barrere

was born near Newmarket, Highland County, Ohio, April 1, 1808, and was the seventh of twelve children. His father was George W. Barrere, a very prominent citizen of Highland County. He was a deputy surveyor, justice of the peace, member of the Ohio senate nine years, and an associate judge of Highland County for fourteen years. He was in the Indian War, 1791-1795. Was in St. Clair's defeat and Wayne's victory. He was also in the War of 1812 at Hull's surrender, and was in every public enterprise in Highland County until his death in 1839. His son, Nelson, lived on the farm until eighteen years of age and attended school in the winters. He spent a year in the Hillsboro High School and in 1827 entered the freshman class at Augusta College. He graduated from there in 1830, finishing a four years' course in three and a half years.

In 1831, he began the study of law in Hillsboro with Judge John W. Price and was admitted to the bar on December 23, 1833. He opened an office in Hillsboro and remained there nine months. He located in West Union in 1834, forming a partnership with Samuel Brush. This partnership continued for a year. He remained in West Union eleven years altogether and had a large and lucrative practice. He had the confidence of the people. He represented Adams County in the lower house of the legislature at the thirty-sixth legislative session from December 4, 1837, to March 4, 1838. In 1846, he removed his residence to Highland County and continued there until his death. In the thirty-seventh congress, he represented the sixth district, composed of Adams, Clermont, Brown and Highland counties from March 4, 1851, to March 4, 1853. In 1853, he was the Whig candidate for governor, but was defeated, receiving 85,847 votes, while his competitor, William Medill, received 147,663. When the Whig party dissolved, he went over to the Democratic party, in which he remained during the remainder of his life, but during the Civil War, he supported the Republican administration. In 1870, he was a candidate



GEN. JOSEPH R. COCKERILL.

for congress on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated. He was the Democratic candidate from Highland County for member of the constitutional convention in 1875 and was defeated by one vote. He never married. He continued in the active practice of the law until his death, which occurred August 20, 1883.

In Adams County, during his residence there, he was very popular. He was always conspicuous for his public spirit. As a lawyer he was energetic and industrious. He was a safe and reliable counsellor and an eloquent and successful advocate. He was always agreeable and courteous in his manners. In West Union, he formed many warm friendships, and he, Joseph Allen Wilson, Davis Darlinton and others had a club at Darlinton's store, to which they resorted of evenings and spent many pleasant hours. Joseph West Lafferty and John Fisher, of Cedar Mills, were two of his most particular friends in Adams County.

Joseph Randolph Cockerill

was born in Loudon County, Virginia, January 2, 1818. His father's name was Daniel Cockerill, of whom there is a separate sketch in this book, and his mother was Esther Craven. His father's family emigrated to Adams County, Ohio, in 1837, and located near Youngsville, in Scott Township. After coming to Ohio, he taught school for a while and afterwards in 1840 was elected county surveyor. In the same year he was married to Ruth Eylar, daughter of Judge Joseph Eylar, of Winchester, Ohio.

From 1840 to 1846, he was a school teacher and surveyor. In 1846, when Gen. Joseph Darlinton's term expired as clerk of the court of common pleas, Joseph R. Cockerill was appointed his successor, and as such served until the new constitution was adopted. He was elected to the fiftieth general assembly of Ohio, the first held under the new constitution. In this legislature, he was chairman of the committee on corporations, and as such drew that part of our revised statutes on corporations, which remains on the statute books today, substantially as he drew it, a monument to his knowledge as a lawyer.

On returning from the legislature, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1856, he was elected a member of the thirty-fifth congress from the sixth district of Ohio, composed of Adams, Highland, Brown and Clermont.

The writer remembers him as a lawyer prior to the Civil War. As a boy, for the first time, he went into the court house to listen to a trial. There was a party on trial for stealing watches. David Thomas was prosecuting and Cockerill defending. After hearing Thomas' opening argument, the writer concluded the defendant was guilty. Then after hearing Cockerill's argument, he was fully convinced that the defendant was innocent and ought to be acquitted.

In 1860, Mr. Cockerill was elected a delegate to the Charleston convention and attended. E. P. Evans offered to pay his expenses if he would take several copies of the New York Tribune and let it be known he was carrying them, but the offer was not entertained. In the split which ensued, Mr. Cockerill adhered to the Douglas wing of the party. When the war came on, Mr. Cockerill was fired with

patriotism. He had no sympathy with the south, and thought the rebellion should be suppressed in the most vigorous manner.

On October 2, 1861, he was commissioned by Gov. Todd to organize the 70th Ohio Infantry Regiment, as its colonel. The camp of rendezvous was fixed at West Union, Ohio, and was called Camp Hamer. The regiment was raised in the counties of Adams and Brown. While it was organizing at West Union, Reuben Smith, from Oliver Township, came to West Union, got enthused and expressed treasonable sentiments. Col. Cockerill at once had him arrested and sent under a guard of the soldiers to the probate court where he was compelled to take the oath of allegiance. Once during the war, probably in 1862, Col. Cockerill was at home for a few days. During the time, there was a Democratic county convention in the court house and the war policy of the government was under discussion. Squire Jacob Rose, of Green Township, was speaking. He favored peace, and in his remarks, held out his right hand and said, "We must approach our southern brethren with the olive branch in the right hand." Then he extended his left hand and said, "We must also approach them with the olive branch in the left hand." Col. Cockerill was sitting in the audience in his full colonel's uniform and when Squire Rose extended his left hand, the colonel sprang to his feet and extended both his arms, shook his fists at Rose, and said in most emphatic tones, "No, we must approach them with a sword in each hand." Col. Cockerill displayed great bravery in the battle of Shiloh, and was a model officer. Most of the time he commanded a brigade. His merits as officer entitled him to have been made a brigadier general. Gen. Sherman said of him at Shiloh that "he behaved with great gallantry and kept his men better together than any colonel in my division and was with me from first to last." His promotion was several times recommended by Generals Grant and Sherman. They were prompted to do this from observation of his conduct on the field of battle, but for some reasons not now known to us, but not creditable to the authorities at Washington, his promotion was not made, though so richly deserved. Congress however, afterwards, gave him the brevet of brigadier general in recognition of the merit which should have given him the office.

When Col. Cockerill saw that justice would not be done him, he resigned and came home. He was always popular with his own soldiers and with all soldiers who knew him and had the admiration and respect of all his fellow officers. He never broke his political ties with the Democratic party and in 1864, after returning home, continued to act with that party, though he was never at any time a Peace Democrat. He had many Republican friends who were of opinion that when the war broke out, he should have gone over to the Republican party. Had he done so, no doubt he would have been speedily promoted and might have had any office in the gift of the Republican party of his state. His Republican friends believed he would have been governor of the state had he joined that party in 1862 or earlier. His own party sent him to the legislature from 1868 to 1872, and he had a most excellent record as a busy, useful and working member.

In 1871, he was a candidate for state auditor on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated.

He was a man of independent, broad and liberal views. In public affairs, he was always actuated by the principles of right and justice, looking to the general welfare and not to any local advantage. Charity, benevolence, and liberality were prominent traits in his character. He was public spirited in all things.

His public and private life were each without reproach. As a social companion, he was always agreeable and entertaining. He knew every one in his county, knew all their faults and foibles and all their good qualities. He had a fund of entertaining anecdotes which was inexhaustible. As a conversationalist, he had no superior. A fact once acquired by him was always ready for use and he knew more of the history of Adams County than any man of his time. He should have written the history and it is unfortunate for the county he did not. By his death much valuable information about citizens and events in the county has been lost. He was a born soldier. As a courtier and diplomat, he would have been successful. As soldier, lawyer, statesman, citizen, he was successful and merited the approbation of his contemporaries and will merit that of posterity. His family consisted of three sons and two daughters. His eldest son was an officer in the 24th O. V. I. and rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. He died at the early age of twenty-eight, after the close of the war. His second son, John, was also a soldier of the Civil War and became a journalist of world wide fame. His second daughter, Sallie, married Lieut. W. R. Stewart of the 70th O. V. I., and both she and her husband are dead. Their only son, a young man, was lost at sea, washed overboard off Cape Horn. The eldest daughter, Esther, married John Campbell, M. D., who was a captain in the 70th O. V. I. and is now in the employment of the Equitable Insurance Company at No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She too, has drank the cup of sorrow, in the loss of her only son, Joseph Randolph, an ensign in the navy, who died in the service of his country, during the Spanish War, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere. Surely the family of Joseph R. Cockerill have shown their love of country.

He departed this life on the twenty-third of August, 1875, at the early age of fifty-seven, but his life was in deeds, not in years.

William Howard

was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, December 31, 1817. His father removed to Wheeling, West Virginia. He lived on a farm until the age of fifteen. He learned the saddlery trade in West Virginia. In 1835, he removed to Augusta, Kentucky, where he entered Augusta College, and graduated in 1839. He was very proficient in mathematics and studied surveying. He supported himself while in Augusta College by working five hours each day at his trade. He studied law under Hon. Martin Marshall, and was admitted in 1840, and located at Batavia. He was prosecuting attorney of Clermont County from 1845 to 1849. In 1849 he was state senator from Brown and Clermont counties. In 1858 he was elected to congress for the district for Adams, Brown, Clermont and Highland counties. He took strong grounds for the preservation of the Union while in congress. He was elected as a Democrat. He served as a lieutenant in the Mexican War, Co. C, 2d Ohio Regiment.

He went into the War of 1861 as major of the 59th O. V. I., and was promoted to lieutenant colonel. He resigned in 1863 owing to ill health. He was a zealous Methodist. He was married January 29, 1852, to Amaratha C. Botsford. He had a son, William Howard, who died in his twenty-third year, and a son, John Joliffe Howard. His wife died July 13, 1875, and he married November 27, 1877, Mrs. Harriet A. Broadwell. He died Sunday, June 1, 1890.

Hon. Wells A. Hutchins

represented Adams County as a part of the eleventh congressional district in congress from March 4, 1863, until March 4, 1865. He was born October 7, 1818, in Hartford, Trumbull County, Ohio. His father Asa Hutchins, and his mother, Hannah Bushnell, were from Hartford, Connecticut, so that Mr. Hutchins was a true blue Connecticut Western Reserve Yankee. His father was colonel in the War of 1812, but he died at the early age of forty-five, leaving his widow with eight children, of whom our subject was one, at the age of twelve years. The year following his father's death, he worked on a farm for \$25 for his entire services for a year, and from that time on, was dependent upon himself for a livelihood. He had a quick, active mind and made the best use of the opportunities of education about him. At the age of eighteen he had qualified himself for a school teacher, and at that time went to Corydon, Indiana, where he taught a select school for eighteen months. During this period he saved from his salary \$900, took it home, and with that he began the study of law. He read law with the Honorables John Hutchins and John Crowell at Warren and was admitted in 1841. He immediately went to Portsmouth, where he was an entire stranger, and set himself up to practice law. He was instinctively a lawyer. He loved the profession and naturally succeeded in it. For a while after he came to Portsmouth, he edited a newspaper, or spent part of his time at that.

On February 23, 1843, he married Cornelia Robinson, daughter of Joshua Robinson, then and for many years afterward one of the foremost citizens of Portsmouth. During the time of Mr. Robinson's activities in business in Portsmouth, nothing in the way of public enterprise went on unless he was engaged in it. Naturally, such a father-in-law was a great aid to a young lawyer, but Mr. Hutchins would have succeeded without such aid. In his political views, at the time he located in Portsmouth, he was a Whig. He became a member of the lower house of the legislature in 1852 and 1853 as such. When the Whig party dissolved, he became a Democrat, which he remained during his life. In 1862, he was a candidate for congress on the platform, "a more vigorous prosecution of the war," being endorsed by the Democratic party. He was elected on his platform, defeating Hon. H. S. Bundy, but again in 1864, he and Bundy made the race, and the latter was victorious. While Mr. Hutchins was a great success as a lawyer he was not a success as a politician, and his party was very much worried at its failure to make him over into one. He could never make up his mind that he must be bound by a party caucus. He had the old-fashioned idea that he must use his own judgment, and be controlled by his own conclusions of right and wrong, and he was so constituted

that he could not do otherwise. In congress, he voted for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and he alone of his own party voted for the thirteenth amendment to the federal constitution. Whenever an opportunity offered, his old-fashioned anti-slavery abolitionist ideas would come to the front. In 1867, he and one other of his party were the only ones in Scioto County who voted in favor of the amendment to the state constitution granting negro suffrage. But Mr. Hutchins was old-fashioned in many things. Under the old constitution, he traveled over the circuit and practiced law, and he kept up the custom under the new constitution. He believed that there was such a thing as justice and that it was administered in the courts. He believed that a judge should not be approached about a matter in his court unless he was on the bench and in the presence of opposing counsel. There is no word in the English language, outside of slang, which will express the qualities he displayed in the trial of a case. The sporting man would have said he was the "gamest" man he had ever seen. Whatever may have been his inward feelings while engaged in a trial, he never expressed or betrayed the slightest surprise in its conduct, no matter what occurred. If his client broke down, if a witness disappointed him, if the court ruled against him, or a jury verdict was unexpected, he never gave a sign of emotion or disappointment any more than an Indian would. If he had a case he expected to win, but lost it, to the public, he accepted the result as expected. He was calm and collected under all circumstances, and never lost his equipoise. If Gabriel had blown his trumpet at any time, no matter when, Mr. Hutchins would have lined up and said he was ready and he would have been ready. His reputation as a lawyer was coextensive with the state, and he was employed in many important cases. His cases for the Furnaces against the old Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad were carried on for twenty-one years and resulted in a victory for his clients. It is said the fees in this case were \$65,000, but the amounts involved were large and covered freight overcharges for many years. No one thought he would ultimately be successful, but he believed in the causes and succeeded. In the Scioto Valley Railroad case, he took the claim of C. P. Huntington for \$750,000, when it was worthless, and he maintained a contest on it until it was paid in full with interest, dollar for dollar. For thirty years prior to his death, he was considered one of the ablest lawyers in Ohio, and his assistance was sought in weighty and great causes.

In his arguments to the court, he always spoke clearly and with great deliberation. In no part of the conduct of a case was he ever in a hurry or ever perturbed. If he believed in his case, he usually carried the court or jury with him from the outset. If he did not believe in his case, he aimed to take up and impress on the court or jury, the one or two controlling principles, and let the others go. In this, he was very successful. His arguments were all well arranged, logical, forceful, clear, to the chief points, and brief.

In the case of *Oliver Applegate v. W. Kinney & Co.*, involving some \$200,000, and where it was sought to hold the defendants as *quasi* partners, he represented, with numerous counsel, the plaintiff, and Col. O. F. Moore, with numerous counsel, represented the de-

fendants. Col. Moore spoke three days. Mr. Hutchins closed for the plaintiff in one hour and carried the jury with him from the opening of the speech. While other lawyers had to work out by hard study the principles governing a case, they came to Mr. Hutchins by instinct. He could look into a case and almost immediately say what principles would determine it.

Mr. Hutchins was a high-toned old-fashioned gentleman. He was always tastefully and neatly dressed. He always paid the highest price for his clothing and had the best. He always preferred walking to riding in a carriage, and when past seventy, he walked with the springing step of a young man. Though he aged in years, he did not in appearance, or in manners. He always laughed at the idea of being called old.

Mr. Hutchins' motto must have been *nil desperandum* for he was always cheerful, always hopeful and always encouraging those about him. For the last thirty years of his life, he traveled much of the time. He always paid for the best accommodations on the train, always stopped at the highest priced hotels, and always took the best rooms. Whenever he was likely to arrive home late at night, he would wire the fact and have a full meal ready for him on arrival. He uniformly preferred to sleep on a full stomach, and said that was the way animals do and thought that was best for mankind. A number of times in his history, he was very sick and his life despaired of, but he never despaired, and surprised his friends and physicians by recovering. He may be said to have died in harness. While in the latter years of his life, he only took employment in important cases, he worked hard until stricken with his last sickness. In the earlier part of that, before the disease assumed a fatal turn, he was anxious to get out and go to work in the preparation of arguments for the Supreme Court, but when his disease took a fatal turn, and the fact was announced to him, he was not taken by surprise. He did not repine and grieve, and made no attempt to transact or close any business, but met the inevitable with the utmost calmness and composure. He died on the twenty-second of January, 1895, with a disease of the kidneys. He was the best illustration of a self-contained, self-composed man ever known to the writer. He passed away in perfect peace, just as though he had been ready for the event all his life. To those who knew him, he was the most perfect type of the true philosopher of modern times. He did not concern himself why he came into the world or about his going out. He did not concern himself what happened to him, good or bad, but simply undertook to make the best of every situation when it presented itself and as it presented itself.

The readers of this history would be happier and get more enjoyment out of this life if they adopted his philosophy.

Hozekiah Sanford Bundy

was born August 15, 1817, in Marietta, Ohio. His father was Nathan Bundy, a native of Hartford, Conn. His mother was Ada M. Nicholson, of Dutchess County, New York, where they were married. In 1816 they removed to Marietta, Ohio. Two years later, Mr. Bundy's father settled near Athens where he leased college land and cleared and

improved it. His title, however, proved invalid. He was killed in 1832 by the falling of a tree. In 1880, his wife died at the age of eighty-one years. Of their three children, our subject is the only one who reached maturity. In 1834 he located in McArthur and in 1837 went to Wilkesville, where he married Lucinda, daughter of Zimri Wells. In 1839, he moved back to McArthur, where his wife died in December, 1842, leaving three children, William Sanford, Sarah A., wife of Major B. F. Stearns, of Washington, D. C., and Lucy, now Mrs. J. C. H. Cobb, of Jackson County.

From 1839 to 1846, Mr. Bundy was engaged in merchandising in McArthur, Ohio. In 1844, he married Caroline, daughter of Judge Paine, of Jackson County, and in 1846, moved to the old home of his father-in-law, which he afterward purchased and where he continued to reside until his death. His second wife died in 1868, leaving two daughters, Julia P., now the wife of U. S. Senator Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, and Eliza M., wife of Harvey Wells, the founder of Wellston. Mr. Bundy was again married in 1876 to Mary M. Miller, who survives and still occupies the old home.

In his early life, he attended for a short time a private school under the charge of David Pratt, of Athens, but his schooling ceased when he was fourteen years of age. In 1846, he commenced the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1850. In the fall of 1848, he was elected to the legislature from Jackson and Gallia counties and voted to repeal the black laws. In 1850, he was elected to represent Jackson, Athens, Gallia and Meigs counties in the house. In 1855, he was elected to the state senate to represent the present seventh senatorial district. In 1860, he was a presidential elector from his congressional district and cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln. In 1862, he was the Republican candidate for congress from the eleventh district of Ohio, but was defeated by the Hon. Wells A. Hutchins by 1900 votes. Two years later, he was again a candidate against Mr. Hutchins and defeated him by 4,000 majority, and was elected to the thirty-ninth congress. In 1872, he was a candidate for the forty-third congress in the same district and defeated Samuel A. Nash by a large majority. In 1874, he was again a candidate, but was defeated by Hon. John L. Vance, of Gallipolis. In 1893, he was a candidate for congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. Wm. H. Enochs, and was elected. Upon Mr. Bundy's retirement in March, 1895, he was tendered a banquet and reception at Jackson, Ohio, which was attended by Gov. McKinley, and state officers. Senator Foraker, Ex-Governor Foster, General Keifer, General Grosvenor, and many others of National prominence; and to Mr. Bundy upon that occasion was given one of the grandest tributes ever witnessed in Ohio. He represented Adams County in the state senate and in his first and third terms in congress.

In 1843, he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was one of the two first lay delegates from Ohio to the General Conference. In 1848, he bought the farm where he died and since then was largely engaged in the iron and coal interests in Jackson County, Ohio, and owned Latrobe and Keystone Furnaces. He also at one time owned the Eliza Furnace.

His son, William S. Bundy, served in the 18th O. V. I. during the first three months of the Civil War. He then enlisted in Co. G. of the 7th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, September 20, 1862. He was severely wounded December 14, 1863, at Bean's Station in Tennessee. In January, 1864, he was sent home on account of his disability and on March 22, 1864, discharged for the same reason. After his return from the army he married Kate Thompson, and had one child, the present William E. Bundy, United States attorney for the southern district of Ohio. He died from the results of his wounds January 27, 1867, and his wife was killed in December, 1868, by being thrown from a horse.

Hezekiah S. Bundy was always remarkably popular among the furnace men of his own county. They were for Bundy for congress at any time and at all times. He was an excellent campaigner. While he was not trained and never sought to train himself in the arts of oratory, yet he was an entertaining and effective public speaker. The people came to hear him and were always pleased and instructed. Mr. Bundy was well informed in every detail of public affairs, and had a good memory. He had a most remarkable treasure of illustrative anecdotes from which he could draw at any time. His reminiscences were always delightful. He thoroughly understood human nature, and always kept in close touch with the common people. On the floor of the house, or in committee, he was familiar with the public business, and always performed his duties creditably to himself and acceptably to his constituents. On all public questions in congress while he was a member, he was usually in advance of the march of public sentiment,—especially was this true of reconstruction measures. As a business man, he did much to develop the iron and coal industries in the region where he lived. He enjoyed to a remarkable extent the confidence and esteem of all who knew him and was universally mourned when he died at his home in Wellston, Ohio, December 12, 1895.

John T. Wilson.

The words of Miss Edna Dean Proctor's poem are ringing in my ears. She inquires if the heroes are all dead; if they only lived in the times of Homer and if none of the race survive in these times? The refrain of the poem is; "Mother Earth, are the heroes dead?" And then she proceeds to answer it in her own way, and she answers it thus:

"Gone? In a grander form they rise.
Dead? We may clasp their hands in ours."

* * * * *

"Whenever a noble deed is done
'Tis the pulse of a hero's heart is stirred."

Then comparing our modern heroes with those of Homeric days, Jason, Orpheus, Hercules, Priam, Achilles, Hector, Theseus and Nestor, she continues:

"Their armor rings on a fairer field
Than the Greek and the Trojan fiercely trod:
For freedom's sword is the blade they wield,
And the light above is the smile of God."



We have heroes in these, our days, who will compare more than favorably with those of the Homeric, or any subsequent times; but having known them as neighbors and friends, and having associated with them from day to day, we do not appreciate them till death has sealed their characters, and then as we study them it begins to dawn on us that they have done things to be canonized as heroes.

Till since his death, we believe the public has not fully appreciated the character of the Hon. John T. Wilson, a former congressman of the tenth (Ohio) district, though it is his record as a patriot, and not as a congressman, we propose especially to discuss.

He was a hero of native growth. He was born April 16, 1811, in Highland County, Ohio, and lived the most of his life and died within ten miles of his birthplace. His span of life extended until the sixth of October, 1891, eighty-five years, five months and twenty days, and in that time, his manner of life was known to his neighbors like an open book.

In that time, living as a country store keeper and a farmer, and resisting all temptation to be swallowed up in city life, if such temptation ever came to him, he accumulated a fortune of about half a million of dollars, which, before and at his death, was devoted principally to charitable uses.

To attempt to sum up his life in the fewest words, it consisted in trying to do the duty nearest him. He was never a resident of a city, except when attending to public official duties, and to expect a hero to come from the remote country region about Tranquility in Adams County, Ohio, was as preposterous as looking for a prophet from the region of Nazareth in the year one; yet the unexpected happened in this instance.

Till the age of fifty, he had been a quiet unobtrusive citizen of his remote country home, seeking only to follow his vocation as a country merchant and to do his duty as a citizen; but it was when the war broke out that the soul which was in him was disclosed to the world. He showed himself an ardent patriot. When government bonds were first offered, there were great doubts as to whether the war would be successful, and whether the government would ever pay them.

No doubt occurred to Mr. Wilson. He invested every dollar he had in them, and advised his neighbors to do the same. He said if the country went down, his property would go with it, and he did not care to survive it; and if the war was successful, the bonds would be all right. As fast as he had any money to spare, he continued to invest it in government securities. In the summer of 1861, he heard that Capt. E. M. DeBruin, now of Hillsboro, Ohio, was organizing a company for the Thirty-third Ohio Infantry Regiment, and he went over to Winchester and arranged with the Rev. I. H. DeBruin, now of Hillsboro, Ohio, that his only son and child, Spencer H. Wilson, then nineteen years of age, should enlist in the company, which he did, and was made its first sergeant, and died in the service at Louisville, Ky., March 4, 1862.

In the summer of 1861, Mr. Wilson determined that Adams County should raise a regiment for the service. He did not want to undertake it himself, but he believed that Col. Cockerill, of West Union, Ohio, would lead the movement; it could be done and he sent Dr. John Campbell, now of Delhi, Ohio, to secure the co-operation of Col. Cockerill.

That was not difficult to do, as Col. Cockerill felt about it as Mr. Wilson. It was determined to ask Brown County to co-operate, and Col. D. W. C. Loudon, of Brown, was taken into the plan, and the Seventieth Ohio Infantry was organized in the fall of 1861. Mr. Wilson undertook to raise a company for the regiment and did so, and it was mustered in as Company E.

The captain, the Hon. John T. Wilson, was then fifty years of age, and he had in the company three privates, each of the same age, and one of the age of fifty-five, so that the ages of five members of that company aggregated 225 years. Hugh J. McSurely was the private who was past fifty-five years of age when he enlisted in Capt. Wilson's Company. He is the father of the Rev. Wm. J. McSurely, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Hillsboro, Ohio, and has a separate sketch herein.

Capt. Wilson's company was much like Cromwell's troop of Ironsides. It was made up of staid old Scotch and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who went in from a sense of duty. Col. Loudon, of the Seventieth O. V. I. says that Capt. Wilson did more to raise and organize the Seventieth Ohio Infantry than anyone else. At the time he went into the service, he was physically unfit, and could not have passed medical examination as an enlisted man. He had an injury to his leg, from the kick of a horse years before, that greatly disabled him, but he wanted to go and felt he owed it to his friends and his country to go. He would not consider his own physical unfitness.

He led his company into the sanguinary battle of Shiloh. His personal coolness and self-possession inspired his company, and he held it together during the entire two days' battle.

During the march to Corinth, after Shiloh, he was taken down with the fever, and by order of the surgeon was sent north. At Ripley, Ohio, he was taken much worse, and lay there for weeks, delirious and unconscious, hovering between life and death. Owing to the most careful nursing, he recovered. He was not able to rejoin his regiment until September, 1862, at Memphis, Tenn.

Col. Cockerill was then in command of the brigade, and made him brigade quartermaster, so he would not have to walk; but it was apparent that he was unfit for service; and was imperiling his life for naught. Col. Cockerill and Lieut. Col. Loudon both told him he could serve his country better at home than in the army, and insisted on his resigning and going home. He resigned November 27, 1862. Col. Loudon says his record was without a stain, and none were more loyal than he.

Capt. Wilson was married in 1841 to Miss Hadassah G. Drysden. There was one son of this marriage, Spencer H. Wilson, born September 13, 1842, and whom he gave to his country, as before stated. Capt. Wilson's wife died March 23, 1849, and he never remarried.

Captain Wilson not only invested his fortune in the war securities and sent his only son and child to the war, but went himself, and served as long as he could. Could any one have done more?

In the summer of 1863, he was nominated by the Republicans of the seventh senatorial district of Ohio, to the state senate without being a candidate, and without his knowledge or consent he was elected. In 1865 he was renominated and re-elected to the same office, and served

his constituency with great credit and satisfaction. In 1866, he was nominated by the Republicans of the Eleventh Ohio District for a member of congress, and was renominated and re-elected in 1868 and in 1870; though just before his congressional service, and just after it, the district was carried by the democracy.

When Mr. Wilson was first nominated for congress, it was not supposed that he was a speaker, or that he could canvass the district, but he made appointments for speaking all over the district, and filled them to the satisfaction of every one. He made a most effective speaker, and moreover, the farmers all over the district believed what he said, and were justified in doing it. He was never present at a convention which nominated or renominated him for office, and never in the slightest way solicited a nomination or renomination.

He was the most satisfactory congressman ever sent from his district. Every constituent who ever wrote him, got an answer in Mr. Wilson's own handwriting, which was as uniform and as plain as copperplate. The letter told the constituent just what he wanted to know, and was a model of perspicuity and brevity. Those letters are now precious relics to anyone who has one of them, and they are models of what letters should be.

If a constituent wrote for an office, he was sure to get an answer which would tell him whether he could get an office or not, and if Mr. Wilson told him he could get an office, and that he would assist him, he was sure of it. Mr. Wilson had the confidence of the President and of all the appointing officers, and if he asked for an office inside of the district, he usually obtained it, because he made it a rule never to ask for an office unless he thought he was entitled to it, and that it would be granted him.

Mr. Wilson retired from congress at the end of his third term with the good will of his entire district, and with the feeling that he had served to their entire satisfaction.

On March 6, 1882, he gave Adams County, Ohio, \$46,667.03 towards the erection of a Children's Home. The gift was really \$50,000, but was subject to certain reductions, which netted it at the sum first named. As the county built the Home, he issued his own checks in payment for it, until the entire gift was made. That Home is now one of the best and finest built institutions of the kind in this state. By his last will and testament, he gave to the Children's Home an endowment of \$35,000 and \$15,000 in farming lands. He also gave \$5,000 towards the erection of a soldier's monument to the memory of the Adams County soldiers who had died or been killed during the Civil War. This monument has been erected in the grounds of the Wilson Children's Home, and occupies a site overlooking the surrounding country.

Mr. Wilson made many private bequests in his will, which it is not within the scope of this article to mention; but to show his kindly disposition we mention that he gave \$1,000 to a church in which he was reared and held his membership, and \$1,000 to the church at Tranquility, where he resided. His housekeeper, a faithful woman, he made independent for life. As a residuary bequest, he gave to the commissioners of Adams County, \$150,000 to be expended in the support of the worthy poor.

It is to the interest of the state that every citizen should be law abiding; that he shall faithfully follow some occupation and support himself and those dependent upon him; that he shall accumulate and hold property to guarantee his own independence and that of his family, and that he shall be able to contribute to the needs of the state.

It is also to the interest of the state that, in case of war, its citizens shall place their entire property and their personal services fully at its disposal. A citizen who performs all these obligations is said to be patriotic, and the virtues of patriotism are more admired than any other, because what is given in that direction is given for the common good of all the people of the country.

One may take the entire list of patriots, from Leonidas, the Spartan, down to Lincoln, the great war president, or in our country, from Gen. Warren down to the last man who fell at Appomattox, and none can be found who did more work for his own country than the Hon. John T. Wilson.

He periled his entire fortune; he gave the life of his only son, and he freely offered his own. What more could he have done?

Patriotism is and must be measured by the station in life which a man occupies when his opportunity comes.

If each man does all he can, and offers or gives all he can, he is as great a patriot as any one can be. Measured by this standard, Capt. John T. Wilson filled the full measure of patriotism.

When he came to the last of earth, he not only remembered those upon whom the law would have cast his estate, but he devoted the greater part of it to public benefactions and especially to the relief of the innocent unfortunates who were not responsible for their own misfortunes.

In his public duties as captain in the line, as brigade quartermaster, and as a representative in congress, he performed every duty apparent to him honestly and conscientiously, and in the very best manner in which it could be done. His entire life consisted in the performance of each and every duty as he saw it at the time. He never did anything for effect, or for show, or to be spoken of and praised by his fellow men.

In size, he was like Saul, head and shoulders above his fellows, over six feet high, but with a most kindly disposition. His features were attractive and commanding. He was willing to meet every man, to estimate him according to his manhood, and to bid him God-speed, if he deserved it.

He never tried to do anything great, but his punctuality to every duty before him, from day to day, made him known of all men. He simply tried to do right, and, this simple devotion to duty in war and peace, in public office and as a private citizen, cause his memory to be revered as a perfect patriot so long as his good deeds shall be remembered.

Lawrence Talbot Neal

of Chillicothe, Ohio, was born at Parkersburg, Virginia (now West Virginia), September 24, 1844; was educated at the Asbury Academy at that place; removed to Chillicothe in 1864; studied law there and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, in 1866; was solicitor of the city of Chillicothe from April, 1867, to April, 1868, and declined

re-election; was elected to the Ohio legislature in 1867 and served two years and declined re-election; was elected prosecuting attorney of Ross County in 1870 and held that office until October, 1872, when he resigned and was elected to the forty-third congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,379 votes against 12,106 for John T. Wilson, Republican. He was re-elected in 1874. He was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1893 and defeated by about 80,000 plurality.

Mr. Neal is noted for his devotion to his party. He is a lawyer of respectable attainments and is now residing at Columbus, Ohio. He was not engaged in the Civil War and is unmarried.

Henry L. Dickey

of Greenfield, Ohio, was born in Ross County, Ohio, October 29, 1832; received an academic education; studied civil engineering, and, subsequently, the law, and is a lawyer by profession; was a member of the Ohio house of representatives in 1861, and of the Ohio senate in 1867 and 1868; was elected to the forty-fifth congress in 1876 as a Democrat, receiving 14,859 votes against 13,518 votes for A. Brown. He was re-elected to the forty-sixth congress in 1876, but in a different district. His father resided in Washington C. H., until our subject was fifteen years of age, when he removed to Greenfield, Ohio, where Mr. Dickey has resided ever since. He was, as a youth, a civil engineer on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad during its construction. He resigned the position in 1855 and began the study of law with his father, who was a prominent lawyer and common pleas judge of ability. He was admitted to the bar in 1857. He afterward attended law school in Cincinnati and in 1859 he formed a partnership with Judge James H. Rothrock, afterward supreme judge of Iowa.

On January 2, 1861, he was married to Miss Mary L. Harper. He was defeated for a second term in the lower house in 1863. From 1870 to 1872, he was chief engineer of Highland County in the construction of its turnpikes.

John P. Leedom

was born in Adams County on December 20, 1847, and received a common school education. He graduated at the Smith Business College in Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1863. He then taught in the public schools. He was elected clerk of the courts in Adams Co., in '74, and re-elected in '77. He was a member of the Democratic state committee in 1879; was elected to the forty-seventh congress as a Democrat, receiving 17,375 votes to 15,663 votes for the Republican candidate. In this congress, he served on the committee on territories. He was a candidate for the forty-eighth congress, but was defeated by John W. McCormick, of Gallia County, by a vote of 15,288 to 13,037. He was elected sergeant-at-arms of the forty-eighth congress; also of the forty-ninth and fiftieth congresses. The defalcation of a trusted subordinate broke him down financially, and in health and spirits. He left Washington in October, 1890, and was never well afterwards. He had suffered much before with acute attacks of kidney trouble, and he died at Toledo, Ohio, March 18, 1895, and is interred in the Odd Fellow's cemetery at Manchester. He was married in 1869 to Ruth Hopkins, of Adams County. His children are Mrs.

Eva Bundy, wife of Col. W. E. Bundy, of Cincinnati, United States attorney for the southern district of Ohio; Mrs. Effie Dugan, widow of the late Jesse Dugan, and a son, Wilbur H. Leedom, now a law student at Manchester. Mr. Leedom was a man of fine appearance and pleasing address, and was popular as a public officer. He made a good impression wherever he went. Ill health and misfortune—the misfortune of trusting too much to others—cut short a most promising career.

John W. McCormick

of Gallipolis, represented in the forty-eighth congress, the district consisting of Adams, Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Scioto and Vinton counties. He was born in Gallia County on December 20, 1831. He was brought up on a farm and educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and at the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio. On leaving school, he engaged in farming and was elected delegate to the Ohio constitutional convention in 1873 and was elected to the forty-eighth congress as a Republican, receiving 15,288 votes against 13,037 votes for John P. Leedom, Democrat.

William W. Ellsberry

represented the forty-ninth congress for the eleventh district, composed of Adams, Brown, Highland and Ross counties. He was born at Newhope, Brown County, Ohio, December 18, 1833; received a good education in the public schools of his native county, finishing at a private academy in Clermont County. After having taught school for two years, he began the study of medicine with his father, Dr. E. M. Ellsberry, a noted physician of his time. He attended medical lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, graduating there, and some years later he attended a full course at the Ohio Medical College, adding its diploma to the former. He continued in the successful practice of his profession until his election to Congress. He was appointed superintendent of the Central Insane Asylum, of Columbus, Ohio, in 1878, but declined to serve. He was three times chosen county auditor. At the outbreak of the war, he was one of the county military board. He was a member of various medical societies, including the American Medical Association. He was always a Democrat and was a delegate to the national convention, which nominated Hancock in 1880, and he was elected to the forty-ninth congress as a Democrat, receiving 15,251 votes against 14,841 votes for Hart, Republican.

Hon. Albert C. Thompson

On February 14, 1894, the legislature passed an act to apportion the state of Ohio into congressional districts, and amended the act of April 17, 1882. Under this statute, Ross, Highland, Brown and Adams counties composed the eleventh district, and Vinton, Pike, Jackson, Lawrence and Scioto counties composed the twelfth district. Under this law, in the fall of 1884, Albert C. Thompson was elected congressman for the twelfth district, and W. W. Ellsberry, of Brown, was elected for the eleventh district. On May 18, 1886, by act of that date, congress was

reapportioned into congressional districts, and the eleventh district was composed of Adams, Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson and Vinton. In this district A. C. Thompson was elected to the fiftieth congress, and re-elected to the fifty-first congress, and represented Adams County as its Congressman.

Judge Thompson was born in Brookville, Jefferson County, state of Pennsylvania, January 23, 1842. He was two years at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, his course ending with the freshman year. He was a student at law when the Civil War broke out. On April 23, 1861, he enlisted in the Union Army, and served as second sergeant of Company I of the Eighth Pennsylvania, three months troops. The regiment served in Maryland and Virginia under General Patterson. On the twenty-seventh of August, 1861, he enlisted for three years in Company B, 105th Pennsylvania Infantry. He was made orderly sergeant of the company, and in October, 1861, was promoted to second lieutenant and on the twenty-eighth of November, 1861, he was transferred to and promoted to the captaincy of Company K of that regiment. On the thirty-first of May, 1862, he was severely wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, and was again wounded on the twenty-ninth of August, 1861, at the second battle of Bull Run. The last wound was a serious one. A musket ball entered his right breast, fracturing his second and third ribs, and lodging in the lungs where it remained. He was confined to his bed by this wound for ten months. In June, 1863, he entered the invalid corps, but resigned in December, 1863, and resumed the study of law. He was admitted to practice in Pennsylvania on the thirteenth of December, 1864. In 1865 he removed to Portsmouth, Ohio. In 1869 he was elected probate judge of Scioto County and served from February 9, 1870, to February 9, 1873, and was not a candidate for re-election. In the fall of 1881 he was elected one of the common pleas judges of the second subdivision of the seventh judicial district of Ohio, and served until September, 1884, when he resigned to accept the nomination of his party as a candidate for congress to which he was elected and served as above stated. After he retired from congress he was appointed by Gov. McKinley, chairman of the Ohio Tax Commission which made its report in December, 1893. He was chosen a delegate to the Republican national convention at St. Louis in 1896. In January, 1897, he was appointed chairman of a commission created by congress to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States, and served as such until he was appointed by President McKinley, United States district judge for the southern district of Ohio. He entered upon the discharge of his duties as district judge on the twenty-second day of September, 1898. After his appointment as United States district judge he removed to Cincinnati, where he has resided since the first of November, 1898.

During Judge Thompson's first term in congress he was a member of the committee on private land claims, of which committee he was a valuable member. In the fiftieth congress he served upon the invalid pension committee, and in the fifty-first congress upon two of the most prominent and important committees, namely, judiciary and foreign affairs. As a member of the first committee the judge was made chairman of the sub-committee to investigate the United States courts in

various parts of the country. The report which he submitted to congress as chairman of that sub-committee was among the most valuable of the session. It was during the fifty-first congress that the famous McKinley Tariff Bill was formed, and in the construction of that important measure Judge Thompson took no inconsiderable part, being frequently called into the councils of his party. Judge Thompson's career in congress was of material benefit to his adopted city, as it was through his efforts that a public building was erected in Portsmouth costing \$75,000. The bill providing for this building was vetoed by President Cleveland in the fiftieth congress, but became a law by the President's sufferance in the fifty-first congress. A dike, known as the Bonanza dike, built in the Ohio just about that time, was also provided for through the same instrumentality, at a cost of \$75,000, and three ice piers built just below, were added at a cost of \$7,500, apiece. The city of Portsmouth also received the boon of free mail delivery through the same source.

As a member of the Ohio Tax Commission he took a conspicuous part in its labors, and its work is now bearing fruit in the legislation of the state on this subject. The report of this committee received the highest praise from contemporaneous journals of political science.

As a lawyer Judge Thompson was well read in his profession, and was a diligent and constant student. He was painstaking, industrious, and energetic. He brought out of a case all there was in it, both of fact and law. His opponent in any case could expect to meet all the points which could be made against him, and would not be disappointed in this respect.

As a common pleas judge he gave general satisfaction to the bar and public. He was one of the ablest who ever occupied the common pleas bench in Ohio, and there was universal regret when he left the bench for Congress. As a federal judge, he has received many compliments, and it is believed by those who know him best, that he will make a reputation as such equal to any who have occupied that position in our state.

John M. Pattison

was born in Clermont County, Ohio, June 13, 1847. He entered the army in 1864 at the age of sixteen. He was admitted to the bar in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1872. He was elected to the state legislature from Hamilton County in 1873. He was vice president and general manager of the Union Central Life Insurance Company in 1881 and was elected president in 1891. He was elected state senator in 1890 in the Brown-Clermont District to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Q. Ashburn. He was elected to the fifty-second congress on the Democratic ticket by 16,110 to 13,157 for D. W. C. Loudon. After his congressional career, he resumed his connection with the Union Central Life Insurance Company and is now its President.

Gen. William H. Enoch

represented the tenth Ohio district in the fifty-third congress, of which Adams County was a part. While he was only Adams County's representative from March 4, 1893, till his death, July 13, 1893, yet he was well



known in the county and had canvassed it for the nomination to congress in 1890, when Judge Thompson obtained his third term. He is a good example of what the ambitious American boy can make of himself. He was born in Noble county, Ohio, March 29, 1842. His parents were Henry and Jane Miller Enochs. They removed to Lawrence County when he was a child.

He had the advantages of a common school education and was attending the Ohio University at Athens when Fort Sumpter was fired on. He at once enlisted in Co. B, 22d Ohio Volunteers and was made a sergeant. Col. Wm. E. Gilmore, of Chillicothe, was colonel of this regiment. Hon. Thaddeus A. Minshall, now Supreme Judge of Ohio, was its sergeant major. Judge Guthrie, of Athens, was captain of the company and W. H. H. Minton, of Gallipolis, the banker, its first sergeant. This regiment was mustered in April 27, 1861, and mustered out August 19, 1861. Young Enochs was afraid the war would be over before he could get in again, so he swam the Ohio River and enlisted in the 5th Virginia Infantry. At that time he did not believe he could get into an Ohio Regiment, so he enlisted in Virginia. In October, he was elected captain of his company, but owing to his youth, his colonel refused to issue the commission and made him a first lieutenant. He was recommended to be major of the regiment in 1862, but owing to his youth, was commissioned a captain. As such, he was in the battles of Moorfield and McDowell and of Cross Keys. He was in Cedar Mountain and the Second Manassas, and at the latter had command of his regiment, although junior captain. He was also in the battle of Chantilly. In 1863, the regiment was transferred to West Virginia. On August 17, 1863, Captain Enochs was commissioned lieutenant colonel. His regiment was in the Lynchburg Raid, which was a campaign of "marching, starving and fighting." In 1864, his regiment was in the battles of Bunker Hill, Carter's Farm and Winchester, Halltown and Berryville. At the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864, Colonel Enochs was severely wounded by being struck on the head by a musket ball, and was supposed at first to have been instantly killed. At Fisher's Hill, September 22, 1864, he displayed great bravery in leading his regiment to the attack and for this, was brevetted brigadier general. His regiment and the northwest Virginia were consolidated and made the 1st West Virginia Infantry. Near the close of the war, his regiment was sent to Cumberland, Maryland, where he was assigned to the command of the troops in that part of Maryland, and on March 13, 1865, was made a brigadier general. In the fall and winter of 1865 and 1866, he studied law in Ironton and was admitted to the bar in April, 1866. He located at Ceredo, West Virginia. After remaining there a year or more he removed to Ironton. He at once acquired a large and lucrative practice. For a long time he was general counsel for the Scioto Valley Railway Company.

In 1871 and 1872, he represented Lawrence County in the house of representatives of the Ohio legislature. In 1875, he was married to Miss Annis Hamilton, of Ironton. They had one son, Berkley, who was educated at West Point and is now a first lieutenant in the 25th U. S. Infantry and is with his regiment in the Philippines. During the Spanish War, he served with his regiment in Cuba.

Gen. Enochs always had an ambition to represent his district in congress. This desire was gratified when, in 1890, he was elected to congress from the twelfth district, composed of Athens, Meigs, Gallia, Lawrence and Scioto. In 1892, he was re-elected to congress from the tenth district composed of Adams, Pike, Scioto, Jackson, Lawrence and Gallia. On the morning of July 13, 1893, he was found dead in his bed from an attack of apoplexy. A most promising career was cut short. He was the idol of the people of his county and respected, honored and beloved by the people throughout his district.

In the spring of 1893, he was full of projects for the benefit of his district and particularly for the improvement of the Ohio River. Had he lived, he would doubtless have had as many terms in congress as he desired and would likely have been governor of the state. He had the happy faculty of making all whom he met feel that he was their friend. He had some subtle unknown charm, of which he was unconscious, but which made him friends everywhere and attached them to him by indissoluble bonds. His patriotism during the war was ardent, and never failed. It was just as strong in peace. All he achieved, all he accomplished in his brief career was his own. He had no rich or powerful family friends. He had no aid or assistance whatever and his friends were all made on his own merits. He was generous beyond all precedents, and any one deserving sympathy received the greatest measure from him. Once your friend, he was always such, and he made you feel he could not do too much for you. He believed in the brotherhood of man. His death at the time was a public calamity. He received a public congressional funeral and persons attended from all parts of the surrounding country. His funeral was the largest ever held in Ironton. He left the memory of a career of which every young American can feel proud and feel glad that a countryman of his had so distinguished himself in the Civil War, at the bar and in the National legislature.

Luellen J. Fenton

was born on his father's farm near Winchester, May 7, 1844. The family were of English ancestry. Mr. Fenton's great-grandfather, Jeremiah Fenton, emigrated from Yorkshire, England, in the early part of the eighteenth century. He was a prominent and active patriot during the Revolutionary period. His son, also named Jeremiah Fenton, was born in Frederick County, Virginia, and died in Adams County, in 1841, at the age of seventy-seven years. Benjamin Fenton, the father of our subject, was born near Winchester, August 31, 1810, and died August 13, 1870. His wife, Elizabeth Smith, was born in Pennsylvania, December 19, 1813, and died at Winchester, Ohio, November 5, 1892.

Mr. Fenton was a student at Winchester when the war broke out. On the eleventh of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, 91st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was with his regiment until September 19, 1864. He was wounded at the battle of Opequan Creek, Virginia, the ball lodging in his shoulder. He was sent to the hospital at York, Pennsylvania, and was not discharged until May, 1865. He returned home in the fall and began a normal course at the Lebanon school, where he remained for three terms. He taught school for several years. In 1869, he en-

tered the Ohio University at Athens, and took a Latin-Scientific course, leaving that institution one year before he would have graduated in order to accept the principalship of the Winchester schools, which position he held for two years. He then conducted the West Union schools for one year and the Manchester schools for five years, but he resigned in 1880 and was appointed clerk in the custom house at New Orleans. He was transferred, at his own request, from the custom house of New Orleans to the treasury department in Washington, D. C., March 15, 1881, in the office of the supervising architect. He remained in government service until October 18, 1884, when he resigned and returned home. The Winchester Bank was organized at that time, and its original officers were as follows: George Baird, president, J. W. Rothrock, vice president, and L. J. Fenton, cashier. Mr. Fenton is still cashier of the bank.

Mr. Fenton is a trustee of the Ohio University at Athens. In 1892, he was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis. In 1894, he was elected to the fifty-fourth congress and in 1896 was re-elected to the fifty-fifth congress by over 10,000 plurality. He was a member of the house committee on military affairs during the Spanish-American War.

On May 22, 1872, he was married to Miss Sarah B. Manker. They have three children, Alberta F., Clifton L., who was a captain in the Spanish-American War, and Mary E.

He served on the staff of the Ohio Department Commander of the G. A. R. in 1893, and on the staff of the National Commander of the G. A. R. in 1896.

As a soldier and patriot Mr. Fenton has an honorable record. As a teacher he won and held the high esteem of all the teachers of this county; as a banker and business man he has shown a high degree of ability and has the confidence of the community; as a citizen he has the respect of all who know him. He is an excellent example of what the ambitious young American may attain.

Hon. Stephen Morgan, M. C.,

a Republican, of Oak Hill, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, January 25, 1854; was reared on a farm and educated in the country schools and at Worthington and Lebanon, Ohio; taught in the public schools of Jackson County for a number of years; was school examiner for nine years, and principal of the Oak Hill schools for fifteen years; was elected to the fifty-sixth congress, receiving 19,297 votes, to 13,769 for Alva Crabtree, Democrat. On April 10, 1900, he was renominated by his party for a second term.

CHAPTER XVII.

MILITARY HISTORY

Revolutionary Soldiers—Adams County in the Civil War—Morgan's Raid.

It has been a very great labor to secure the information given below. In the state library is a list of the revolutionary soldiers of Adams County, on continental line, who drew pensions. We also obtained a list of those who served in the militia and drew pensions and the two lists are combined. The ages are either at the death of the soldier where his death is mentioned, or where it is not mentioned, the age is given as in the year 1835. The date following the age, where there is a date given, is the date the soldiers were placed on the pension roll. The following is the list:

Alexander, John, Pennsylvania Continental, 91.
Brewer, Henry, Congressional Regiment, 69, February 2, 1819.
Baldwin, John, private, Maryland Militia, June 22, 1833.
Breedlove, John, private, Virginia Militia, October 18, 1832.
Conner, William, ensign, Virginia Continental, May 11, 1819, July 22, 1819.
Costigan, Francis, lieutenant, New Jersey Continental, 84, July 21, 1821.
Copple, Daniel, Pennsylvania Continental, age 74, died February 7, 1832.
Cochran, John Gen.
Callahan, Dennis, Maryland Continental, 86.
Cole, Ephriam, Col. Wm. R. Lee's regiment.
Cross, Samuel, private, Pennsylvania Militia, June 11, 1832.
Collings, James, 5th Maryland Continental.
David, Zebediah, private, Pennsylvania Militia, May 22, 1833.
Erwin, James, lieutenant, Pennsylvania Continental, 65.
Edwards, Jesse, private, Pennsylvania Militia, August 8, 1833.
Falls, Wm.
Finley, J. L., major, Pennsylvania Continental, 73.
Flood, William, Virginia Continental, 94.
Faulker, William, Pennsylvania Continental, 79.
Fields, Simon, Virginia Continental, 77.
Foster, Nathaniel, private, New Jersey Militia, August 8, 1833.
Gates, William, Virginia Continental, 74, died October 29, 1879.
Gustin, Amos, Pennsylvania Continental, 68.
Gordon, John, Pennsylvania Continental, 76.
Grooms, Abraham, private, Virginia Militia, November 16, 1833.
Hamilton, Charles, corporal, Delaware, Continental.

- Hull, Isaac, private, New Jersey Militia, January 3, 1834.
 Jack, Thomas, sergeant, Pennsylvania Continental, 85, died August 8, 1831.
 Laney, John, Virginia Militia, died in Huntington Township—buried at Hickory Ridge.
 McPike, John, private, Pennsylvania Militia, May 24, 1833.
 McDaniel, Patrick, Pennsylvania Continental, 94.
 Magin, Charles, Maryland Continental, 82, died December 23, 1827.
 McMahan, Joseph, Virginia Continental, 73.
 Middleswart, Jacob, Pennsylvania Continental.
 Marlatt, Thomas, private and sergeant, Maryland Militia, June 26, 1833.
 Miller, James, Cleutis Artillery Company.
 Mehaffey, John, private, New Jersey Militia.
 Piatt, Benjamin.
 Richardson, James, Virginia Continental, 80, died January 16, 1833.
 Rogers, William, New Jersey Continental, 66.
 Rankin, Daniel, Maryland Continental, 80.
 Richards, James, Virginia Continental, 75.
 Stivers, John, private, Virginia Militia, August 7, 1833.
 Simpson, Robert, private, New Hampshire Continental, September 24, 1819.
 Stevenson, Charles, private, Pennsylvania Militia, February 25, 1833.
 Sams, Jonas, Virginia Militia.
 Smith, Henry.
 Thompson, John, private, Pennsylvania Militia, September 21, 1833.
 Trotter, Christopher, Virginia Continental, 75, died May 6, 1828.
 Trotter, John, Virginia Continental, 76, transferred from Kentucky.
 Usman, Charles, private, Virginia Militia, February 12, 1833.
 Waldson, Elizah, private, Virginia Continental.
 Walker, James, private, Pennsylvania Militia, October 8, 1833.
 Williamson, William, private, Pennsylvania Militia, October 8, 1833.
 Waters, Thomas, sergeant, Virginia Continental, 87.
 Woodworth, Richard, Pennsylvania Continental.
 Walker, Peter, Pennsylvania Continental, 65.
 Waters, Thomas, sergeant, Virginia Continental, 87, July 21, 1819.
 Woodworth, Richard, Pennsylvania Continental, 79, October 28, 1819.
 Walker, Peter, Pennsylvania Continental, 65, May 24, 1820.

Of this list Major Joseph Finley has a separate sketch herein. He and John Killin, another revolutionary soldier, are the only ones known to be buried in the old cemetery in West Union. The graves of both are marked. Most of the revolutionary soldiers in Adams County who obtained pensions, did so through Wesley Lee, who acted as pension agent in West Union from about 1823, so long as pensions were obtained.

Daniel Copple served as a private in the German battalion of the continental troops, revolutionary army. He was a member of Capt. Daniel Burchart's company, between October 4, 1776, and July, 1777. He was on the rolls of Capt. Peter Boyer's company, from August, 1777, to June, 1779. His name appears as Daniel Kettle on the rolls of Capt. Michael Boyer's company, from November, 1779, to De-

cember, 1780. He was enlisted for the war. This battalion was raised from the several colonies. There were four companies from Pennsylvania and four from Maryland. Daniel Copple, a former resident of Liberty Township, Adams County, Ohio, was his grandson and Mrs. M. J. Earley, of Red Oak, Ohio, is his great-granddaughter. He is buried in the Dutch graveyard, in Liberty Township, together with his wife, and his grave is unmarked. He could speak only a few words of English and that with great difficulty.

Thomas Kincaid was a sergeant in Capt. William Henderson's company, colonel in Daniel Morgan's rifle regiment, in July, 1777, and till after November, 1777. He was born December 13, 1755, near Richmond, Virginia, and died in Adams County, Ohio, July 3, 1819. His wife, Mary Patterson, was born in Virginia, September 20, 1757, and died in Adams County, March 10, 1824. Both are buried at Winchester.

Henry Aldred was born in Germany. He was one of the first settlers on Brush Creek. He died in 1835, and is buried in the McCollm Cemetery on Brush Creek. He has descendants living in the county.

John Treber, father of Jacob Treber, who has a separate sketch here under the Treber family, was a revolutionary soldier. He located where William Treber now resides, in 1796, and there he died. He is buried in the family cemetery on the farm.

Benjamin Yates, a soldier of the revolutionary war, died in Manchester on January 30, 1849, and is buried in the old graveyard there. He is said to have been over one hundred and fourteen years old when he died. He came from Meadville, Pennsylvania. He has no descendants living, nearer than great-grandchildren. He enlisted March, 1778, for one year as a private in Captain Pichett's company, from Maryland, colonel not stated. He re-enlisted May, 1781, in Captain Murdock's company; colonel not stated. He was wounded at the battle of Yorktown by a piece of shell. He resided in Frederick County, Maryland, when he enlisted. He applied for a pension May 10, 1834, at which time he was eighty-eight years of age. His claim was allowed. He died January 30, 1849, leaving a widow, Sarah Robinson, whom he married July 16, 1835. She obtained a pension as his widow.

Rev. Wm. Baldrige, pastor of the Cherry Fork U. P. Church, 1809 to 1830, was a revolutionary soldier. He has a separate sketch herein. He enlisted from North Carolina in the cavalry and is said to have served seven years. None of his numerous and distinguished descendants could be interested in this work and hence we are unable to give his official record. He and his first wife rest in unmarked graves in the Cherry Fork Cemetery and the location of their graves has been lost. He served longer than any of whom we have obtained a record.

Rev. William Williamson, who has a separate sketch herein, was a revolutionary soldier. Eight of his descendants are represented in this work and hence we have a full account of him. He is buried at the Manchester Old Cemetery and his grave marked.

Edward Evans was a revolutionary soldier, great-grandfather of one of the editors of this work. He has a separate sketch herein, and

is buried in the village cemetery at Russelville and his grave is marked as that of a revolutionary soldier.

John Killin was born, 1755 near Carlisle, Pa. He enlisted in February 1776 for fourteen months in Captain Robert Adams' company, Col. Irwin's regiment. In the fall of 1777, he enlisted for two months in Capt. James Powers' company, Col. Watt's regiment. In the spring of 1778 he served two months in Capt. Thomas Clark's company, Col. Watt's regiment. July, 1778, he enlisted for two months in Capt. Grimes' company, Col. Dunlap's regiment, and in the fall of 1778, he served two months in Capt. James Powers' company, Col. Dunlap's regiment. In the winter of 1778, 1779, he served two months in Captain Thomas Clark's company, Col. Watt's regiment. All these were Pennsylvania organizations. In all these services he was enrolled as a musician. He was in the battles of Three Rivers and Crooked Billett. He died September 10, 1844, aged eighty-seven years, and was buried in West Union cemetery. He was a pensioner.

His wife, Rachael Harper, to whom he was married November 19, 1797, survived him and was pensioned. He owned a large tract of land east of West Union, and laid out Killenstown. William and George Killen were his sons and his daughter, Mary married William Carpenter.

William Falls, a revolutionary soldier, is buried near the Cedar College school house on the hill just opposite the mouth of Beasley Fork.

Richard Woodworth was born in Ireland in 1758. He enlisted in 1775 and served during the entire war. He married in Adams County, in 1802, Sarah Ann Robinson. His children were: Laban, Mary, wife of J. N. Timmonds; Wheeler; Nellie, wife of William Gilges; William, James, Richard, Sarah, wife of Samuel Shaw; Rebecca, wife of John Sparks. He has a grandson, George Sparks, at Rome, two granddaughters at Little, Ky., Mrs. Harriet A. Little and Mrs. H. C. McCoy, and others in Kansas and Illinois. He died in 1841 or 1842 and is buried on Blue Creek.

Peter Platter, the son of Joseph and Anna Barbara Platter, was born in the town of Saarbruck, duchy of Nassau, Germany, on the twenty-first of September, 1758. He was seven years old when his parents came to America and settled in Frederick County, Md. He was eighteen years of age when the struggle began between the colonies and the mother country. He enlisted as a soldier and served during the war of the revolution, participating in the battle of Brandywine and other engagements, and after seeing much service was honorably discharged at the conclusion of the war. At or near the close of the war his father, Joseph Platter, removed to Washington County, Pa. In the archives of Pennsylvania, second series, Vol. 14, page 768, is a record of Peter Platter, a private in Captain Robert Ramsey's company from Washington County, doing service on the frontiers from 1782 to 1785. In 1787, he was married to Sarah Crabs and in 1793, in company with Peter Wickerham, who had married his sister Mary, he emigrated to Kentucky, and from there came to Adams County, Ohio, about the year 1800. He settled about a mile southwest of Locust Grove and lived there about ten years, removing in 1811 to Twin

Township, Ross County, Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died January 2, 1832, at the ripe age of seventy-three years, and his remains now rest in the city cemetery at Chillicothe, Ohio. He was a man of sterling integrity of character, and a devout Christian. He left behind him a memory highly cherished by his children and his children's children.

Jesse Edwards was born April 3, 1754, in the state of Maryland. When a boy he was bound out to a farmer by the name of Clulls, living in West Virginia. He enlisted as a soldier of the revolutionary war, May, 1776, for two months, as a private of Capt. William McCalla's company; colonel not stated. At the time of this enlistment he was from the state of Pennsylvania. He enlisted again from the state of Pennsylvania, July, 1776, for six months, as a private in Capt. Thomas Craig's company, Col. Nathaniel Baxter. He enlisted a third time from the state of Virginia, July 17, 1781, for two months, as a private of Capt. Beaver's company; colonel not stated. He was engaged in the battles of Staten Island and Fort Washington, at which place he was made a prisoner. At the time of his first enlistment he was a resident of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and at the time of his last enlistment a resident of Loudon County, Va. He applied for a pension October 25, 1832, and at that time resided in Jefferson Township, Adams County, Ohio, being the age of seventy-six years. He obtained a land warrant and exchanged it for land near New York City, which he leased for ninety-nine years. After the Revolution he first came to Kentucky and married a widow by the name of Skilman. She was a slave holder and he and she separated and were divorced. He then came to Adams County and married a Miss Beatman. He settled on Scioto Brush Creek on the site of the village of Rarden in Adams County, but a re-survey of the county put the place in Scioto County. He reared a large family and his wife died in 1840 at Isma Freeman's near Otway. From that time until his death he made his home with John Edwards, a grandson. His death occurred the second day of November, 1856, at the great age of 101 years, 7 months and 29 days. His descendants made an effort to recover his New York property, but failed on account of being unable to establish their identity.

John R. Mehaffey was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, August 31, 1759. He removed to Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1774, and to Westmoreland County in 1776 and to Adams County, Ohio, in 1799. On July 3, 1778, he enlisted for four months as a private in Captain James Moore's company, Col. John Shields' regiment from the state of Pennsylvania. He enlisted again April 1, 1779, for seven months as a ranger; captain and colonel not stated, but from the state of Pennsylvania. He enlisted again April 1, 1780, for seven months from the state of Pennsylvania in a company captain not stated, under Major James Wilson, from Westmoreland County. He applied for pension October 5, 1832, then a resident of Adams County, at the age of seventy-three years.

John Baldwin was born in 1756 in Frederick County, Maryland. He enlisted in the militia July, 1776, for four months, as a private in Captain Jacob Goode's company, Col. Griffin, from the state of Mary-

land. He enlisted again September 2, 1777, for two months, as a private, in Captain W. Peppel's company, Col. Johnson, from Maryland. He was engaged in the battle of Germantown. He died October 4, 1848, in his ninety-second year and was buried in the Kirker Cemetery in Liberty Township.

John Stivers was the grandfather of A. J. Stivers, of Ripley, and great-grandfather of Frank Stivers, the banker, of Ripley, and also of Emmons B. Stivers, one of the editors of this work. He enlisted May, 1780, at the age of fifteen, for five months, as a private, in Captain Robert Daniel's company, Col. Spencer, from the state of Virginia. He enlisted again June, 1781, for three months, as a private, in Robert Harris's company. At the time of his enlistment he was a resident of Spottsylvania County, Virginia. He applied for pension October 25, 1832, and resided at that time in Sprigg Township, Adams County, Ohio. He died at the age of sixty-four years, and is buried at Decatur, Brown County, Ohio.

William Pemberton was a private in Capt. Thomas Meriwether's company, 1st Virginia State Regiment, commanded by Col. George Gibson. He enlisted for three years. His name is first on the roll September 1, 1777. He served to October 1, 1777, sixteen days, and last appears on the roll for March, 1778, without remark, but it was known that he was in the siege of Yorktown. He was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He is a great-grandfather of Ezekiel Arnold, of Locust Grove, and an ancestor of all the Pembertons of Franklin and Meigs townships.

Charles McManis was a private in Pennsylvania militia, company and regiment not designated. His name appears among the official pensioners of Pennsylvania, war of the revolution, Pennsylvania archives, third series, page 583. He was born in 1754, and came from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1817. He died near Cherry Fork in 1840, in his eighty-sixth year. He entered the revolutionary army in 1776. After his location in Adams County, he was a farmer, and is buried in the Cherry Fork Cemetery. He is an ancestor of Ex-Sheriff Greenleaf N. McManis.

James Williams was born on the twenty-second day of February, 1759, in Chester County, Pennsylvania. At the outbreak of the revolutionary war he resided in Washington County, Maryland. In the fall of 1777 he enlisted in Captain Jacob Louder's company of the state of Maryland, for a term of four months. The colonel of this regiment is not stated. In the year of 1778 he removed to Washington County, Pennsylvania, and in October, 1780, he enlisted as a private for two months in Captain Eleazer Williamson's company; Col. David Williamson, from Pennsylvania. He enlisted a third time May, 1781, for four months as a private in Captain Timothy Downing's company; Col. William Crawford, state of Pennsylvania. He was with Crawford against the Indians on the Sandusky River. This is the same Col. Crawford who was burned by the Indians at the stake, June, 1782. He lived in Washington County, Pennsylvania, for three years, when he removed to Ohio County, West Virginia, and resided there until 1793, when he removed to Adams County, Ohio. He applied for pension on the twenty-fifth of October, 1832, and it was granted the following

year. He first settled on Ohio Brush Creek, nearly opposite the residence of Mr. George Bayless. How long he lived here is not known, but he sold or traded the land for the farm on Scioto Brush Creek, where he lived until his death, in 1844. He is buried in the Copas Cemetery, near the hotel of Charles Copas. He has many descendants in the states of Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa. He is a great-grandfather of James G. Metz, present sheriff of Adams County.

William Cochran came to the colonies as a British soldier with his two brothers during the Revolutionary War. They deserted soon after they came over, and joined the Revolutionary army, but we have been unable to obtain the Revolutionary record of William Cochran. There is no doubt, however, but what he served in the Revolutionary War, but in what capacity we are unable to learn. The facts as to his service are known through his family.

Richard Grimes. The records show that one Richard Grimes served as a private in Captain Henry Darby's company of Colonel Hazlet's Delaware regiment, revolutionary war. He enlisted January 31, 1776, and he was discharged January 31, 1777. He was the uncle of the late Greer B. Grimes, of Monroe Township, Adams County, Ohio.

Benjamin Piatt was born in 1763 in Virginia. He came to Adams County in 1810, and bought land in Tiffin Township. He was a first lieutenant under General McCullough. He married Polly Waddle in Virginia, and was a pensioner. He died in 1851, at the age of ninety-eight, and is buried near West Union, probably in the Trotter Cemetery. No stone marks his grave. He has a son, Benjamin, who was living in 1898, near West Union. A daughter, Margaret Denning, lived near Stone Chapel in 1898. He had six children, three sons and three daughters. His son Jacob married Polly Trotter. His son John married Hester Black. Benjamin married Myra Bayless. Margaret married Newton Denning. Elizabeth married Lewis Trotter. Polly married John Black.

Thomas Jack enlisted March 1, 1776, for ten months and was sergeant in Captain William Butler's company of Colonel Arthur St. Clair's regiment from Pennsylvania. He enlisted again in January, 1777, for four months, and was sergeant in Captain Thomas Butler's company under Colonel Thomas Craig from Pennsylvania. He was engaged in the battles of Short Hills, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. He was born in 1749, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. After his colonel became a general, his regiment was commanded by Col. Joseph Wood. He served under Generals Henry Knox and Daniel Morgan. He was married to Jane Kincaid, June 7, 1787, and he died August 9, 1831. He was a pensioner of the war of the revolution under the act of March 18, 1818, and his widow also received a pension.

Henry Oldridge, or Aldred, is buried on Ohio Brush Creek, either in the Foster or McColm Cemetery.

William Falkner and Thomas Waters are buried in Monroe Township.

Charles Fields, a revolutionary soldier, was born in Ireland in 1739. He served during the entire war. He married Grizzel Hemp-hill, and moved to Ohio in 1798, and was one of the first settlers on

Beasley's Fork. He never had any children. He died in 1822 at the age of eighty-three. He never applied for a pension, and could not have obtained it for reasons hereinafter shown. His wife died the day before he did, and both are buried on the Miller farm in Monroe Township.

James Miller was born in County Tyrone in Ireland, in 1740. He emigrated to this country just before the revolutionary war, and served throughout the whole of it. He was six feet two inches tall, without shoes. He served in the artillery. He was never taken a prisoner or wounded. He never applied for a pension. Said he fought for liberty and obtained it, and that was all he wanted. He was married to Elizabeth Hemphill in New England. He located in Adams County, in 1798. He had been a sailor, and knew the business of milling. He built the first mill in Monroe Township, and it is still standing. He twice walked to Philadelphia and back, and one trip brought two flower shrubs, which are growing and blooming yet. He had a large family of children, but only three reached maturity. His son William married Jane Morrison. His daughter Elizabeth married Christopher Oppy, and resided on Scioto Brush Creek. His daughter Hannah married William Stevenson, and lived on Beasley's Fork. Miller was a prosperous man. He was a Presbyterian, and walked five miles to church every Sunday. He died on Christmas day, 1830, at the age of ninety years. Here is his official record: Member of Captain Thomas Clark's artillery company, continental troop, commanded by Gen. Henry Knox and Col. Thomas Lamb. He enlisted as a private December 25, 1776, for three years, was a driver, May, 1777, and was Matross in June, 1777. The last record of him on the rolls is January 3, 1780. He is the great-grandfather of Miss Mary Stevenson, of Beasley's Fork, who has taken more interest in preserving the memory of the revolutionary soldiers who died in Adams County than any person in the county. He is also the great-grandfather of Prof. James A. Oppy, of Portsmouth, Ohio.

Charles Stevenson was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on January 1, 1759, and came to the United States in 1761. He enlisted May 1, 1776, for two months, as a private in Capt. Savages' company, in Col. Ross' regiment. He enlisted again July 1, 1776, for six months, as a private in Capt. William McCaskey's company and in Col. William McCallister's regiment. He enlisted again July, 1778, for two months, as a private in Capt. McMaster's company, regiment not stated. All these were Pennsylvania organizations. His residence was in York, Pennsylvania, at his enlistment. He was in the battle of Staten Island. He married Margaret Kain, September 24, 1791. He was captured at Fort Washington, November, 1776, and was a prisoner until November, 1777. The British gave him bread with lime in it to eat, and he picked out the lime and eat the bread. He spent the winter of 1777, after released from prison, at Valley Forge. While a prisoner, the British offered him money to renounce his allegiance and to enlist in their army. He scorned it. After the war he purchased 300 acres of land in Venango County, Pennsylvania, and resided there till 1818, when he came to Ohio. He was a weaver by trade, and followed it in

Pennsylvania. Margaret Kain went with some other girls to see him weave. He fell in love with her on first sight, and afterwards married her. He had four children, three sons and one daughter. His son William married Hannah Miller and lived on Beasley Fork. His daughter Elizabeth married Charles Mashea and lived in West Union. His son George married Nancy Hemphill and removed to Illinois. His son Charles married Christina Collings and lived on Beasley's Fork. Our subject was a devoted Presbyterian, and would walk five miles every Sunday to church. He died the thirteenth of April, 1841, and is buried in the Ralston graveyard. He is the great-grandfather of Miss Mary Stevenson, of Beasley Fork, of Adams County, who has furnished the editors of this work more information in regard to the revolutionary soldiers than any other person.

William Faulkner was born in Ireland. He was said to have been a captain. He was married, and lived at the mouth of Brush Creek. He was a Catholic, and is buried near his former residence.

William Floyd was born in Virginia in 1739. He was a recruit under General Daniel Morgan, and was said to be his illegitimate son. He was made a prisoner and confined in Quebec, but escaped. A hue and cry was raised after him, and he joined in the chase, and cried out "here he is." He made good his escape and followed the stars. He went around Lake Champlain on foot. He married Elizabeth Goodie. They had a daughter, who married a Taylor. Floyd located on Brush Creek. He died December 9, 1833, and is buried on P. Young's farm near the Cedar College school house. A rail pen marks his grave.

Ephraim Cole, father of James M., Leonard, and Allaniah Cole, and grandfather of George D., Alfred E., and Allaniah B. Cole, all of whom have sketches herein, was born in Maryland. He enlisted November 16, 1777, in Captain Jonathan Drown's company, Col. Wm. Lee's regiment of Maryland troops, for three years. During his service he undertook to act as a spy, and got inside the British lines. He accomplished his errand and was leaving, when he was arrested. He managed to create doubt in the minds of his captors as to his real character, and showed up his masonry. There being Free Masons among his captors, he was given the benefit of the doubt, and he was released and sent out of the lines. So we are spared a Capt. Nathan Hale's story, which, but for his masonry, Ephraim Cole's would have been. He was buried in the Collings Cemetery, south of West Union.

James Collings was a private in Capt. John Lynch's company, 5th Maryland regiment, commanded by Col. Wm. Richardson. He served from January 18, 1777, until August 16, 1780. He removed to Adams County in 1794, and is buried in the Collings Cemetery, east of West Union.

Nathaniel Foster was born February 7, 1760, in Morris County, New York. He removed to Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1776, and thence to Hampshire County, Virginia, in 1780; thence to Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1791, and to Adams County, Ohio, in 1798. He enlisted in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, in August, 1776, in Capt. Tom Broeck's company. In 1777 he enlisted in Capt. Bubonah's company, Col. Moore, from Bucks County, Pennsylvania. In April, 1781, he enlisted from Hampshire County, Virginia, and served six months

in all; two in Capt. Thos. Anderson's company, two in Capt. McCarty's company, and two in Capt. Isaac Parson's company.

He applied for pension October 25, 1832, at the age of seventy-two years. He died in 1842, and is buried on the banks of Brush Creek, in the Foster graveyard. He was twice married. He had three sons and two daughters by his first wife — Samuel, Isaac, and Nathaniel, sons, and Mary and Anna, daughters. His daughter Mary married Samuel Lockhart, and Anna married David Young.

His second wife's maiden name was Cleveland, a native of Connecticut. She first married Henry Smith, a revolutionary soldier; and after his death, Nathaniel Foster. Of this marriage there were four sons and one daughter. The sons were Nathan, Moses, Jedediah, and Asa. We have not obtained the daughter's name.

Henry Smith was born in Connecticut, in 1760. He died in Adams County in 1802. He was buried in a field near his home, and a stone marks his grave, placed there by his son Oliver. He came to the Northwest Territory in 1799, and bought 300 acres of land at the mouth of Beasley Fork. After his death his widow became the second wife of Nathaniel Foster above.

As to revolutionary pensions. The act of September 29, 1789, gave to the wounded and disabled soldiers the pensions granted by the several states, for a period of one year.

On July 16, 1790, congress provided that the pensions paid by the states to wounded and disabled soldiers should be paid by the United States for one year.

The act of March 23, 1792, required the soldiers to go before a court and produce a certificate from an officer of the regiment or company in which he served, that he was disabled, or he had to produce two witnesses to that effect. Also he had to have the evidence of two freeholders of his vicinity as to his mode of life and employment and means of support for the twelve months preceding. The court was required to examine and report his disability to the secretary of war.

The act of February 28, 1793, required two surgeons to examine and report the disability. The judge of the court was required to make a recommendation in each case.

The act of March 3, 1803, gave pensions to officers, soldiers, and sailors disabled by wounds, and also who did not desert the service. The district judge took the evidence and forwarded it. The act was enlarged March 3, 1805. April 10, 1806, another act was passed for those wounded in the service. The procedure was the same as under the former acts, but expired in six years. The pension was \$5.00 per month to a private and half pay to an officer.

The act of March 18, 1818, gave to every officer and soldier who served nine months or longer and who was in need of assistance from his country, \$8.00 per month for a private and \$20.00 for an officer for life. So many claims were made under this act that on May 1, 1820, congress passed the Alarm Act (a standing disgrace to our country), by which each person receiving a pension under its provisions was required to go before a court and take an oath as to his estate and income, and that he had not given away his property to bring himself within the act of 1818, and the pension was to be dropped, if this was not done.

After the pensioner forwarded his evidence, the secretary of war was required to revise the lists and drop all he did not deem indigent. This did not apply to any who had been wounded. Major Finley elected not to take the oath and was dropped, but was restored in 1828.

The act of June 7, 1832, granted pensions to all the officers and soldiers who had served for one or more terms, a period of two years, whether in the continental line or militia. In the list herein given all whose pension certificates were dated prior to June 7, 1832, were pensioned under the act of March 18, 1818, and those who were placed on the pension roll at a date subsequent to June 7, 1832, received pensions under the law of that date.

The celebrations of Independence Day for the first twenty-five years after the revolutionary war were solemn and imposing affairs. At these the survivors of the revolutionary war were honored by important places in the parades, processions, and in the seats at the public dinners.

Whenever it was practicable, the soldiers of the revolution were buried with military honors conducted by the nearest militia organization. The last surviving revolutionary soldier of Adams County passed away in 1851. The last surviving in the whole country died in 1869.

The generations which knew them hardly appreciated their service. Now that the last of them has been dead for fifty years, and that we begin to understand the greatness of our country, we appreciate their services. It is to be hoped the people of Adams County will see that the grave of every one of them is properly marked, preserved, and honored, once a year, on Memorial Day, so long as our Republic shall continue.

ADAMS COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Company D, 24th O. V. I.

This was Adams County's first offering in the civil war. The company was mustered into service June 13, 1861. The original officers were: Moses Patterson, captain; Armstead T. M. Cockerill, first lieutenant; Lafayette Foster, second lieutenant. Patterson died September 2, 1861, and Cockerill succeeded him and became lieutenant colonel of the regiment. Isaac N. Dryden, killed at the battle of Chickamauga, was the third captain and George Collings was the fourth.

The following were the battles participated in by the company:

Great Mountain, W. Va., September 12-13, 1861; Greenbrier, West Va., October 3, 1861; Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862; Corinth, Miss., May 30, 1862; Perrysville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862 and January 1-2, 1863; Woodbury, Tenn., January 24, 1863; Tullahoma Campaign, Tenn., June 23-30, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20, 1863; Lookout Mountain, Tenn., November 24, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Ringgold, Ga. (Taylor's Ridge), November 27, 1863; Buzzard Roost, Ga. (Rocky Face Ridge), February 25-27, 1864; Nashville, Tenn., December 1-14, 1864; Nashville, Tenn. (Battle of), December 15-16, 1864; Decatur, Ala. (Capture of), December 27-28, 1864.

The following were killed in battle, or died in the service: William R. Adamson, September 25, 1863, died of wounds at Chickamauga:

William H. Bailey, April 7, 1862, killed at Shiloh; Isaac N. Dryden, captain, was wounded September 20, 1863, at the battle of Chickamauga, and died of the same some days later; John K. Edgington, died July 28, 1861, at Camp Chase, Ohio; Allen Gutridge, was killed September 19, 1863, at Chickamauga; Luther C. Hines, died May 2, 1864, of a wound in the foot received at Lookout Mountain; William L. McConnell, January 16, 1862, of disease; Robert W. McClanahan, March 22, 1862, of disease; James Ogle, killed at Chickamauga; David S. Potter, sergeant, color bearer, while carrying the colors, was killed at Stone River. He is buried at West Union. James R. Puntenney, sergeant, was killed at Stone River; John W. Rivers, died August 4, 1863, of disease; Wm. H. Swanger, April 18, 1862, died of wounds received at Shiloh, interred in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky; Henry M. Toll, was killed at Chickamauga, and buried at Chattanooga; Alexander Thompson, killed at Chickamauga; William S. Crawford, died December 29, 1864, of wounds received at the battle of Nashville; buried at Nashville; Robert C. Hayslip died September 29, 1865, of disease; Sewell Pointer, died January 20, 1865, of wounds received at Nashville. Wesley Schultz, corporal, and Samuel W. Thomas, second lieutenant, were killed at the battle of Nashville. None of the Adams County men have records of wounds on the official roster. Those wounded all died of their wounds, or else no record was made.

Most of the members of Company D have gone to the other side. Daniel Emery is living in Colorado. Thomas E. DeBruin is the postmaster at Winchester. James Credit is living in Monroe Township. William T. Hook is in Clinton County. John W. Lightbody is at Blue Creek, as is also George W. Lewis. William H. Holderness is living at Vanceburg, Kentucky. No doubt others are living, but the editors of this work are not advised of their whereabouts. This company saw as hard service as any in the war. They were noble patriots, every one, and reflected great credit on the patriotism of the people of the county, whom they represented. William H. Holderness was first lieutenant at muster, and Samuel B. Charles was second lieutenant, and George Collings captain.

Company B, 33d O. V. I.

This company was raised in Adams County. It was mustered in the service August 27, 1861, at Portsmouth, Ohio, to serve for three years. The original officers were: Ephriam J. Ellis, captain; Edwin M. DeBruin, first lieutenant; Ellis A. Ramsey, second lieutenant. Captain Ellis was promoted to major, January 16, 1863, and DeBruin to captain at the same date. Ellis A. Ramsey was made first lieutenant January 16, 1863, and William Baldwin was made second lieutenant the same date. The regiment participated in the following battles:

Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20, 1863; Lookout Mountain, Tenn., November 24, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; Cassville, Ga., May 19-22, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Peachtree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31 and September 2, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., July 28 to September 2, 1864; Averysboro, N. C., March 16, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865; Goldsboro, N. C., March 21, 1865.

The following were killed in battle or died in the service: Ephraim J. Ellis, killed at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863; Spencer H. Wilson, the first sergeant, son of the Hon. John T. Wilson, died March 4, 1862, at Louisville, Ky.; Samuel Anderson, sergeant, died July 9, 1864, at Camp Dennison, Ohio; Corporal Samuel Pullin, died August 24, 1864, a prisoner at Andersonville, Ga.; George A. Bryan, died a prisoner, April 20, 1864, at Danville, Va.; Luther Bentley, died June 4, 1862, at Elizabethtown, Ky.; Isaac Black, died December 26, 1861, at Louisville, Ky.; Henry C. Bryan, was killed May 14, 1864, at Resaca, Ga.; Ashbury Evans, was killed October 8, 1862, at Perryville, Ky.; Charles Feters, December 31, 1862, at Stone River; Isaac Fretz, died of disease, June 5, 1865, at Long Island, N. Y.; Daniel H. Grimes, died January 4, 1862, at home; Daniel Grimes, died August 9, 1864, of wounds received at Atlanta, Ga.; Richard Hagerman, died January 23, 1865, and died in prison; Ransom Hodges, died June 23, 1862, at Huntsville, Ala.; Moses E. Hempleman, died February 19, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Richard Hagerman, died January 23, 1865, in prison at Andersonville, Ga.; Isaac N. McNown, died March 4, 1862, at Elizabethtown, Ky.; Jacob W. E. McCormick, died May 4, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.; Manley Bennett, died April 3, 1865, of wounds received at the battle of Bentonville; Henry Pierce, died October 23, 1863, of wounds received in action at Chattanooga, Tenn.; Joseph Parker, Jr., killed July 22, 1864, in battle at Atlanta, Ga.; William H. Richards, died June 20, 1864, in prison; William F. Rankins, died November 8, 1862, at Huntsville, Ala.; Moses Starrett, died January 7, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.; John Thompson, died April 17, 1864, on flag of truce boat at Fortress Monroe, Va.; John M. Vanderman, killed December 31, 1862, at Stone River; Ezra Whitees, died December 10, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tenn., of wounds; William Walker, died January 8, 1862, at Louisville, Ky.; Henry C. Walker, died April 16, 1862, at Huntsville, Ala.; Aaron Whaley, died December 24, 1862, at New Albany, Ind.

There is no separate record of those wounded, who recovered.

Six of this company were captured at the battle of Chickamauga. Of those who were captured and who survived are: Daniel R. Shriver, first sergeant; William F. Grierson, sergeant; William E. Howell. John B. Seeman was captured March 23, 1865, at Goldsboro, N. C. Gen. Joshua W. Sill, killed at Stone River, was the first colonel of this regiment, and Oscar F. Moore succeeded him.

F. B. Mussey was the original surgeon of the regiment. John Wills Kendrick, the original adjutant of the regiment, is the Bishop of Arizona of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Albert G. Byers was the original chaplain. Capt. Ellis A. Ramsey is living at Washington C. H., manager for southern Ohio of the Union Central Life Insurance Company.

Company I, 39th O. V. I.

This company was organized in August, 1861. Rev. David C. Benjamin, a Methodist minister on the West Union circuit, was the original captain, and Fletcher Hypes, another Methodist minister on the same circuit, was first lieutenant. Nathan R. Thompson, of Winchester, was the second lieutenant. Most of the company enlisted on

the fourth day of July, 1861. This was the celebrated Groesbeck Regiment of Cincinnati. John Groesbeck was the original colonel. Edward F. Noyes, afterwards general, was the second colonel, and Henry T. McDowell, of Portsmouth, was the first lieutenant colonel. Benjamin W. Chidlaw was chaplain till April 1, 1862. Company A of this regiment was from Portsmouth, Ohio. The following is the list of battles in which the regiment participated:

New Madrid, Mo., March 3-5, 1862; New Madrid, Mo., March 13, 1862; Island No. 10, Tenn., April 8, 1862; Iuka, Miss., September 19-20, 1862; Corinth, Miss., October 3-4, 1862; Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., December 30, 1862; Atlanta Campaign, May 5 to September 8, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Nickajack Creek, Ga., July 2-5, 1864; Chattahoochee River, Ga., July 6-10, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31 to September 1, 1864; Lovejoy Station, Ga., September 2-6, 1864; River's Bridge, S. C., February 3-9, 1865; Cheraw, S. C., March 2-3, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865.

The following were the casualties: George W. Hetherington, died January 26, 1862, at Palmyra, Mo.; David Irwin, died July 18, 1862, at Corinth, Miss.; Samuel A. Kelley, corporal, died August 18, 1864, at the battle of Atlanta, Ga.; Benjamin F. Kilgore, died July 22, 1864, at the battle of Atlanta, Ga.; John M. McNeil, private, died October 16, 1862; John Massie, private, died September 18, 1862, at Jackson, Tenn.; Joseph P. Nesbit was killed in action near Savannah, Ga., December 11, 1864; John H. Parks, private, died July 7, 1864, of wounds received at Nickajack, Ga.; James H. Stewart, private, died May 23, 1862, at his home in Manchester, Ohio; William K. Walker, private, died March 16, 1863, of disease; George Gerhorn, corporal, was wounded in service; William E. McNeil, corporal, wounded July 4, 1861, in the battle of Atlanta; John B. Douglas, private, captured near Savannah; Henry C. Foster, private, was wounded July 22, 1864, in the battle of Atlanta, Ga.

Company B, 60th O. V. I.

This company was organized at Gallipolis, Ohio, February 28, 1862, and served one year. It was mustered out November 10, 1862, on order from the War Department. Company B was organized in the northern edge of Adams County and the southern part of Highland County, with some men from Brown. The original captain was Phillip Rothrock; William O. Donohoo, first lieutenant; A. S. Hetherington, second lieutenant. The regiment participated in the following battles:

Strasburg, Va., June 1-2, 1862; Harrisburg, Va., June 6, 1862; Cross Keys, Va., June 8, 1862; Harper's Ferry, Va., September 15, 1862.

The casualties of this company were as follows: Charles Havens, private, died June 5, 1862, in rebel prison; H. B. Higgins, private, died June 30, 1862, of wounds received at Winchester, Va.; George W. Nelson, private, died December 5, 1862, of disease; Joseph Nichols, private, died July 2, 1862, of disease; George Reedy, private, died June 1, 1862, at New Creek, Va., of disease; Thomas A. Thompson, private,

died September, 1862, of wounds at Harper's Ferry, Va., in battle; William C. Waits, private, died July 8, 1862, of disease. Stephen D. Paris, private, was captured at Winchester, Va., also Roselle, captured at Winchester, Va.; Peter E. Ridings, died June 2, 1862, at Petersburg, Va., while a prisoner of war; Thomas A. Thompson, died of wounds received at the battle of Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862.

The 70th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

This regiment was organized in 1861, at West Union, Ohio. It had its rendezvous at the old fair grounds, lying on the Maysville and Zanesville turnpike, named Camp Hamer, in honor of General Thomas L. Hamer, of Georgetown, Ohio, who was in the Mexican war. The regiment remained there during the months of October, November, and December, 1861, and moved to Ripley, Ohio, December 25, 1861. There it remained in camp until February 18, 1862. The regiment was formed of Adams County men, except one company from Brown County and two from Hamilton County.

The original field officers were: Joseph R. Cockerill, colonel; Dewitt C. Loudon, lieutenant colonel; John W. McFerran, major; Henry L. Phillips, first lieutenant and adjutant; Israel H. DeBruin, quartermaster; John M. Sullivan, chaplain; Charles H. Swain, surgeon; Thomas J. Ferrell, assistant surgeon; Robert H. Von Harlinger and Frederick Jaeger, assistant surgeons.

Col. Cockerill resigned April 13, 1864, and Lieutenant Colonel Dewitt C. Loudon was promoted to colonel. He resigned August 9, 1864. Major McFerran died October 3, 1862, at Fort Pickering, near Memphis, Tennessee. William B. Brown was the second major. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel April 26, 1864, and was killed August 3, 1864, in battle near Atlantic. Thomas Brown was the third major, promoted from captain of Company H.

Surgeon Charles H. Swain resigned August 3, 1863, and Robert H. Von Harlinger was appointed in his place and served during the remaining service of the regiment. Frederick Jaeger was an assistant surgeon, appointed September 7, 1862, and resigned January 29, 1864. Andrew Urban was the second adjutant, and Linsley L. Edgington the third adjutant. Rev. H. I. DeBruin, quartermaster, resigned June 2, 1863, and John Heaton was appointed in his place, followed by Charles A. Grimes and Francis Rickards. Joseph Blackburn, captain of Company F, was the first chaplain. He resigned August 28, 1862, and was followed by John M. Sullivan, who resigned January 16, 1864.

The original officers of Company A were: W. B. Brown, captain; Lewis Love, first lieutenant; Brice Cooper, second lieutenant. This company was raised about Winchester, Fincastle, and North Liberty.

The original officers of Company B were: James F. Summers, captain; Samuel G. Richards, first lieutenant; William P. Spurgeon, second lieutenant. This company was raised about Locust Grove and in the northeastern part of the county.

The original officers of Company C were: Reason T. Naylor, captain; Valentine Zimmerman, first lieutenant; W. R. Stewart, second

lieutenant. This company was raised in Monroe Township and in the vicinity of West Union.

The original officers of Company D were: Charles Johnson, captain; Samuel M. Woodruff, first lieutenant; Joseph W. Denham, second lieutenant. This company was raised in Cincinnati, Hamilton County.

The original officers of Company E were: John T. Wilson, captain; John Campbell, first lieutenant; Joseph Spurgeon, second lieutenant. This company was raised in the vicinity of Tranquility, Eckmansville, and North Liberty.

The original officers of Company F were: Joseph Blackburn, captain; James Drennen, first lieutenant; Isaac W. Adams, second lieutenant. This company was raised in the western part of Adams County and Brown County.

The original officers of Company G were: N. W. Foster, captain; John H. Truitt, first lieutenant; John Nelson, second lieutenant. This company was raised around Manchester, Stout's Run, and Gift Ridge.

Company H, Benjamin F. Wiles, captain; William H. Herbert, first lieutenant; John Taylor, second lieutenant. This company was raised in the western part of Adams County and the eastern part of Brown County.

Company I, Daniel B. Carter, captain; Joinville Reiff, first lieutenant; George A. Foster, second lieutenant. This company was raised in Hamilton County.

Company K, Felix Slone, captain; William R. Harmon, first lieutenant; Amos F. Ellis, second lieutenant. This company was from Brown County.

The first soldier from Adams County killed in battle was William J. Ellis from Company G, killed at Shiloh on April 6, 1862.

The first soldier of Adams County wounded was Henry Kress from Manchester, wounded in the battle of Shiloh on the same morning.

The following is a list of the battles in which the regiment participated:

Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862; Russell House, May 17, 1862; Battle of Resaca, May 7 to May, 1864; siege of Corinth opening April 29, and closing with the capture of Corinth, May 30, 1862; capture of Holly Springs, Miss., July 1, 1862; captured cannon and ammunition at Fort Randolph, Miss., October 1, 1862; siege of Vicksburg from June 20 to July 4, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 9-16, 1863; Black River, Miss., July 5, 1863; Chattanooga, Tenn., November 23, 1863; Battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863; Knoxville Raid during the month of December, 1863, and driving Longstreet from Knoxville after the battle of Missionary Ridge; Dallas, Ga., May 25, to June 4, 1864; Champion Hills, May 16, 1863; New Hope Church, Ga., June 2, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 30, 1864; Little Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 20, 1864; Big Shanty, June 8, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864; Ezra Church, Ga., July 28, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., July 28 to September 2, 1864; Lovejoy Station, Ga., September 2-6, 1864; Statesboro, Ga., December 4, 1864; Fort McAllister, Ga., December 13, 1864; Rome,

Ga., October, 1864; Aversboro, N. C., March 16-20, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865; Raliegh's March to the Sea; Little Rock, Ark., August, 1865.

Two hundred and forty-four died of disease or were killed in battles. Of this number sixty-one were killed in battle or died of wounds. The following is a list of the members of the regiment, except from Companies D, I and K, who were killed in battle or died in the service.

Robt. B. Baird, Company A, died April 6, '65, of wounds; George Baker, sergeant, May 21, '62; Charles S. Ball, killed in battle, April 7, '62; George W. Bartholomew, November 19, 1861; Corwin Bell, June 4, 1865; Wm. H. H. Black, November 25, 1864; James M. Brady, July 11, 1864; Erwin A. Brattin, January 30, 1863; Jesse M. Breckenridge, May 17, 1862; Austin Brewer, March 25, 1864; John W. Burba, April 1, 1862; Robert W. F. Carl, June 5, 1864; John H. Corbin, February 28, 1862; Washington I. Foster, December 1, 1863; Boon Funk, July 22, 1864, killed in battle; John A. Hamilton, January 10, 1863; Jackson Harvey, June 12, 1862; Edward Hasson, November 25, 1863; Christian Holmes, March 23, 1865; Jonathan M. Howland, June 12, 1864, of wounds; Elias H. Kines, April 18, 1864; James B. Lamonda, May 25, 1864; John P. Liggette, killed in battle of Ezra Church, Ga., July 28, 1864; Daniel Lyons, sergeant, September 19, 1864, of wounds; Thomas McBride, killed in the battle of New Hope Church, Ga., June 2, 1864; Robert J. McKnight, killed in railroad accident March, 1864; William H. Marlott, October 13, 1862; George E. Maun, December 10, 1864; William R. Maxwell, December 2, 1864; Andrew Morris, killed in battle, April 7, 1862; Henry C. Morris, corporal, died December 14, 1864, of wounds; William W. Myers, November 24, 1864; John H. Nevel, September 13, 1862; Francis A. Purdin, May 23, 1864; John H. Ramsey, June 5, 1862; John Reed, January 12, 1862; Tarry W. Reed, May 16, 1864; Hiram S. Reeves, June 10, 1864; John T. Rhodes, February 11, 1864; Thomas Robinson, July 26, 1862; Isaac Shankel, killed in battle of Ezra Church, Ga., July 28, 1864; Louis J. Skinner, September 13, 1862; Henry L. Smith, corporal, September 11, 1863; James M. Stultz, April 3, 1862; Byron Swisher, June 3, 1862; John M. Thompson, captured December 4, 1864, at Statesboro, Ga., and died in Rebel Prison, March 24, 1865; Samuel Thompson, March 10, 1865; George W. Walker, December 3, 1863; Madison Walker, September 18, 1863; Nathaniel W. Williams, January 29, 1863.

Company B.

James Alexander, killed July 4, 1863; John Baggott, April 6, 1862; William T. Buck, August 19, 1863; George Compton, June 13, 1862; John D. Compton, killed December 13, 1864; William A. Cook, April 7, 1862; John L. Dillinger, killed August 15, 1864; Sylvester G. Francis, April 7, 1862; Isaac Howsier, February 7, 1863; Henry Jackson, July 5, 1862; Henry J. Jackson, May 15, 1862; Daniel Lighter, October 8, 1863; John McMillen, July 28, 1864; Samuel M. Matthias, September 20, 1863; John Moder, February 19, 1865, of wounds; John Moomaw, May 2, 1862; Samuel Newman, April 20, 1862; Alexander Parker, May 27, 1862, of wounds; Louis F. Shafer, June 29, 1864, of wounds; James F. Summers, captain, killed July 28, 1864; John F.

Tarleton, corporal, May 21, 1862; Philip B. Taylor, August 28, 1862; James Tener, corporal, March 13, 1862; John M. Thompson, corporal, April 4, 1862; Jacob Wright, December 8, 1864; Milton Yanky, December 25, 1861; Thomas W. Young, April 14, 1863; John E. Zinkhorn, May 28, 1863.

Company C.

Benjamin Ayers, September 2, 1862; Hiram Carter, May 22, 1862; John H. Duffey died in Rebel prison; Robert B. Fitch died of disease; Andrew J. Griffith, April 17, 1863; Henry Grooms, March 23, 1864; Uriah W. Irvin, corporal, September 10, 1862; Nathan Mahaffey, killed December 13, 1864; Samuel S. Mahaffey, killed April 6, 1862; Elias Matheny, June 29, 1864; Daniel Nicholas, March 25, 1864; William Potts, died at Big Black River, Miss.; George Purtee, July 5, 1862; John Purtee, August 25, 1863; William Roder, October 20, 1863; Davis Roderick, sergeant, killed December 13, 1864; John Rathwell died in Rebel prison, May 17, 1862; Frederick Sibera, June 10, 1865; Abner Smalley, killed August 14, 1864; Charles Taylor died at home; John Thornburg, corporal, died of wounds; Jefferson Waldren, July 24, 1862; David Wales, May 29, 1862; David Wilmoth, July 3, 1864.

Company E.

Cyrus Allison, first sergeant, June 25, 1862; Jacob T. Baldrige, corporal, killed August 17, 1864; James F. Batson, killed August 17, 1864; Alexander Brown, corporal, September 6, 1863; Michael F. Duffey, corporal, July 20, 1862, killed; Joseph L. Glasgow, October 28, 1862; James S. Hamilton, killed July 2, 1864; Samuel M. Hamilton, killed April 8, 1862; William M. Hamilton, May 24, 1862; Nathan P. Harsha, October 9, 1863; John M. Humes, May 5, 1862; John C. McClure, September 6, 1862; William W. McFadden, March 28, 1864; George C. McGinness, June 7, 1862; Abraham Maxwell, killed April 6, 1862; William Mercer, July 3, 1862; Samuel H. Moore, January 13, 1863; Thomas Moore, July 17, 1863; Joseph A. Rodgers, April 16, 1862; of wounds; William S. Seaton, April 14, 1862; Joseph L. Shinn, May 19, 1862; Thomas Sheffler, killed July 28, 1864; Louis V. Sreben-thall, February 13, 1865; David W. Vance, May 2, 1862; Sharezer Walt, August 13, 1864; Sampson Walker, June 2, 1864; David C. Young, sergeant, March 15, 1862.

Company F.

Marion Brinker, December 15, 1864, of wounds; William B. Brown, killed August 3, 1864; John S. Burbage, June 18, 1862; James Cochran, September 27, 1864; Wilson M. Ellis, June 28, 1862; William Gettis, July 14, 1863; Oliver Gray, June 22, 1862; Thomas E. Grier, first sergeant, November 28, 1864, of wounds; Marquis D. L. Hare, captain, killed March 21, 1865; Wilson Haysleet, October 6, 1864; Benjamin F. Jacobs, June 10, 1862; Presley J. Lane, corporal, April 19, 1862, of wounds; Richard E. Lytle, May 10, 1862; John W. McFerren, major, October 3, 1862; Alexander C. Neal, September 13, 1862; John L. Swisher, January 30, 1863; Nelson B. Thompson, sergeant, June 12, 1863; Andrew Urban, adjutant, killed September 3, 1864; William H. Vaughn, July 18, 1862.

Company G.

Bryon Best, May 29, 1865; Samuel Bradford, October 1, 1862; Casper Dougal, June 2, 1862; William J. Ellis, killed April 6, 1862; George Elrod, November 13, 1862; Thomas C. Elrod, corporal, October 30, 1862; James H. Fields, corporal, killed August 9, 1864; Henry Hayslip, August 24, 1864, of wounds; James W. Hayslip, August 31, 1864; Nelson Hempleman, August 18, 1864, of wounds; Noah T. Jones, musician, December 4, 1862; Alexander Little, corporal, April 22, 1862; of wounds; Joseph Little, October 25, 1863; James W. McDaniel, June 1, 1862; Edwin C. Marsh, September 22, 1864; Alexander Ralsin, July 30, 1863; William Rape, May 18, 1862; Aaron Robuck, January 23, 1863; Kerlemon Ryan, May 31, 1864; James Shelton, May 22, 1862; Joseph R. Shively, killed April 6, 1862; Matthew Tucker, May 27, 1862; Abraham Watson, October 17, 1864; James Watson, March 19, 1862; John Robuck, drowned in the Ohio River eighty miles below Louisville, Ky., August, 1865, while on the way home.

Company H.

Jacob Beam, September 9, 1862; Harrison Bowman, May 13, 1862; Samuel Brady, September 30, 1864, of wounds; James Fryar, July 18, 1862; Augustus Gill, captured April 6, 1862; and died April 27, 1862; Henry H. Gray, April 11, 1864; William H. Greenlee, March 31, 1862; Jesse L. Howland, May 24, 1862; Alexander Hudson, December 28, 1862; Michael Joyce, December 28, 1863; Charles Junnper, sergeant, March 1, 1864; James Kilgore, May 28, 1864, of wounds; David King, Thomas Laughlin, October 16, 1862; Valentine Miller, October 17, 1863; William A. Ramsey, October 13, 1863, of wounds; George R. Shafer, January 11, 1864; James Smith, October 31, 1862; Martin Smith, May 9, 1863; William Sullivan, January 15, 1862; David Thatcher, July 18, 1865; James O. Thoroman, September, 1863; Stephen Tucker, May 20, 1862.

Of the officers and soldiers of this regiment, the following have sketches in this work: Gen. Joseph R. Cockerill, Major John W. McFerren, Lieutenant Colonel Henry L. Phillips, Captain L. L. Edgington, Hon. John T. Wilson, John Campbell, Hugh McSurely, Thomas W. Connelley and John K. Polland, deceased.

The Seventieth Ohio Infantry was organized by J. R. Cockerill, of West Union. This regiment was formed October 1, 1861. Its place of rendezvous was situated on the old fair grounds at West Union, and was named in honor of Gen. Thomas L. Hamer. The camp guard lines followed the old fair ground fence and the tents stood about half-way between where the late residence of Jacob Woods stands and the entrance to the grounds on the east. The regiment drilled in the field to the south of the present site of Shuster Bros'. Mills. During dress parade, Col. Cockerill stood and gave command from a position about midway between two large locust trees that stand along the street or lane leading from near the present residence of Mrs. John Leonard to the old fair ground gate. While the regiment was located at West Union the patriotic citizens and relatives of the soldier boys visited them daily and brought the soldiers clothing, food and furniture and other camp comforts. The regiment did not have any guns until about

its departure from Paducah for the battle field at Shiloh. It had done military duty of all kinds, except fighting, without arms. Each soldier had a stick on the end of which was fastened an old bayonet. On Christmas day, 1861, the regiment marched from Camp Hamer to Ripley, one division going via Bentonville and Aberdeen and thence by boat to Ripley; and the other division marching over the old state road, via Decatur. Companies D and I of Cincinnati joined the regiment at Ripley, where it remained until February 17, 1862, when it boarded the old steamer *Magnolia* for Cincinnati. From Cincinnati it was ordered to Paducah, where it went into camp, and remained until the movement was begun up the Tennessee toward Shiloh. The regiment as already stated participated in the battle of Shiloh and was complimented by Gen. Sherman for valiant service rendered on that bloody field. It is related that before the battle, the Confederates had planned an assault on the Federal forces to be made on Saturday. The regiment had taken position near the landing of Shiloh, had stacked arms and begun preparations for dinner. Major McFerren with seven men advanced, but he had not gone far, when suddenly came the challenge "Halt! who comes there?" Quick as a flash, the doughty little major answered, "The advanced guard of the army of the United States." "The hell you say." The Rebel picket discharged his musket aimlessly, and precipitately retreated toward the Confederate lines. This incident delayed the Confederate advancement until Sunday morning, and as seen in the light of history saved the Federal forces from certain defeat. From the advance sheets of "A History of the Seventieth Regiment" by T. W. Connolly, we glean the following, deemed worthy of a place here:

"The first man of the regiment, killed in battle was William J. Ellis of Company H, at Shiloh, Sunday morning, April 6, 1862. The second capture from the regiment was made near Shiloh on April 4, 1862, when Lieutenant W. H. Herbert, Co. H, Jesse McKinley, George Lowery, J. M. Sutton, Thomas Everton, Samuel Cox, William Mc. and Paul Gaddis were made prisoners on picket line. On May 9, 1862, between Shiloh and Corinth, the regiment received its first pay in silver and gold.

At the storming of Fort McAllister on December 13, 1864, the 70th Ohio Regiment flag was the first placed on the fort and this was done seven minutes after commencing. As a recognition of bravery, this regiment had the honor of manning the fort for one month afterward.

On February 5, 1864, it was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark. On August 14, 1865, about three hundred were still left to march from Buford to take part in the grand review at Washington at the close of the war. It took part in thirty-five battles and skirmishes. The regiment came to Camp Dennison after being mustered out and every man received his discharge and last pay.

After the regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas, while coming up on the Ohio River from Cairo, on the steamer *Argosa*, and eighty miles below Louisville, near Cave Rock, the mud drum of the boat burst while a severe storm was raging, at which time twenty-three members of the regiment were scalded severely and nine were drowned in the river.

Companies F and H of the 81st O. V. I.

This regiment was organized from the state at large. Brevet Brigadier General Robert N. Adams, now living at Minneapolis, Minnesota, was second colonel of the regiment.

The late John A. Turley, of Portsmouth, Ohio, afterwards colonel of the 91st O. V. I. was the original lieutenant colonel of the regiment.

Frank Evans and William H. Chamberlin, both Miami University students, were, in turn, majors of the regiment.

William Clay Henry, of Buena Vista, was also major of the regiment. Cornelius C. Platter, of Ross County, was adjutant and afterwards captain of Company D. Companies A, B, E, and G, were organized at Lima, Ohio. Companies C and I were organized at Greenfield, Ohio. Company D was organized at Upper Sandusky. Company F was organized at Cincinnati, but a number of the men were from Adams and Scioto counties. Company H was organized from Adams and Scioto counties. Company K was from Galion, Ohio.

The regiment was in the following battles: Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862; Corinth, Miss., (siege of), April 30 to May 15, 1862; Corinth, Miss., October 3-4, 1862; Tuscumbia, Ala., April 24, 1863; Town Creek, Ala., April 28, 1863; Ley's Ferry, Ga., May 14-15, 1864; Rome Cross Roads, Ga., May 16, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864; Atlanta, Ga. (Hood's First Sortie), July 22, 1864; Atlanta, Ga. (Hood's Second Sortie), July 28, 1864; Atlanta, Ga. (siege of), July 28 to September 2, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31 to September 1, 1864; Lovejoy Station, Ga., September 2-6, 1864; Savannah, Ga. (siege of), December 10-21, 1864; Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865; Sherman's March to the Sea.

The original officers of Company F were Ozro J. Dodds, captain; William Clay Henry, first lieutenant; Mahlin G. Bailey, second lieutenant.

Benjamin P. Howell, a Miami University student, was at one time captain of the company.

William M. Murphy, of Adams County, was the second lieutenant, promoted from sergeant major. He died since the war.

The following members of the company were from Adams County: Albert B. Baird, first sergeant, resides in Cincinnati; David W. McCall, sergeant, died October 4, 1862, of wounds received in the battle of Corinth the same day; Samuel Devoss, sergeant; Joshau B. Truitt, died June 3, 1862, at Rome, Ohio; Abner McCall, corporal, killed October 3, 1862, at the battle of Corinth; James Woodworth, corporal, wounded July 22, 1864, at Corinth; John Hayslip; George W. Easter, corporal, wounded October 3, 1862, at the battle of Corinth; Leonard Young, wounded July 22, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.; Price J. Jones, corporal, afterward first lieutenant Co. H; Charles H. Baird; William M. Buck; William M. Furnier; James T. Pitts; John D. Truitt, died July 28, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga., of wounds received in the battle of Atlanta July 22, 1864; Joseph W. Britton, discharged July 16, 1862, for disability; Samuel M. Hayward; William McCandless, wounded October 3, 1862, at the battle of Corinth; Joseph W. Porter, wounded October 3, 1862, at the battle of Corinth.

The original officers of Company H were:

Charles M. Hughes, captain; Robert E. Roney, first lieutenant; William Pittman, second lieutenant. W. Clay Henry was the second captain of the company and Cornelius C. Platter the second first lieutenant. Daniel Worley was first sergeant. Henry C. Doddridge was a sergeant. He afterwards became a first lieutenant. He was wounded and captured May 16, 1864. John R. Baird was a sergeant.

Captain David A. Murphy, who has a portrait and a sketch in this work, was a private in this company. He was a soldier with a record like that of Chevalier Bavard—"without fear and without reproach." There were three brothers by the name of Monk in this company and six private soldiers with the surname of Thompson.

Dr. Peter J. Kline, one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons in the state, residing at Portsmouth, Ohio, was a sergeant in Company I. Dr. Kline is well known to the people of Adams County, not only for his high professional standing, but also for his love for the ex-soldiers of the civil war and his devotions to their interests. He is constantly in demand to speak at Soldiers' Reunions and on Memorial Days. His record as a soldier was one of the best. He never failed in a single duty and was always at the front. No surviving soldier of the civil war stands higher in the public estimate than he.

The following were the casualties in Company H:

George Adkins, died September 2, 1862; Isaac P. Clark, died February 14, 1863, at Corinth, Miss.; Elisha Decker, died August 5, 1864, at Marietta, Ga.; William H. Howard, corporal, died May 30, 1864, of wounds; Thomas Hutchinson, died October 9, 1862, of disease; John McGim, died April 4, 1863 of disease; James Maddox, killed July 22, 1864, near Atlanta, Ga.; John K. Manley, killed August 11, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.; Samuel Morrison, died July 3, 1863, at Corinth, Miss., of disease; John N. Murfin, died January 21, 1865, in hospital boat, of disease; Christopher Oppy, died September 14, 1864, at Rome, Ga.; William T. Oppy, died August 6, 1863, in hospital; James Peyton, killed July 22, 1864, at the battle of Atlanta; John Smiley, died April 14, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.; Isaac O. Thompson, died August 31, 1863, of disease; Francis M. Tumbleson, died March 5, 1863; Samuel T. Watts, died May 25, 1864.

John B. Young, of Blue Creek, Adams County, was a member of Company H. He wrote many interesting letters to the county newspapers during his service. He has a separate sketch herein. Mr. Young was a model soldier, and has reason to be proud of the services he rendered his country.

Dr. Kline has kindly furnished the following:

The Eighty-first Ohio Regiment had its first experience on the firing line when it carried its colors into the smoke of battle at Pittsburg Landing on that memorable and bloody Sabbath morning, April 6, 1862. Amid the crash and din of this fight, it was given a position in the Army of Tennessee, remaining ever afterward in this gallant and historic army until the close of the war, three years later, when with thinned ranks and those colors so bright and new on that Sabbath morning, now tattered and battle-scarred, it stood at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., more than one thousand miles from the scene of its first action. By its gallantry in action and patient endurance on the march, it had added in no

small degree to the brilliant history of Gen. Sherman's favorite army corps, led by his most beloved lieutenant-general James B. McPherson, who fell while gallantly leading his men on the twenty-second day of July, 1864, in front of Atlanta and only a short distance from the line of the Eighty-first Ohio. On the afternoon of the same day, together with the rest of the brigade to which it belonged, it took part in a charge on the left of the Fifteenth Army Corps, retaking the works out of which Morgan L. Smith's Division had been driven, and at the same time recapturing the famous De Grasses Battery of four twenty-pound Parrots which had fallen into the hands of the enemy. On this charge they were led by Dr. C. P. Dennis, of Portsmouth, Ohio, then a member of Gen. Morgan L. Smith's staff. Early in May, 1864, this regiment marched across the little wooden bridge which spans Chickamauga Creek at Lee and Gordon's Mills, with nine hundred bright muskets in its ranks.

Three months later only three hundred guns were stacked by this command in the streets of Atlanta. This was the mute eloquence of the gallantry of this regiment from Resaca to the Gate City of the South. By a strange coincident, it furnished the first man killed in the army of Tennessee, Thomas D. Crossby, at Resaca; and also the last one killed in the campaign at Atlanta, John M. Cowman. After the capture of Atlanta, together with its brigade, it was transferred to the Fourth Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps; and became a part of General John M. Corse's command, of Altona fame. It participated in Sherman's March to the Sea; and was present at the capture of Savannah, Georgia, December 21, 1864.

Turning northward unflinchingly and uncomplainingly, it took up that terrible five hundred miles march; through swamps, across rivers, and over all obstacles a determined and desperate enemy could place in its way. Together with the rest of Sherman's army, it joined in the Union cheer, carried the last earthworks, and for the last time met armed resistance to the Union cause at Gouldsborough, N. C., March 21, 1865. From here it marched three hundred and fifty miles, reaching Washington City; and together with the rest of Sherman's army passed in review May 24, 1865, and then became citizen soldiers.

Companies E and I, 91st Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The 91st Regiment was organized at Ironton, Ohio, September 7, 1862, to serve three years, and served until the twenty-fourth of June, 1865. John A. Turley, of Scioto County, was original colonel; Benjamin F. Coates, of Adams County, was the original lieutenant colonel, Company E, Captain Samuel E. Clark, and Company I, Captain Thomas C. Downey, were raised and organized in Adams County. The regiment participated in the following battles:

Buffalo, W. Va., September 26, 1862; Fayetteville, W. Va., May 19, 1863; Blake's Farm, W. Va., May 21, 1863; Cloyd's Mountain, Va., May 9, 1864; New River Bridge, Va., May 10, 1864; Cow Pasture River, Va., June 5, 1864; Lynchburg, Va., June 17-18, 1864; Stevenson's Depot, Va., July 20, 1864; Winchester, Va., July 24, 1864; Halltown, Va., August 25-26, 1864; Martinsburgh, Va., September 18, 1864; Opequan, Va., September 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864; Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; Myerstown, Va., November 18, 1864.

The following members of Company E died in service:

Capt. Samuel E. Clark, killed in the battle of Cloyd's Mountain, Va.; William Cruit, died June 1, 1864, in Rebel prison; James A. Cruit, died November 11, 1864, in Rebel prison; Thomas M. Douglas, died September 18, 1864, at Baltimore, Md.; William L. Douglas, died June 28, 1864, at Leesburg, Va.; William Edward, died March 20, 1864; Ira W. Ellison, March 26, 1864, at Fayetteville, W. Va.; William P. Jones, died June 15, 1865, in Rebel prison; William A. Leatherwood, killed in the battle of Cloyd's Mountain, Va.; Samuel R. McColm died August 10, 1864, at Baltimore, Md.; William Shreffler died August 19, 1862, at Point Pleasant, W. Va.; James J. Swanger, killed in battle of Lynchburg, Va.; John Ward, died September 10, 1864, Antietam, Md.

The following members of Company E were wounded in the battle, viz:

William Cruit, William P. Jones, Nathan A. Woodrow, James Barickman, James Wilson, John V. Kincaid in the battle of Cloyd's Mountain, W. Va.; Thomas Thompson, Cow Pasture River, W. Va.; Franklin D. Bayless, William T. Knox, John Hagerty and Edward B. Shultz in the battle of Stevenson's Depot; Joseph N. Moore at Martinsburgh, Va.; James M. Boyles, George Foster, Joseph A. Stroman, Jacob Moore and John H. Prather in the battle of Opequan, Va.; John Flemming, Ailen Flemming and James P. McGovney in battle of Fisher's Hill, Va.; Robert S. Moore, Lalathia Coryell and Sidney Stroman in battle of Lynchburg, Va.

The following members of Company I were wounded in the service:

Jesse M. Bond, Thomas A. Clemmer, Joseph V. Delaplane, Lucien J. Fenton, R. St Clair Fulton, Joseph B. Gamel and Robert Kennedy, wounded in the battle of Opequan; Aaron T. Shriver, Lynchburg; George W. Armstrong, Evan M. Hughes, and Robert Palmer in the battle of Stevenson's Depot; William L. Albert, at Halltown.

Of Company I the following died in service:

William Dickey and Samuel L. McKee were killed in the battle of Lynchburg, Va.; Silas Duncan died April 30, 1863, at Fayette Court House, W. Va.; Ira T. Hays, James B. Johnson, James H. McCoy, James F. Steen, William Taylor and Garland Pulliam were all killed in the battle of Opequan; John A. McNeil, died February 11, 1863, and Samuel M. McNeil, died November 23, 1862, at Gauley Bridge; Samuel Pursell died August 11, 1864, at Antietam, Md.; Algen Scott died July 13, 1863, at Winchester.

James Crawford succeeded Samuel E. Clark as captain of Company E and he was discharged the eleventh of October, 1864, and succeeded by William D. Burbage, of Washington, D. C. Samuel P. Baldrige, deceased, was lieutenant of Company E, as was also Milton Brown. The second lieutenants were: James C. Freeman, John H. Moore and Eugene B. Williard, of Hanging Rock, Ohio. Henry B. Woodrow, sergeant of Company E, was made second lieutenant of Company H, December 2, 1864.

Of the officers of Company I, Capt. Thomas C. Downey resigned November 29, 1862, and was succeeded by Allen T. Wickoff. Samuel T. Baldrige was the original second lieutenant of this Company I.

Hon. Lucien J. Fenton, former congressman, was a private in this company. Charles N. Hall was a second lieutenant of this company.

Of the regiment during the entire service 296 were killed and wounded; in the battle of Opequan, but 312 of the regiment were engaged and 117 were killed or wounded. At Cloyd's Mountain, Capt. Samuel E. Clark was killed as he was standing firing at the enemy with a revolver. William Leatherwood was here shot through the heart right under the colors.

The sketches of the several members of the 91st O. V. I. in this book will give more details of the history of the regiment. They are: Gen. B. F. Coates, Gen. A. T. Wikoff, Hon. Lucien J. Fenton, Hon. William D. Burbage, Hon. Franklin D. Bayless, John W. Kincaid and Charles N. Hall.

Company G, 129th O. V. I.

This was a six months regiment. Adams County was not represented in the field or staff, but all of Company G was from Adams County, except the second lieutenant and twenty-two men from Union County. David Urie was captain; Nelson W. Evans, first lieutenant; William H. Robinson, second lieutenant. The company was mustered in August 10, 1863, and mustered out March 8, 1864. On August 10, 1863, it was sent to Camp Nelson, Ky. On August 20, 1863, it started on the march to Cumberland Gap, where it arrived September 8, 1863. On the ninth of September, 1863, Gen. Frazier surrendered the Gap with 2,400 prisoners and the 129th was relegated to garrison duty there with scouting. December 2, 1863, it was sent to Black Fox Ford on the Clinch River, where it had a skirmish with Longstreet's forces. It remained on the flank of Longstreet's army, with occasional skirmishes until he returned to Virginia. The regiment then returned to Cumberland Gap, whence it was sent home at the expiration of its service. The following died in the service: Alexander Davidson, October 28, 1863, at Cumberland Gap; John H. Johnson, corporal, February 19, 1864, at Marysville, Ohio; Henry D. Kirkpatrick, November 29, 1863, at Cumberland Gap; William S. McCreight, February 25, 1864, at Camp Nelson, Ky.; Corporal Waite, October 28, 1863, at Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

This company did some hard marching, much starving, and was under fire several times, but fortunately no one out of the company was wounded or killed, though the rebels lost sixty-five killed or wounded in making the charge at Black Fox Ford. Martin V. B. Kennedy, first sergeant, resides at Zanesville; James P. Wasson is deceased; James W. Baldridge resides at Cherry Fork; James T. Gaston and Sanford A. McCullough at Tranquility; Martin F. Crissman at Manchester; James A. Young at Seaman, and Napoleon B. West, at Portsmouth, Ohio, and all have sketches herein.

Companies I and K, 141st O. V. I.

National guards were from Adams County. The commissioned officers of Company K were: George Kirker, captain; John N. Morris, first lieutenant; Ellis Washburn, second lieutenant.

Of Company K, the commissioned officers were: Simon M. Fields, captain; Robert Parker, first lieutenant, and Thomas Hayslip,

second lieutenant. It was mustered into service May 11, 1864, and mustered out September 3, 1864.

During its service it was stationed at Charleston, W. Va. There were no casualties in either company.

Company G, 172d O. V. I.

This was the highest numbered regiment of the hundred days troops. It was organized at Gallipolis, Ohio, May 14, 1864. It had soldiers in it from Guernsey, Brown, Adams and Jackson counties. It performed guard duty at Gallipolis, Ohio, during its whole term of service. It was mustered out September 3, 1864. Company G was from Adams County. Samuel Laird, captain; Robert P. McClure, first lieutenant; William A. Blair, second lieutenant. William P. Breckenridge was a sergeant in this company. There were two members of this company died in service, James H. Elliott, died July 12, 1864, at Gallipolis, Ohio; William Smith died August 25, 1864, at Gallipolis, Ohio.

Company H, 173d O. V. I.

This was one of the year regiments, organized in the summer of 1864, at Gallipolis. Adams County was represented in the field and staff by Nelson W. Evans, adjutant, and Stephen J. Lawell, sergeant major. Company H had as captain, David Urie; first lieutenant, William McIntire, and second lieutenant, George G. Menley. Sanford A. McCullough was a sergeant and Marion F. Crissman a corporal. James A. Young, of Seaman, and N. B. West, of Portsmouth, were privates in this company.

The regiment was mustered in at Gallipolis in September, 1864. It was sent direct to Nashville, where it remained until after the battle as a part of the garrison. It was placed in position during the battle in the second line and was in plain sight of the fight in front of Fort Negley, but was not called into action. After the battle it was sent to Columbia, Tenn., and after two weeks was recalled and sent to Johnsonville, Tenn., where it remained until the war closed. It was mustered out June 26, 1865.

The following deaths occurred in the service:

Ellis Bogue, March 3, 1865; Eli Calvert, February 10, 1865; William H. Cameron, January 15, 1865; James L. Collings, February 14, 1865; Samuel T. S. Davis, February 2, 1865; William W. Dixon, February 14, 1865; John W. Hughes, February 3, 1865; Samuel W. E. McLean, March 28, 1865; John M. Russell, February 15, 1865; Denton G. Sellman, July 1, 1865; John Shaw, May 20, 1865.

Bogue, Dixon and Sellman are buried in the National Cemetery, seven miles north of Nashville. Mr. McLean died at home, and the bodies of the others were brought home.

Companies G, H, and I, 182d O. V. I.

The three above named companies of this regiment were from Adams County. The regiment was organized from August 4, to October 27, 1864, to serve one year. William W. West, of Adams County, was major of the regiment. He entered the service October 24, 1864,

and resigned January 24, 1865. Elijah D. Leedom was adjutant, mustered out with the regiment July 7, 1865. William H. Cooley, of Company G, was sergeant major and James W. Bunn was hospital steward.

Company G was mainly from the vicinity of Manchester. Alexander M. Land, captain; Thomas Mitchell, first lieutenant; Levi L. Conner, second lieutenant. The regiment was sent to Nashville on the first of November, 1864. It took part in the battle of Nashville and remained performing guard and provost duty until July 7, 1865, when it was mustered out.

James W. Bunn who has a separate sketch herein was a private in this company. There were only two persons out of the company died. They were: James C. Warren, died February 19, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.; Nathan Holt, died February 12, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.

Company H was also from the vicinity of Manchester. John Shelton, captain, Henry Pence, first lieutenant; George W. Brittingham, second lieutenant. Dr. Robt. W. Purdy was a private soldier of this company. Of Company H, Nelson Beam died June 21, 1865; Silas Cadwallader died October 20, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.; Robert S. Little, died April 14, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.; Jeremiah Tomlin died November 9, 1864, at his home in Adams County.

Company I had for its officers, William H. Shriver, captain; Elijah D. Leedom, first lieutenant; John K. Pollard, second lieutenant, who has a separate sketch herein. There were no deaths in Company I during the service.

Company D, 191st Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

This company was organized in February, 1865, to serve one year. The regiment left Columbus, Ohio on the day of its organization, under orders to proceed to Winchester, Va., and report to Major-General Hancock. The regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Shenandoah. Its only duty was garrison duty in the valley, marching as far south as Winchester, where it remained until August 27, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the War Department. The following are the casualties: George E. Anderson, died March 13, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio; Francis Higgins, died April 4, 1865, at Cumberland, Md.; William L. Higgins, died March 22, 1865, at Harper's Ferry, W. Va.; Jesse W. Monroe, died February 18, 1863, at Camp Chase, Ohio; Marion M. Patton, died April 3, 1865, at Harper's Ferry, W. Va.; William Thoroman, died April 6, 1865, at Harper's Ferry, W. Va.

Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry

was recruited from the counties in the southwestern part of the state and was known as the "River Regiment." It was mustered into service from September 12, 1862, to November 8, 1862, at Columbus, Camp Ripley, Athens, Pomeroy and Gallipolis, Ohio, to serve three years. At the time of its organization it numbered 1,204 men and at the time of muster out 840 men. It was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., July 4, 1865, and was paid and discharged at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

The regimental field officers were: Israel Garrard, colonel; George G. Minor, lieutenant colonel; James McIntire, major; Isaac Train, surgeon, and Theodore F. Allen, adjutant.

Adams County contributed Company F to this regiment. This company was recruited at Bentonville, Ohio by Allen G. Brownfield, who was made captain of the company. Joseph R. Copeland and Oliver H. Eylar were first and second lieutenants respectively. The non-commissioned officers were: Wm. E. Jennings, orderly; Samuel Dryden, quartermasters sergeant; Samuel B. Truitt, commissary sergeant, Thomas J. Robbins, James Froman, Jenkins Davis, Robert McNeil and Argus McCall, sergeants.

The corporals were: Reuben O. Cropper, Henry Stableton, John H. Starrett, John A. McCall, Andrew J. Phillips, James L. Park, Geo. D. Cox and Wm. D. Rees.

The survivors of the 7th O. V. I., residing in Adams County, are all members of Company F. They are: Wm. H. Vane, first sergeant and promoted to second lieutenant, assigned to Company E; James Froman, Samuel B. Truitt, promoted to Reg. Com. Sergeant; Robert C. McNeil, Enoch McCall, Reuben O. Cropper, Benj. K. Swearingen, Charles Bowman, Wm. Hooper, Stephen R. Bradford, John C. Wright, Moses Brittingham, John Clinger, Wm. H. Rhinehart, Thomas Swearingen, Peter F. Darnell, Richard M. J. Doggett, Charles Edgington, Albert Urton, Alexander Fleming, Samuel Grimes, Wilson M. Grooms, Elijah Hill, John F. Howell, John P. Levi, John A. McCall, Sylvester Moore, Wm. H. Park, John J. Kirts, John W. Hughes.

Those of Company F, who lost their lives in service are: James M. Campbell, James Palmer, Argus McCall, John B. Smith, Ferdinand Redinger, John A. Ross, Samuel Searse, Thomas Jackson, Albert Jarvis, Edward Cunningham, John H. Starrett and Wm. R. Duzan, the two latter losing their lives on the ill fated "Sultana."

The engagements that the Seventh Regiment took active part in were: Dutton Hill, Ky., March 30, 1863; Cumberland Gap, Tenn., September 9, 1863; Blue Springs, Tenn., October 10, 1863; Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864; Nashville, Tenn., December 15-16, 1864; Plantersville, Ala., April 1, 1865; Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865; Cynthia, Ky., June 11, 1864; Buffington's Island, Ohio, July 19, 1863.

The hardest fought battle ever participated in was Franklin, Tenn. At Rogersville, Tenn., the regiment met its most serious losses by capture. The captured men suffered greatly in Libby and Andersonville prisons. One of the most deplorable events which occurred during the service of this regiment was the explosion of the steamer "Sultana." April 27, 1865, on the Mississippi River near Memphis, Tenn. Several members of this regiment had been paroled at Vicksburg and were on their way home when the explosion occurred in the night and several hundred men lost their lives.

Major General Upton in General Order, No. 21, issued at Edgefield, Tenn., in 1865, highly compliments this regiment for its bravery and eminent service, rendered in the last campaign of the war, reciting the conduct of the division of which the seventh was a part, he says: "In thirty days you have traveled 600 miles, crossing six rivers, met and defeated the enemy at Montevalle, Ala., capturing 100 pris-

oners; routed Forrest, Buford and Rhoddy in their chosen position at Ebenezer, capturing two guns and 300 prisoners; carried the works in your front at Selma, capturing thirteen guns and 1,100 prisoners, five battle flags, and finally crowned your success by a night assault on the enemy's entrenchments at Columbus, Ga., where you captured 1500 prisoners, twenty-four guns, eight battle flags with vast ammunitions of war; April 21, you arrived at Macon, Ga., having captured on your march 300 prisoners, thirty-nine pieces of artillery and thirteen battle flags. Whether mounted with the saber or dismounted with carbines the brave men of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Iowa; First and Seventh Ohio and Tenth Missouri triumphed in every conflict."

Battery F, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery.

This company was mustered in December 2, 1861, at Camp Denison, Ohio. Mustered out July 22, 1865.

The company was raised about Locust Grove in Adams County and Ripley in Brown County.

The original officers were: Daniel T. Cockerill, captain, who was promoted to major, July 24, 1864. Samuel M. Espey, first lieutenant, resigned June 15, 1862. Giles J. Cockerill, first lieutenant, promoted to captain of Company D, March 16, 1864. George W. Blair, second lieutenant, resigned January 15, 1862. John Lynch, second lieutenant.

This battery participated in the following battles: Corinth, Miss., advanced on April 18 to May 30, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863; Chickamauga, Tenn., September 19 to 20, 1863.

The following were the casualties in the battery:

Leonard E. Barber died May 9, 1862, ten miles from the Tennessee River; William Barney died July 15, 1863, Louisville, Ky.; Banford Bell died March 31, 1862, at Columbia, Tenn.; Elias Briddle died August 3, 1864, at Decatur, Ala.; Samuel Billingsley died May 27, 1864; Joseph E. Bratton died January 22, 1862, at Camp Chase, Ohio; Lewis A. Brown died September 7, 1864, at Decatur, Ala.; Oricle Brundage died March 26, 1864; William T. Carter died June 16, 1862; George W. Davidson died April 5, 1862; Josiah J. Downing died February 13, 1863, at Stone River; Hugh Frazier died August 1, 1862, at Manchester, Tenn.; Harrison Frazier died February 13, 1863, near Readyville, Tenn., of wounds; John A. Harsha died March 11, 1864; Lafayette Joiner died June 30, 1864; Edwin M. Kinney died July 21, 1864, at Wooster, Ohio; Alexander Lorenzo died May 29, 1865, at Huntsville, Ala.; John Lynch, second lieutenant, killed September 19, 1863, at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; Matthew McClollum died May 15, 1862; William McDonald died January 10, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.; James S. McKnitt died February 17, 1864, in Adams County, Ohio; Thomas A. Nicholas, killed December 31, 1862, at the battle of Stone River; Maxwell D. Parr died August 1, 1864, at Decatur, Ala.; William T. Savage died October 16, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.; Lorin A. Steele died April 16, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.; John Stevens died March 14, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.; William O. Suters died January 5, 1865, at Decatur, Ala.; Robert Vance died February 25, 1862, at Paducah, Ky.; David M. Waggoner died February 18, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.

Company E, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery.

This regiment was mustered into the service as the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, O. V. I., in September, 1862, at Camp Portsmouth, Ohio, its eight companies aggregating 796 men. In October, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Kentucky, where for the succeeding seven months it was engaged in guard duty and expeditions against guerrillas. In May, 1863, orders were issued by the War Department changing the organization into the First Regiment Heavy Artillery, Ohio Volunteers, and on August 2, 1863, it was so reorganized, with twelve full companies, aggregating 1,839 officers and men. During reorganization it was stationed about Covington and Newport, Ky. During the fall and winter of 1863-64 the regiment, in battalion detachments, was engaged in guard duty at various points in Kentucky. On February 19, 1864, it started through severe weather over the mountains to Knoxville, Tenn., arriving there March 9. Until September the regiment was engaged in guarding the railroads through Tennessee, and subsequently participated in Burbridge and Stoneman's raids against Saltville. During the winter of 1864 and 1865 it was engaged in fighting guerrillas in East Tennessee and North Carolina. It formed a part of the First Brigade, Fourth Division, in guarding captured points and guarding mountain passes. After the surrender of Lee and Johnson the regiment saw service in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. On July 25, 1865, it was mustered out of the service, at Knoxville, Tennessee. James A. Murphy was captain at the organization and has a separate sketch in this work; Jacob M. Tener, first lieutenant, resigned December 14, 1863; James R. Oldson, first lieutenant; James W. Potts, second lieutenant; Samuel R. Russell, second lieutenant.

The casualties were as follows: Andrew J. Beavers died February 13, 1864, at Cincinnati, Ohio; Jacob Bobb died July 23, 1864, at Knoxville, Tenn.; Noah Countryman died May 9, 1865, at Knoxville, Tenn.; Frank Elliott died February 6, 1864, at Covington, Ky.; Samuel Hayslip died September 16, 1863, at Covington, Ky.; James M. Hunter died July 14, 1864, at Knoxville, Tenn.; Richard Mullis, March 21, 1864, at Cincinnati, Ohio; John W. Newland died March 10, 1864, at Knoxville, Tenn.; William Rude died December 9, 1863, at Covington, Ky.; Wesley Zile died July 19, 1863, at Covington, Ky.

Company B, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery.

This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, Ohio, from June to September, 1863, to serve three years. It was mustered out of the service August 23, 1865. Company B of this regiment was mustered in August 5, 1863, at Camp Dennison and sent to Covington Barracks, Ky.; thence on the fifth of September to Bowling Green, Ky. It lay here until May 26, 1864, when it moved to Charleston, Tenn. On the third of August the company was at Cleveland, Tenn., and took part in an engagement at that place on the 17th. On the nineteenth the company moved to Fort Saunders and Knoxville, and on the eighteenth of November, 1864, moved to open communications with the Union forces at Strawberry Plains. On the 20th of November 1844 it returned to Knoxville, and on the seventh of December marched to Bean's Station,

Tenn. On the 29th of December, 1864, it again returned to Knoxville, moving immediately thereafter to Camp Rothrock and Fort Byington. It was mustered out August 23, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.

The original officers were Phillip Rothrock, captain, died October 12, 1864, of wounds received August 17, 1864, in the battle of Cleveland, Tenn. He has a separate sketch herein. Isaac J. Vance was first lieutenant; Emory Golden, first lieutenant; Corwin Wick, second lieutenant; Francis Reichman, second lieutenant.

The following were the casualties in the company: Lewis Bunn died October 3, 1863, at Bowling Green, Ky.; Barnabas M. Coleman died January 7, 1865, at Knoxville, Tenn.; John W. Corwin died December 7, 1864, at Knoxville, Tenn.; Daniel Emrie died September 5, 1864, at Charleston, Tenn.; John Evans died July 27, 1864, at Charleston, Tenn.; Nathan Fassett died December 15, 1865, at his home in Ohio; John M. Hart died April 16, 1865, at Knoxville, Tenn.; David R. Hoffman died September 2, 1864, at Cleveland, Tenn.; John Meister died September 7, 1864, at Cleveland Tenn.; Robert A. Naylor died June 25, 1864, accidentally drowned at Charleston, Tenn.; Samuel C. Orr died March 8, 1864, at Bowling Green, Ky.; Charles D. Perrine died July 25, 1864, at Charleston, Tenn.; Phillip Rothrock, captain, died October 18, 1864, at Cleveland, Tenn.; David Ruble died September 23, 1863, at Bowling Green, Ky.; James F. Snook died July 11, 1865, at Knoxville, Ky.; Silas M. Thomas died August 13, 1864, at Cleveland, Tenn.; Charles Wood died January 14, 1864, at Bowling Green, Ky., of accidental wounds.

Second Independent Battery Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery.

The roster of the organization will be found on page 659 of Vol. 10, of the roster of the Ohio soldiers, published under the authority of the state. This battery was organized for the shortest term of service of any military organization which ever went out of Adams County, and it has been said that the rebellion could not have been put down had not it been for the assistance of this battery in the service. It was made up largely of citizens past military age and some who had seen soldiers' life before. The company was mustered into service on the seventeenth day of October, 1864, for a period of sixty days and they were mustered out on the nineteenth day of December, 1864, having served sixty-three days.

The original commissioned officers of the company were: Samuel M. Espy, captain, of Ripley, Ohio; James Tripp, first lieutenant, of Jackson, Ohio; James H. Bradford, first lieutenant, of West Union, Ohio; George H. Darling, second lieutenant, from West Union, Ohio; William S. Beasley, second lieutenant, of Ripley, Ohio.

Those of the company from West Union or from Adams County, are as follows: Joseph Hayslip, James Moore, Jacob M. Wells, William Allen, John Naylor, John A. Cockerill, Casper Disser, Robert Baldrige, Samuel Bealey, Handy C. Burbage, Samuel Burwell, Gabriel Crawford, Edward P. Evans, Wilson Hayslip, John Holmes, John A. Hood, Joshua B. Hook, George N. Hagenback, Joseph Lafferty, Robert Leach, Arthur L. Lloyd, Jesse A. Osborne, Addison Postle-

wait, Richard S. Postlewait, George W. Sibera, Levi Smith and Henry Wilson.

The battery left West Union and went to Cincinnati and from there to Sandusky and from Sandusky it went to Johnson's Island and guarded the Rebel prisoners, officers of the Confederate army, placed on the Island, until about December 1, when it went to Cleveland and was there about twenty-five days. At Johnson's Island it relieved the Eighth Independent Battery. There were no casualties in the service, but the weather was very severe while they were stationed at Johnson's Island, and being from southern Ohio and unaccustomed to the climate near the lake, some of them came near freezing to death.

Morgan's Raid.

Of the many stirring scenes and thrilling accidents occasioned by the Civil War, none so aroused the patriotic spirit of our people, or produced so much excitement and spread such consternation in their homes as did the raid of Morgan's Confederate Cavalry through this county in July, 1863. This dashing cavalryman had crossed the Ohio at Brandenburg, Kentucky, on the eighth, with a force of about 2500 all told, and entered upon "his most famous raid," through southern Indiana and Ohio, which awakened the people of those regions to the *alarums*, if not the *horrors* of war. This daring raid was undertaken chiefly for the purpose of relieving General Bragg, then near Tullahoma, Tennessee, from a threatened concentration of the forces of Burnside, Judah, and Rosecrans, against him, and which would have overpowered and destroyed his army as then situated. "General Morgan urged, that the scare and the clamor in the states he proposed to invade, would be so great, that the Administration would be compelled to furnish the troops that would be called for," and, as these would of necessity be supplied from Judah's or Burnside's forces, the needed relief of Bragg's army would be immediately obtained. General Bragg dissented, and ordered Morgan to make the raid through Kentucky, granting permission to go "anywhere north of the Tennessee;" but as Indiana and Ohio are north of that river, Morgan began perfecting plans to put in execution his long cherished desire to invade the North. His plans, briefly, were to make a feint against Louisville, then cross the Ohio, threaten Indianapolis, then Cincinnati, swing his forces round that city, and then raid the southern counties of Ohio to Buffington Island, then recross the Ohio and join Lee's forces then threatening Pennsylvania. And, astounding as these plans were, they would have been successfully executed but for an hour's delay in reaching the ford on the upper Ohio, notwithstanding an unprecedented rise in the Ohio, at that season of the year, which enabled the transports to land troops at that point to contest the crossing. A portion of his command did make the crossing, and escape through the country to the Confederate lines. Morgan's command consisting of the first and second brigades of cavalry, with a few pieces of light artillery, was but a little more than a "mounted guard" in military terms, yet to our raw militia it was a great army, and drew after him from first to last some 50,000 pursuers.

To prepare the more timid of our people for a thorough fright, it had been rumored for a year or more that General John H. Morgan's cavalry in overwhelming force was preparing to invade Ohio. The "home guards" had, time and again, been called out to defend the towns along the Ohio River against contemplated assaults from Morgan's forces. The little "tin-clad" gunboats kept constant patrol along our river front, and frequent false alarms were sounded "just to steady the nerves" of the expectant citizens. The bloody encounter of a detachment of Morgan's cavalry, under the fiery Colonel Duke, with a body of militia at Augusta, Kentucky, lent color to the rumor of Morgan's contemplated invasion, and kept our people on the tiptoe of expectancy for months before his actual coming. So when the invading forces did cross the Ohio, and successfully pass Cincinnati where was concentrated a large force under Burnside, and the head of the marauding column pointed eastward up the river our people began to realize something of the blight cast by an invading army, and to feel their utter helplessness as to means to thwart the invaders in their course. Again rumor with her many tongues and countless eyes, heralded in advance of the invaders, such awful scenes of fire, murder, and rapine, as rumor only ever beholds.

Looking back now over the line of travel of the invaders, and noting in the light of history the depredations really committed, it is astonishing how insignificant was the injury done. There was one dwelling, a few railroad bridges, and a park of government wagons burned; and, one non-combatant killed, in the 300 miles raiding from Corydon, Indiana, to Piketon, Ohio.

It is true that many village stores were pillaged, seemingly for diversion, certainly not, in most instances, for gain. "Calico was the staple article of appropriation," says Duke, "each man who could get one, tied a bolt of it to his saddle, only to throw it away, and get a fresh one at the first opportunity. They did not pillage with any sort of method or reason; it seemed to be a mania, senseless and purposeless. One man carried a bird cage with three canaries in it for two days. Another rode with a chafing-dish, which looked like a small metallic coffin, on the pommel of his saddle, until an officer made him throw it away. Although the weather was intensely warm, another, still, slung seven pairs of skates around his neck, and chuckled over his acquisition. I saw very few articles of real value taken. They pillaged like boys robbing an orchard. I would not have believed that such a passion could have been developed, so ludicrously among civilized men. At Piketon, Ohio, one man broke through the guard posted at a store, rushed in trembling with excitement and avarice, and filled his pockets with horn buttons! They would, with few exceptions, throw away their plunder, after awhile, like children tired of their toys."

The most serious inconvenience occasioned our people by this raid was the loss of their best horses. The raiders were hard pressed by General Hobson with three thousand cavalry, and in order to outdistance their pursuers, picked up for the purpose, the best horses along the route. And to add to this loss, the good horses that had been secreted from the raiders, were seized the next day when brought in from their hiding places, by Hobson's soldiers. In almost every in-

stance where a horse was taken by either Morgan's or Hobson's men, one was left in its stead, sore-footed and worn down, but otherwise generally a good horse. And the people would not have been greatly dissatisfied with these exchanges, had they been permitted to retain the horses left with them. But no sooner were the sore and tired-out animals recruited by those in whose care they had been left, than the ever officious, and too often unscrupulous, provost marshal came and claimed all such horses as the property of the government, and took them away. This act of injustice, for but few of these horses were branded and really belonged to the government, left many a man in the midst of harvest and with crops to cultivate, without a team or the means of procuring one. In some few instances when the persons stood for their rights against the cupidity of the provost marshal, they were permitted to retain as their own the horses left with them. And, some there were, who believing that the "greatest thief gets the most booty," picked up the better horses abandoned by the armies, and made off with them to distant localities beyond reach of the provost marshal, and there disposed of them.

In his "History of Morgan's Cavalry," General Duke graphically describes the panic the approach of the invaders produced in the communities through which they passed. He says: "A great fear had fallen upon the inhabitants. They had left their houses with doors wide open and unlocked larders, and had fled to the thickets and caves of the hills. At the house at which I stopped, everything was just in the condition the fugitive owners had left it a few hours before. A bright fire was blazing upon the kitchen hearth, bread half made up was in the tray, and many indications convinced us we had interrupted preparations for a meal. The chickens were strolling before the door with a confidence that was touching but misplaced."

From Williamsburg in Clermont County, Colonel Dick Morgan with about 500 men made a movement towards Ripley in Brown County where the "home guards" were assembled from all the surrounding country to repel the attack of Morgan and prevent his escape across the river at that point. This was only a feint on the part of the raiders, and served their purpose admirably, they meeting with no opposition through Brown and Adams counties. Colonel Morgan passed by the way of Georgetown, Russellville, and Decatur, entering Adams County at *Eckmansville. Here a sad occurrence took place. A foolish, hot-headed resident of Eckmansville, Dr. Van Meter, fired at a squad of the raiders and then hid himself from sight. An old man named William Johnson was near the point from which the shot had been fired, with an ax on his shoulder, which glistening in the sun was mistaken by the raiders for a gun, and supposing him to be the assailant, they fired upon him and instantly killed him. When the raiders learned their mistake, they made dire threats against the little village and its inhabitants, declaring they would burn every house in it, unless their assailant was pointed out to them. Rev. David McDill,

*The author was informed by a Mr. Patton, a former resident of Eckmansville, that a lone cavalryman rode into the village on the Russellville road, and discovering Dr. Van Meter with a musket in his hands, ordered him to surrender, which Van Meter refused to do. Both fired at the same moment and William Johnson, being within the range of their shots, was struck by a ball and killed. It is doubtful which killed him.

now of Xenia, was accused of knowing the offender and his hiding place, and was threatened with death if he did not divulge his whereabouts. But he steadfastly refused, was made prisoner, put astride a "lonesome mule" and taken as far as Locust Grove, when the next morning he was released and permitted to return to his home. Dr. Van Meter escaped summary punishment through the Scotch stubbornness of his friend Rev. McDill.

From Eckmansville, the raiders passed to Cherry Fork, Youngsville, Harshaville, Dunkinsville and Dunbarton, where they encamped on the night of the 15th, and joined the main body under General Morgan and Basil Duke, second in command, who had taken their forces from Williamsburg through Mt. Orab, Sardinia, Winchester, Harshaville, Unity, Dunbarton and Locust Grove. At Winchester, General Morgan and his staff dined and spent some time resting in the town. (See history of Winchester Township in this volume. Also, "Treason Trial in Ohio" this volume.)

Our people were wrought up to a high pitch of excitement, and many ridiculous things were done. At West Union a tree was felled across the road at the foot of the hill below "Rock Spring," to prevent the raiders from entering the town, although their nearest approach to the town was at Unity.

One excitable matron tied up some bed clothes in a feather bed and deposited the bundle behind the gooseberry bushes in the garden. Another fled to a near-by corn field with a Seth Thomas brass clock, and hid it in a small ravine.

An over-anxious watcher of some horses hid in a thicket, thinking he could get a better view of the surrounding country by climbing to the top of a large growth sapling near by, who, observing some horse-men at a distance, became panicky upon reflection that he might be mistaken for a sharpshooter, let go his hold, and tumbled to the ground, some thirty feet, nearly breaking his neck in the fall.

History records the fact that a terrified matron in a town forty miles from the rebel route, in her husband's absence, resolved to protect the family carriage horse at all hazards, and knowing no safe place, led him into the house and stabled him in the parlor, locking and bolting doors and windows, whence the noise of his dismal tramping on the resounding floor sounded through the livelong night like distant peals of artillery, and kept half the citizens awake and watching for Morgan's entrance.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS

A Duel in Adams County—Fourth of July Celebration 1825—Scourge of Asiatic Cholera—The Oldest House in Ohio—Trial and Execution of David Beckett—Lynching of Roscoe Parker—Treason Trial in Ohio—Anecdote of Judge Thurman—The Iron Industry—Fugitive Slaves and the Underground Railroad—A Blue Eyed Nigger—Postoffices in Adams County.

A Duel in Adams County.

By DR. A. N. ELLIS.

I have been requested to prepare a sketch of the only duel that was ever fought on Adams County soil. To me it is a very interesting subject, for that fight took place on the farm where I was born and in the presence of a number of my blood-kin. From my earliest childhood I have heard the affair discussed by all of the old people of our neighborhood, especially by my father and mother, while away back yonder when I was a wee small boy I often saw the two principals in the affair eating and drinking and talking and enjoying themselves in my grandfather's hospitable home. Before going any farther permit me to gratefully acknowledge the assistance I have received from Mr. Hixson at the city library in looking up names and dates and details, and the kindness of my venerable friend Mr. John G. Hickman in placing in my hands a long and very interesting letter sent to the *Cincinnati Commercial* more than a score of years ago, by Col. Thomas M. Green, of Danville. Everybody in this section knows what a charming and accomplished writer Col. Green is. His former residence in Maysville and his long editorial connection with *The Eagle* admirably fitted him to collect and preserve all data connected with the Marshall family, for he is a blood kinsman of the illustrious house.

The very spot where the encounter took place is hallowed by some of the sweetest and saddest associations of my childhood years, for within a stone's throw my brother Henry lost his life by drowning in the river, while a few hundred yards across the field toward the hill is our family cemetery where rest my beloved parents. The trees under which the duel was fought have long since disappeared, and gone too is the river bank, swept away by as remorseless current as that other tide that is carrying us all away into the utter oblivion of death and forgetfulness! Right here permit me to say that I am sorry that the task of putting the record of this historical duel into permanent shape was not committed to

an abler pen than mine. Once I heard Senator John Sherman say in a public address before the old settlers of Southern Ohio, that there was more of the heroic, the tragic, the poetic and of the melo-dramatic in the history of this border land than in any of those old storied lands beyond the sea.

The bill now pending in the Ohio State Legislature empowering the commissioners of each county to spend as much as \$500 in the matter of the presevervation of public records and private memoirs for the use of the future historian is a step in the right direction. By and by some great and gifted writer like Sir Walter Scott will arise in our midst and taking these broken links of individual and family history, personal experiences, records of daring deeds by flood and field, frayed out strands of men's fortitude and women's patience and suffering, will blend them all into one glorious warp and woof of authentic history—a book that will be read by all men and find a place in every home and school room.

In looking over the strange and eventful lives of Tom Marshall and Charley Mitchell it will be well to remember that their earlier years were spent in a time when the code duello was looked upon as a christianizer and civilizer, when there was a superabundance of whisky in every house, when schools and churches were few and far between, when the rule of might was the law of the road, when danger lurked in every fence corner, when the courts were powerless to protect the helpless or to punish the guilty, when the conditions of life were so hard that men and women grew old and gray before their time and when the black flag of slavery obstructed the sunshine and threw its ominous shadow across the pathway of the Republic.

The Mitchell family came from Charles County, Maryland, and settled in Mason County, just after the war of the revolution. Ignatius Mitchell married a Bourbon County widow by the name of Mildred McKee. They lived on a fine farm of 900 acres some six miles below Maysville and directly across from Charleston bar. From this marriage came eight children, five of whom reached maturity. The eldest son, Richard, became a distinguished officer of the navy and served throughout the war of 1812 with credit. Unfortunately he killed a brother officer in a desperate duel, which led to his resignation from the service and cast a deep gloom over his later years.

Charles Mitchell was born in 1792. From his earliest childhood he gave indications of the traits which afterward developed into marked characteristics. He could brook no restraint and rebelled at all authority; defiant, proud, revengeful he struck at once at any and everyone who impeded the path he had worked out for himself or who he fancied assumed any superiority over him. For some imaginary slight he had received at home at the age of thirteen years, he swam to a passing flat-boat and worked his way to Natchez, where lived an uncle with whom he stayed three years. Becoming dissatisfied there he came back to Kentucky, but too proud to go back to the home from whence he had fled he sought and obtained the position of deputy in the office of the Clerk of Bourbon County. Next we hear of him as working for a merchant in Maysville, where he stayed till the breaking out of the war of 1812 brought him the opportunity he had always longed for—the career of a

soldier! He at once offered his services and was appointed an ensign in the regular army.

Captain Thomas Marshall, youngest brother of Chief Justice John Marshall, migrated from Virginia to Kentucky in 1790, settled in Mason County and married the sister of Wm. Kennan, uncle of the late Griffin Taylor of Cincinnati, and noted as one of the most intrepid of men of blood and iron who offered their bodies as ramparts for the defense of the white women against the tomahawk and scalping knife of the Indian! Among Capt. Marshall's sons were Gen. Thomas Marshall of the Mexican war and Col. Charles A. Marshall of the Sixteenth Kentucky Regiment of the war of the Rebellion.

Young Tom Marshall was from his cradle a born fighter and aristocrat and from the very beginning could not brook the thought that there was his equal in blood, brains and prowess in all the country around. Hence it will be readily seen that Mason County was too small for two such men as himself and young Mitchell, both of whom aspiring to be considered the "cock of the walk," in any company in which they were thrown.

Mitchell was about twenty years old, six feet high, raw boned, light hair and great big gray eyes—eyes that looked you full in the face with a gaze that told you plainly that here was a man who was bent on fighting his way through the world, though an enemy should be found at every step.

Marshall was about a year younger than Mitchell, black haired and eyed, six feet in height, very small hands and feet and a model of symmetry and manly beauty. Mitchell had long practiced with a pistol to be in readiness for such emergencies as were almost certain to arise, until he could at twenty paces hit a swinging grape vine an inch in diameter two shots out of every three. Marshall was an expert with the rifle.

They had eyed each other askance for some time, but neither cared to give the other the choice of weapons. The ill feeling originated in the assumption, as Mitchell fancied, of social superiority on the part of Marshall, which he very bitterly resented. At length, on account of some remark attributed to Marshall in reference to the commission in the army given to Isaac Baker and Charles Mitchell the former challenged Marshall, sending the message by the hands of the latter, which was promptly accepted and a meeting arranged. Baker's father and old Tom Marshall, who had been fellow soldiers and intimate friends during the war of the revolution soon put their heads together and resolved that their children should not fight, and so, soon adjusted the whole trouble in terms mutually honorable and satisfactory. But this termination was a sore disappointment to Mitchell, who cherished an ardent desire to figure in an affair of the kind, determined to balk the peace makers. It was not long before he embraced an opportunity of using language exceedingly offensive concerning the younger Marshall, which, being reported to the elder, disclosed to his mind a determination to force his son into a duel or degrade him in public estimation. He at once took proper steps to bring affairs to a focus. A challenge was at once addressed to Mitchell and delivered by the hand of James Alexander Paxton, a first cousin of Alex. K. McClung, who afterwards figured in Miss-

issippi. The challenge was immediately accepted, the next morning named for the meeting, the weapons the old flintlock smoothbore dueling pistols, the distance ten paces, the place on the Ohio side, three miles above Aberdeen, on the farm of Washington Ellis. John Bickley was the second of Mitchell, Isaac Baker declining to act on account of the quarrel that had just been settled between him and Marshall. On the field, in attendance of Mitchell, beside his second, were John Chambers, afterwards aid to General Harrison and Governor of Iowa; James C. Pickett, distinguished as a publicist, Secretary of State under Governor Desha, Secretary of Legation to Columbia and Minister to Bolivia; Isaac Baker, distinguished for bravery at the River Raisin and other bloody engagements in the war of 1812.

Everyone knew that Marshall was almost certain to fall. After the ground was measured and all the details arranged Mitchell came cantering up on a little bobtail pony, the last man on the ground. Telling his second that he did not intend to kill, but only to wound his antagonist, he took the position assigned to him as coolly as if sitting down to breakfast. The word was given, both pistols were discharged, but Mitchell was the quickest and Marshall fell with a shattered thigh, struck exactly where Mitchell said he would send his ball. Marshall, finding that he could not stand, asked to be placed in a chair and to be allowed another chance, but the seconds would not agree to this and the affair ended.

The following is the formal announcement published by the seconds:

Maysville, Ky., April 19, 1812.

"Mr. Thomas Marshall and Mr. Chas. Mitchell met this day, agreeable to their appointment in the State of Ohio, where the gentlemen took their stations and exchanged a shot. Mr. Mitchell, when the word was given, being quicker than Mr. Marshall, shot him in the hip, which extracted Mr. Marshall's fire.

"Both gentlemen acted with great firmness and bravery, as well as good conduct.

"James A. Paxton,
"John Bickley."

Old Capt. Marshall had arranged for a signal to be given by the party bringing his son, in case he should be hit, as every one expected, and on hearing it turned to his wife and said: "Fanny, they are bringing Tom home!" which was the first intimation she had that her son was in peril. In a few minutes he was brought to her, stretched upon a board. He wrestled for some time with death, but lived to win a commission in the war. His second, Paxton, was afterwards aid-de-camp to both Gen. Harrison and Gen. Shelby. Marshall afterwards became identified with the Democratic party, and represented Lewis County twelve years in the Kentucky legislature, one term of which he was speaker of the house. During the Mexican war he was a brigadier general, and served with distinction and great address under both Generals Scott and Taylor. He was a prominent factor that led to the displacement of Gen. Scott by Gen. William O. Butler in the presidential campaign of 1848, when Cass, of Michigan, headed the ticket. He had a fine estate of 2,000 acres in Lewis County, where he dispensed a royal and free-handed hospitality to all of his old friends and visitors. Finally he was treacherously murdered by one of his tenants by the name of Tyler, in 1853. His remains rest by the side of

his parents in the Washington Cemetery. Peace to his ashes! No one that ever met him could forget him.

Ensign Mitchell was promoted for gallantry to a first lieutenancy of rifles, and served with distinction during the war, during which time he fought two duels, the first with a lieutenant by the name of Bayless, the other with a captain whose name is unknown to the writer of these lines. In both of these encounters he came off without a scratch, but inflicted serious damage on both of his opponents.

In 1819, while in Cynthiana, Ky., he got into a fight with a Dr. McMillen, whom he left for dead in the street and fled to Texas. On his way to that part of the country—on the gulf between New Orleans and Galveston—the vessel was wrecked on an island, and almost all on board perished. Mitchell was washed ashore and came near dying from hunger and starvation. Little is known of his life in Texas, as he would never talk about his ups and downs there. Hearing that Dr. McMillen was not dead, he returned to Kentucky, and soon got into trouble with his brother-in-law—a man by the name of Masterson. They fought in a hotel in Ripley, in a room all to themselves—with knives. When the thing was over, Mitchell had only a few cuts, while Masterson was almost dead from the wounds he had received. The floor and walls of the room looked like a slaughter pen. The next fight he had was with a great big man by the name of Stephen Lee, who quietly and quickly picked him up and threw him down a stairway—a distance of some twelve or fifteen feet. He struck on his head and was so badly hurt and stunned that he was not able to get out his favorite pistol. This also took place at Ripley. Mitchell was chosen as second by William H. McCardle, of Vicksburg, in the fight that did not come off between him and the late R. H. Stanton, of Maysville.

Gen. Tom Marshall was "the friend" of the latter. This brought the two old chaps together, and over a bottle of Madeira they made up, and afterwards lived on terms of friendship.

In 1844 John M. Clay, of Lexington, the youngest son of the great orator and statesman, was challenged by a Philadelphian named Hopkins, and both proceeded to Maysville to fight. Clay had a letter from his father to Mitchell, who at once proceeded to put him in training. The next morning Clay remarked to Mitchell that were it not for his age and probable unwillingness to participate in such an affair, that he would prefer him as a second to any one living.

"Oh, no," said Mitchell, firing under his left leg and peeling a two-inch sapling at twenty yards, "By Gad, sir, not too old yet to enjoy life." This idea of enjoying existence was quite a novel one to young Clay, whose blood ran cold at the suggestion. Hopkins withdrew his challenge, and the fight did not come off.

In his later years he was sent to the legislature from Mason County and served one term. He died in June, 1861, of heart disease. He was a strong Union man, and his last days were spent in lamenting that he was not at Fort Sumter with Major Anderson and been buried beneath the ruins. He wanted to die amid the storm and whirlwind of battle instead of on a bed of a painful and lingering disease.

Upon his return from Texas, Col. Mitchell married a lady by the name of Fowke, by whom he had a number of children, and one of whom, Richard—evidently a chip off the old block—got into trouble with a man in Ripley by the name of Tomlinson, whom he killed on the spot. Tomlinson was a prominent newspaper man, and a relative of the Wylies, of Brown County. The bloody affair took place on the very night that John Morgan escaped from the Ohio penitentiary. Tomlinson's son, the Hon. Byers Tomlinson, late a member of the Ohio state legislature from Lawence County, is now publishing the *Highland Register* at Hillsboro.

Fourth of July Celebration, 1825.

The Village Register, then published by Ralph M. Voorhees, contained the following account of the Fourth of July celebration held at West Union, in 1825:

The Fourth of July was celebrated in this place in a very handsome and becoming manner by Captains McClain's and Cole's companies and a large collection of the county and village.

The military, after going through the necessary forms and parades, marched into the court house, where the Declaration of Independence was read, and a very appropriate oration delivered by D. P. Wilkins, Esq. After which the procession marched to Browning's Inn, where they partook of an excellent dinner prepared for the occasion. Major J. L. Finley, a revolutionary patriot, acted as president, and Col. John Lodwick, as vice president of the day. After the cloth was removed the following toasts were drank:

The Day We Celebrate.

The Constitution of the United States.

The Heroes and Patriots of the Revolution.

The Memory of Washington.

Literary Institutions.

The President of the United States.

The Congress of the United States.

The Army of the United States.

The Navy of the United States.

Agriculture.

Internal Improvements.

Domestic Manufactures.

The American Fair.

Volunteers.

By A. Hollingsworth—Ohio River and Lake Erie—May they soon roll their floods together, inviting population to their banks, and cheering commerce to their crystal wharves.

By John McDaied—The memory of General Pike.

By James Rodgers—Bolivar—The champion of South American Independence.

By Benjamin Paull—Gen. Andrew Jackson—The favorite of the friends of American Independence—the terror of those who would destroy the purity of our political institutions.

By D. P. Wilkins — Major J. L. Finley, president of the day — Among the last of the revolutionary patriots.

By John Lodwick—The brave Major Croghan and his companions in arms, 183, who defended Fort Stephenson against the British and Indian army of 1,200 men, commanded by Gen. Proctor and Col. Elliott.

By G. W. Sherrard—American Freemen—May they appreciate their liberty and perpetuate their freedom.

By A. McIntire—The Representatives in the next State Legislature—May they at the critical period discharge their important trust.

By H. K. Stewart—The Fiftieth Year of American Independence —May this be a year of jubilee to the oppressed sons of Africa, and may slavery be expelled from the nation before the next fourth of July.

By Robert McDaied—May the members of the West Union Light Infantry feel that fire of patriotism, and that just pride and honor which fills the bosom of every true republican.

By John Patterson—The Citizens of the United States—"Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

By A. Cole—D. P. Wilkins—The orator of the day.

By Henry Steece—The Goddess of Liberty—May the smile of her countenance be the Polar Star, to direct the weary traveler to the mansion of rest.

By John Fisher—The Second Tuesday of October next—In the election of officers may the citizens of Adams County consult their best judgments, and not be influenced by clerical, medical, or political knaves and quacks.

SCOURGE OF ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Cholera in West Union in 1835.

June 28, 1899, was the sixty-fourth anniversary of that first awful scourge of Asiatic cholera in West Union. At that time West Union was an inland village of scarcely four hundred people. Then, as now, it was the county seat.

To show the flight of time and the passage of events, we note the public officers and some of the prominent citizens. Robert Lucas was then governor of the state, and Thomas Morris, of Clermont, and Thomas Ewing, of Fairfield, were the United States senators. Thomas L. Hamer, of Brown, represented the county and district in congress. Gen. James Pilson, of Brown, was state senator, and John Patterson was a member of the house of representatives from Adams. Hon. John W. Price was the presiding judge of the court of common pleas, and Robert Morrison, Samuel McClannahan, and Joseph Eylar were the associate judges. William Kirker, Jacob Treber, and Seth Van Meter were the county commissioners. Gen. Joseph Darlington was the clerk of the courts. James Smith was county recorder. Leonard Cole was county auditor, and James Hood county treasurer. Joseph W. Lafferty was postmaster, and kept the office on the corner of Mulberry and Cherry streets, where James Moore formerly resided. Rev. John P. Vandyke was the minister of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. James

Caskey of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, and Rev. John A. Baughman and Maxwell P. Gaddis of the Methodist Church. Rev. Dyer Burgess was residing in West Union at that time, in what is now the Palace Hotel. The village had but one physician, Dr. William B. Willson, who resided on the lot where Jacob Pflaumner now lives; but he had a medical student, Dr. David M. McConaughy, lately of Manchester. Dr. T. P. Hamilton, a son-in-law of Mrs. Jane Armstrong, was there as a physician, but left when the cholera appeared and went to Ripley. The lawyers of the place were the Hon. Nelson Barrere, later of Hillsboro; George Collings, afterwards common pleas judge, and father of the present Judge Henry Collings; James Keenin, whose subsequent history is unknown to the writer; and Daniel P. Wilkins, who was one of the victims.

Alexander Woodrow and William Carl were undertakers and made coffins. The only newspaper published in the town was the *Free Press*, owned by Recorder James Smith and Robert Jackman, and was edited by James Carl. John Sparks was then conducting the West Union Bank. The merchants of the village were Wesley Lee, Samuel McCullough, and James Hood. The grave digger at that time was Samuel Ross.

Of those named as citizens of West Union sixty years ago, all have passed away. There are only nine persons now residing in West Union who were living in 1835. These are Joseph Hayslip, Samuel Burwell, Sarah Boyles, Margaret Darlington, Louis and Mary O. Johnson, Mrs. Caroline Worstell, and William Allen and wife. Of those there during the scourge, but now residing away, only one is surviving at the date of this article, David Sinton, of Cincinnati, who is in his ninety-first year.

The cholera had ravaged Maysville, Ky., in 1832, and had been in Cincinnati. Many citizens of Maysville and Cincinnati had spent the summer in West Union, and in the country, believing that the cholera would not come there. While, therefore, the citizens dreaded the cholera, and regarded it as a visitation of God, they hardly expected it to appear in their village. The people, however, had cause to apprehend its visitation. In 1833 Miss Sallie Sparks (nee Sinton), wife of John Sparks, the banker, had died at Union Landing. On the fourth of June, 1835, Alexander Mitchell, father of R. A. Mitchell, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and of Mrs. Samuel Burwell, had died of it at Maysville, Ky. His widow is now living at Portsmouth, Ohio, at the age of 93, and is in good health. Mitchell was only thirty years of age, and left four children. He was a miller on Brush Creek. He died at Maysville, Ky., on his way to Cincinnati. Dr. William Voris, who was with him when he died, a young man of 33 years, living at Brush Creek Forge, went on to Cincinnati, and was there taken with the dread disease, and died on June 7. He left a widow, the daughter of Col. John Means, and three young children, daughters. Both Mitchell and Voris were well known, and their tragic deaths created a profound impression on the village of West Union. There were many sad forebodings. The spring was backward and cold; there was much damp weather; the weatherboarding of the houses collected an unusual amount of

green moss on the northern sides. The spring birds came as usual, but the martins departed before the cholera came.

Thursday before it appeared—June 25, 1835—there had been a heavy rain, the hardest ever known. Heavy wintry looking clouds hung in the sky. On Saturday afternoon Daniel P. Wilkins noticed an ominous looking cloud, and on going home at evening remarked to his wife that the cholera had come, and the strange cloud was its portent.

The Methodists had a quarterly meeting appointed for Saturday and Sunday. They held their meeting on Saturday and Sunday morning, but after the morning meeting, all fled. In an experience meeting on Saturday, Mrs. Hughes, who lived on the Robert Ellison farm, arose and stated that she did not fear man, cholera or the devil—all of which those who knew her believed to be strictly true. The connection in which she made this statement has not been preserved. The inference is that she did fear God, and Him only. The presence of the dread visitant was known on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. It was known at that time that Mrs. Prudence Woodrow, a young married woman, the wife of Alexander Woodrow, a cabinet maker, as he was then called, had the disease. She was the first one to be attacked. She suffered all night, and died the next day, the fateful Sunday. She was buried at 5 P. M. Sunday. Mrs. Rebecca Moody was the only woman who attended her interment.

Hamilton Dunbar, aged 53, the father of the now venerable David Dunbar, of Manchester, Ohio, was taken sick late in the evening, and died about 4 o'clock the next (Sunday) morning. He was buried that afternoon in the Lovejoy graveyard. His body was taken out in a wagon, and those who attended the funeral followed behind on foot. This was the usual custom at that time, when hearses were unknown. Hon. Nelson Barrere was one of those who followed the wagon containing the body.

Hamilton Dunbar's was the first death that day, though Mrs. Woodrow was the first one attacked. Mrs. Woodrow was the second one to die. She left four young children, Henry, Edgar, Andrew, and Prudence, all of whom lived to maturity, but the last three named have passed away. Henry is still living in Cincinnati. Samuel McCullough, aged sixty, who came from Rockbridge County, Virginia, about 1816, was keeping a store in a frame building where Miller's and Bunn's drug store now stands. He had lost his wife the February previous, after a long illness of consumption, and was lodging in the rear of the store-room. He, too, was taken sick in the night. Cyrus Ellison, late of Ironton, was with him all night, and ministered to his needs as well as he could. Samuel McCullough was the father of the late Addison McCullough, of Ironton, and William McCullough, of Sidney, Ohio. He died at 5 A. M. on June 28, and was taken for burial to Tranquility, Ohio, the same day.

John Seaman lived outside of West Union about two miles. On the twenty-seventh he was at work for Abraham Hollingsworth, excavating the cellar of the house where Miss Caroline Hollingsworth formerly resided. He went home Saturday afternoon, expecting to resume work again Monday morning. He was in the prime of life, and

the father of the late Franklin Seaman. He was attacked in the night, and died on the twenty-eighth.

John Hyde was a young man from Maysville, Ky. He was visiting in Adams County at different places. On Saturday afternoon, the twenty-seventh, he went to the residence of his brother-in-law, the late John Loughridge, four miles south of West Union, to spend Sunday. He was in excellent health and spirits, and sat up late that evening talking with the family. He retired as well as any one. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the twenty-eighth the cholera attacked him, and he began vomiting and had the most severe cramps. The rice-water discharges appeared at once, and he suffered until 10 o'clock in the morning, when he died. He was buried that evening on the Loughridge farm. We have the account from the late John Loughridge, who resided in Manchester, and who was with him on that memorable day.

John Sinton, the father of David Sinton, of Cincinnati, was 71 years of age. He was taken with the disease and died on the twenty-eighth. David Sinton, his son, was then at Union Landing. He was sent for by a messenger overland, but did not reach West Union until two days after his father had been buried. John Sinton was buried on Sunday evening in the village cemetery.

Rebecca Cluxton was a young married woman, 19 years of age. She was the wife of Jedediah Foster, and the handsomest woman in the village. She was taken at noon on the twenty-eighth, and died that day, and was buried in the village cemetery. Her husband was engaged in the manufacture of chairs in the village. They were made at that time principally by hand, and not by machinery. Mrs. Foster was buried in an unstained poplar coffin at 9 A. M. on Monday morning, the twenty-eighth. Her body was hauled to the cemetery in David Bradford's wagon. Mrs. Nancy Hollingsworth was with her from her attack until she died. She left a seven months old baby, a daughter, who grew to maturity and married Jedediah Foster. Her husband is living at Chester, Ky.

John H. Thomason, a boy aged 14, was taken with the disease and died on the 28th. The Thomason boy ate his dinner on Sunday and was taken sick right away. He died towards evening and was buried before dark on the same evening.

Thus, eight persons died that Sunday when the disease appeared, and all within six or eight hours from the time they were attacked. The village was at once shut up; no one went in and no one came out except the Armstrong family, whose members went to Ripley. The country people would not come to the village for their mail or anything else. The citizens, as much as possible remained in their homes, and did not go out, except to minister to the sick, or to bury the dead. They would eat no fruits, believing if they did, they would be attacked with the cholera. They lived chiefly on bread and milk. There was one notable and noted exception; this was Rev. Dyer Burgess. He went everywhere and told the people that slavery was worse than the cholera. He circulated his abolition tracts right along, and wherever he could nurse the sick, or pray with them, or minister to their needs in any way, he would do so, and it made no difference whether the persons ministered to were friends or enemies. He alone, of all the

people in the village, ate all the fruit he wished; and to show his contempt for current theories during the scourge, he sat in his front door and ate publicly, a whole dish of sliced cucumbers, which, at that time, were believed to be sure death. Rev. Burgess had defied public sentiment so long and so vigorously as to slavery and masonry, that it was no difficulty with him, to defy it as to cholera.

On June 30th, Levi Rogers died. He was a farmer northwest of the village. He had been a chair-maker in West Union. He was buried in the Kirker Cemetery. On July 1st William McGovney died:

On July 7th, Susan Hollingsworth, a girl of twelve years, the daughter of Abraham Hollingsworth, died. She was sick only eight hours. During the pestilence, the father and mother visited all the sufferers and ministered to them.

On July 11th, Daniel P. Wilkins died, aged thirty-seven. He was one of the lawyers of the village, and the father of Mrs. John Eylar, and the grandfather of Mr. John A. Eylar, of Waverly. He was attacked at ten o'clock in the morning of July 11th. Dr. Willson was called but failed to arrest the course of the disease. Rev. Dyer Burgess called at eleven o'clock, but did not remain because he saw no prospect of a favorable termination of the case. The victim's pulse ceased to be noted at the wrist one hour after he was attacked. At 3 P. M. there were several standing around him and he remarked that "A regiment of men could not console a dying man at such an hour as this."

He continued to sink until 8 P. M. when he died.

On the following day, July 12, Roland Dyer died at the age of thirty-two. He was a stage driver and a single man. On July 13th, Col. John McDade died; he was a well known citizen and had been sheriff of the county.

Death then rested from his labors until July 29th, when he took Mrs. Sarah Armstrong. At the beginning she had gone to Ripley to escape the disease. After the death of Col. McDade, she came home, opened her house and died.

On August 3rd, Captain John Vance died. He was the last victim, and the sixteenth one who died; and at this point the scourge was stayed.

Those were the primitive days. All of these victims were buried with their feet to the east, in shrouds, made of white jaconet. Mrs. Wm. Killin made the most of them. The family in which the death occurred purchased the material, and the usual price of making was one dollar, a great sum in those days. No person in West Union was buried without a shroud, till in 1849. Wesley Lee was the first person in West Union ever buried in a suit of clothes.

Alexander Woodrow, William Carl and Robert Wood were coffin makers of that day. The coffins were all made to measure after death; were usually made of walnut, and plain, waxed or polished as parties ordered.

Coffins were not lined and hearses were unknown at that time; but even then the custom of carrying the corpse on a bier borne on men's shoulders, had ceased. The dead were hauled to the cemeteries in a common road wagon, and the mourners or friends, walked be-

hind. The cholera funerals were attended only by a sufficient number to make the interment,—usually three to four, and there were no religious exercises whatever.

There were two persons in the village, reckless dissipated men, who at this time showed themselves heroes. They were David Bradford and Samuel Ross. They went everywhere, ministered to the sick and dying, and attended the funerals. They did not hesitate to expose themselves in any manner to the risk of the disease. They vied with the Rev. Burgess in their good offices in every family which had the disease. There were no paid or trained nurses in those days, and the nursing and care of the sick was a voluntary matter. These three persons came forward and made themselves the cholera nurses of that time. Samuel Ross dug most of the graves. The latter has been forgotten but his good deeds are no doubt preserved by the Recording Angel.

Oblivion is fast claiming the record of the time. No one contemporaneous wrote it up, and in searching for information, I have been met on every hand by failure and disappointment. Most of the old people, who could at one time, recollect it, have their faculties so affected by the infirmities of age, that they cannot recall it; and those who might have recollected, have forgotten, and the facts here presented, were obtained only after the most long continued and faithful research.

The Cholera of 1849.

In this year, the cholera prevailed in three places in Adams County; in West Union, in Jefferson Township and in Wayne Township. It had been fourteen years since the epidemic of 1835, and the people felt safer. In this case, as in that of 1835, the disease was brought from Cincinnati. Adam McCormick was one of the most prominent citizens of Adams County. He had married Margaret Ellison, the daughter of Andrew Ellison. He resided in the brick house, now the Palace Hotel. He owned numerous farms in Adams County and real estate in Cincinnati. He was a member of the Baptist Church in West Union, the most prominent layman in it, and superintendent of its Sunday school. He had come from Ireland, a penniless youth and acquired a fortune. He had been to Cincinnati to attend to business relating to his property there. He came home about July 1st. On the second he took the cholera, and early on the morning of the third, he died and was buried the same day. The Rev. Allgood, a Baptist minister, conducted his funeral services. Dr. William F. Willson was then practicing medicine in West Union, as was Dr. David Coleman, and they were in partnership. They attended him. He was 65 years of age and his death was a great loss to the community. Robert S. Willson attended his funeral on the third. At 9 A. M. on the fourth, he was taken violently ill, and suffered extremely until 8 P. M., when he died. Dr. William F. Willson attended him, but was unable to give any relief or save him. He was 61 years of age and left a large family of sons and daughters. He was buried the next day in the village cemetery, and Rev. John Graham, D. D., then pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church attended the funeral. On the 13th, Rev. Graham was taken sick with the cholera, and died with it on the 15th. He had a very severe case and suffered in-

tensely. At the time he died, his son David, was lying seriously ill with the disease too sick to know of his father's death. The son, however, recovered. Rev. Graham had lived in West Union since 1841. He was of the brightest type of Christian character and was much beloved. He left a widow, two grown sons and three daughters. He received a public funeral and was buried in the village cemetery. On July 17th, the cholera broke out in Jefferson Township. James Scott, aged 61, died that day. Mary A. Mason died July 21st, David Mason died July 26, Margaret Mason died July 28, aged 27 and Samuel Mason died July 29th. These were in the eastern part of the township. John Edmiston brought the disease from Cincinnati to Cedar Mills. He had an attack of the disease as soon as he returned from the city and he recovered, but three of the members of his family died. Then the widow Beatty and daughter had it. They both recovered. John Nichols and his child then took it. He recovered and the child died. Then three of Madison Bradney's children took it, but all recovered. Samuel Wallace, his wife and child had it. He and his wife died. His child recovered. J. M. Fisher had an attack and recovered. There were two cases in the same vicinity in 1852. Isaac Smith brought it from Cincinnati and died July 19th. James N. Fisher, who recovered of it in 1849, died of it July 20, 1852. Dr. David Coleman attended all the cases at Cedar Mills in 1849 and 1852 except that of Isaac Smith.

The epidemic was brought to the vicinity of North Liberty in the summer of 1849. The germs were brought in the body of Samuel F. McIntire, who had visited Cincinnati. He was the son of Col. Andrew McIntire. He was 29 years of age. He took the disease and succumbed in a few hours. His father, Col. Andrew McIntire, aged 63, died of it the next day, and his mother, Elizabeth McIntire, aged 62, died of it within thirty minutes from the death of her husband. Three more of the McIntire family had it, but recovered. They were S. Dyer McIntire, Jane McIntire and L. Lindsey McIntire, two sons and a daughter of Col. Andrew McIntire.

John F. Wasson resided on an adjoining farm to that of Col. McIntire. He and his wife and sons and daughters attended the family of Col. McIntire during their sickness of cholera. Samuel H. Finley and Margaret Wylie, a maiden lady, neighbors, were at the house of Col. McIntire during his sickness and on the occasion of his death. About August 10, 1849, the two latter each took the cholera and died. Finley was aged 22 years and Miss Wylie, about 40. Samuel C. Wasson, aged 45, a brother of John F., took the cholera and died August 11th. His wife, Jane, aged 42, died of it on the 14th. John F. Wasson and his wife, Rebecca, both had it about August 10, 1849, and both recovered. James Park, a neighbor, also had it and recovered.

The course of these cases would prove clearly that cholera was propagated by germs or bacilli, and that the period of incubation is from a week to ten days. From F. McIntire's visit to Cincinnati until his attack, was about ten days, and those persons who took it from the epidemic in the McIntire family took it about ten days after their exposure to the disease at Col. McIntire's residence. No precautions were taken at that time to destroy the germs or prevent the spread of the disease. It is remarkable that there were not more cases in the vicinity

of Cherry Fork. Had the facts upon the subject now known, been known then, Col. McIntire's family might have been saved and if that could not have been done, the lives of all the others who died in that vicinity, would certainly have been saved.

The cholera also prevailed at Jacksonville (Dunbarton P. O.) in August, 1849. Dr. Cephas Little died of it. He was about the age of 60. Dr. Wheaton, about the same age, also died of it. Samuel Ellison, about the same age, died of it. Abraham Wisecup, an aged man, also died of it: Samuel Thomas, aged about 60, died of it. William Thoromon's wife died of it. These deaths all occurred within a period of a few weeks. The victims were all buried within a few hours after death. Dr. Andrew Barry Jones went to the village after the death of persons above named. There were several cases after he came, but all recovered.

The Cholera in West Union in 1851.

At that period, the pestilence was looked upon as the visitation of God. People dreaded it as such and felt helpless before it. They felt prepared to die when it attacked them and many died from fear of the disease. Had the people in West Union known what we know now, they could not only have prevented the scourge, but have stayed it after its outbreak. In 1835, in 1849 and in 1851, it was in each instance brought from Cincinnati. West Union then, as now, had no sanitary regulations. It was built on a hill and its entire soil, below a few feet, is underlaid with solid limestone. There is no way to drain the town except by surface draining. The vaults are nowhere over three to four feet deep and their contents can drain into the wells and may do so. The writer believes that all cases of typhoid fever in the village might be traced to this source. Just before St. John's day in 1851, Francis Shinn, then auditor of the county, and one of the most prominent and popular men in the county, went to Cincinnati to procure supplies for a Masonic celebration which had been planned for that day. Wilson Prather also went at the same time. The weather had been sultry and rainy for some time before the outbreak and during the pestilence it rained frequently and torrents poured down. The Masonic celebration was held June 24, 1851 in the court house yard. Mr. Shinn had exhausted himself in his trip to Cincinnati and in his work on the day of celebration. He at that time resided at the southeast corner of Walnut and Market streets in the property afterwards used by J. W. Lafferty for carding machines. He went home on the evening of June 24th, tired and worn out and that evening was attacked with cholera, the first case in the village. A great many people rushed in to see him and to tender their sympathies and services. This continued until his death, early in the morning of June 26th and until after his death and funeral, the people of the village flocked to his house. It was arranged that he should have a public Masonic funeral on the 27th, which was given him. Mrs. Margaret Buchanan remained in his home from the beginning of his sickness until his funeral. Then she and her husband and child drove overland to Chillicothe, Ohio, and remained there until July 9th, when they returned home. There was no further case of the disease until July 1st, when George Shinn, the father of Francis Shinn, who had been

at his son's house on a visit, when the latter was taken sick and had remained over until after his son died. The father was sick but a few hours and died in the early morning hours of July 2d. On July 6th, Mrs. Elizabeth Lytle, mother of Mrs. Frances Shinn, and who had been visiting there, took sick and died. On the 7th, Francis A. G. Shinn, a son of Francis Shinn, took the disease and died. Thus four persons died in the same house.

On July 9th, Horatio Cole, who lived at the foot of the hill on the Decatur road, whose system had been weakened by the free use of liquor, was attacked in the afternoon. He was taken to the Marlatt Tavern, and died at 8 o'clock that evening and was buried that night. On the evening of the 9th of July, Mrs. Margaret Lee Buchanan and her husband, John Buchanan and their child returned from Chillicothe, Ohio, where they had been staying for some days. All of them were feeling quite well, but on that evening Mrs. Buchanan was attacked by the disease in its worst form. She suffered the most extreme agony for a few hours and then died. Mrs. Minnick attended her as a nurse and physician and said that no other case in West Union suffered as she did. She was only sick about six hours. On the 11th, Mrs. Mary Lafferty, an aged lady, died, and on the 12th, John Buchanan, husband of Margaret Buchanan, died. On the 13th of July, Thomas Prather, a boy, son of Wilson Prather, died, and on the same day, Ann Olivia Prather, a beautiful girl of fifteen years, his daughter, died. Thus eleven had died within fifteen days and in four families only, but many more had been sick with bowel disease and what they believed to be cholera. The principal physician of the place, Dr. David Coleman, had been busy all the time and was almost exhausted. He had attended nearly all the cases, Dr. Sprague having left and gone to the house of his friend, Oliver Tompkins, on Gift Ridge, just after the outbreak of the pestilence. Mrs. Barbara Minnick acted as nurse and physician both during the epidemic and did most unremitting work. Both Dr. David Coleman and she earned their crowns and harps from Heaven, during the scourge, and are doubtless enjoying them now. It is a great pity that they did not each write out and leave behind them their experiences. During the fifteen days the disease first prevailed, the volunteer nurses were David Graham, Frank Hayslip, Porter Marlatt, Michael Mider, John and William Holmes. The undertakers were George M. Lafferty, Joseph Hayslip, Alexander Woodrow and William Carl. Lafferty and Hayslip were partners. Alexander Woodrow and William Carl had separate shops. They made all their coffins after receiving orders, except Mr. Woodrow who aimed to keep seven or eight ahead, but all were made of walnut by hand. Thomas H. Marshall and James R. Oldsen were the grave diggers at that time. Nelson B. Lafferty then a boy of thirteen went everywhere, carrying messages keeping off flies, doing errands, etc. He exposed himself everywhere among the sick and dying and was untouched. It is largely due to his excellent memory that this article is as full as it appears.

After the funeral of Francis Shinn, there were no more public funerals of the cholera victims, and no religious exercises at them, except in case of Gen. Darlington when Rev. Vandyke repeated a prayer at the grave. The only attendants at the funerals, subsequent to those of

Francis Shinn, were just sufficient to make interment. Many left the town after the 14th. Edward P. Evans and his wife had both been sick, and on the 15th, they took their son Wiley, and Mrs. Evans' mother, Mrs. King, and went to Decatur, Ohio, where they remained till after the plague was abated. When the disease broke out a second time on July 24th, there was a general exodus of the inhabitants and this by the advice of Dr. Coleman. About June 28th, David Graham went to Chillicothe, when his sister Ellen (now Mrs. Gowdy of Des Moines, Iowa) was teaching and remained a considerable time. Mrs. Minnick went to Chillicothe about the 28th of June and returned at the same time with Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan. David Graham told his sister, Ellen, on his arrival at Chillicothe, that if he took sick with cholera to send for Mrs. Minnick, then in the town, for she had been very successful with her little pills.

The family of Col. Cockerill went to his father's at Mt. Leigh. Mr. and Mrs. McCauslen, just married the winter before, went to Aberdeen. Judge Smith's family went to Yellow Bud, and many others went into the country near by. Alex. Mitchell, then eighteen years of age, was an apprentice working for Lafferty and Hayslip, and saw much of the epidemic. Joseph W. Lafferty and his family did not leave, nor were they attacked by the disease, though persons died all around them. This can be attributed to the fact that as soon as the disease appeared, Mr. Lafferty consulted Dr. Coleman, obtained a number of remedies and kept them at hand. He fixed a diet for his family and all lived up to it. At the slightest appearance of any symptoms of bowel disease, he began giving remedies and as a result, he and his family all came out unscathed when their neighbors died. On July 24th, the cholera deaths began again and continued for nine days. On that day, Mary B. Prather, a daughter of Wilson Prather died. On the 26th, George Grant, her mother's brother died. On the 27th, Miss Margaret McCauley, Lewis Sanders, William Santee and Miss Caroline McCauley all died, the last three being young persons. On the 29th, Miss Caroline Lafferty (whose grandmother had died on the 11th) and Miss Alice Brooks Prather died. On the 30th, there were four deaths, Mrs. Jane Crawford, Mrs. Mary Hitchens, Francis M. Hayslip and his sister Margaret. The two latter died within five minutes of each other.

On the 31st of July, Andrew Haines died. On the first of August, Miss Cornelia Santee died. On the 2d day of August, Gen. Joseph Darlinton, Mrs. John Sanders and Robert Jackman, the postmaster and publisher of the *West Union Intelligencer* died, and there the disease stayed.

During the prevalence of the disease in the village, the following persons died in the vicinity: Parker Young, Miss Mary Young, Miss Eltzannah Owen, Arthur McFarland and Wilson Crawford. After the burial of Francis Shinn, all the victims were buried, within four hours after death. Gen. Darlinton died about 7 A. M. and was interred at 11 A. M. But four persons attended his funeral, Geo. M. Lafferty, the undertaker; his son, Doddridge; his grandson, Edward, and the Rev. John P. Vandyke. Four of the victims were buried by night; Horatio N. Cole, Mrs. Hitchens, Jane Crawford and Robert Jackman. Mrs. Hitchens was taken sick, in the morning and died in the evening. Between the 24th

of July and the 2d of August, all places of business were closed. The most of the inhabitants had fled. The grass grew rank in the streets, except certain spots where great fires had been built and tar barrels burned for the purpose of purifying the air. The country people would not come into the village for any purpose, but would open the fields adjoining and go around it. James Hood gave the key of his store to Dr. Coleman and told him of a barrel of brandy in his cellar and of the contents of the store and to help himself and others to any and all of it, and then left the town. Doctors Shackelford of Maysville and Vanmeter of Ecksmansville, each spent one day among the cholera patients in West Union. During the disease, fruit and vegetables were avoided and the people subsisted on ham, bread, butter and tea. Mutton was thought to be a suitable diet in that time and was freely used. Mr. Abraham Hollingsworth undertook to and did supply mutton and mutton broth to the families having cholera cases, and he was a ministering angel during the disease. There was a feeling of gloom, of sadness and awe pervaded the community during the epidemic. Men and women moved about in silence. Each one lived every hour as though he or she expected the next call from the Fell Destroyer. Business was not thought of. In fact, there was no business except to attend to the sick and dying and to bury the dead as quickly as possible.

The fact that Joseph W. Lafferty and his family of five persons, breathed the same atmosphere and drank the same water as the cholera patients and remained through the entire thirty-seven days of the epidemic without being attacked, speaks volumes for the virtue of precaution. Dr. David Coleman has left the statement that there were premonitory symptoms of the attack from 12 to 24 hours before the disease could be pronounced cholera, and that if the patient sought medical aid and relief at the very outset of the symptoms, he could be relieved in nearly every case, but if he waited until he had a well developed case, the disease was more likely to prove fatal. The fact is that most of the victims would not apply for medical assistance until the disease was fully developed in them. Another fact was that many of the patients, when attacked, gave up at once to die and then died. Had every one taken precautions, there would have been but few deaths, but in those days, cholera was looked upon as a deadly disease and those attacked, at once gave up all hopes.

Gen. Darlington had dreaded it since 1835. When attacked he at once succumbed. His great age, however, was a factor against him. However, while no age was spared, the young people furnished the greater number of victims. Dr. David Coleman went everywhere among the cholera patients. For ten days or longer of the plague, he was the only physician. He was not attacked, neither were any of his family. Mr. J. W. Lafferty, who took all the precautions suggested by Dr. Coleman, prevented his family from any attack. There is no doubt but that those who died, neglected precautions and preliminary symptoms until the disease was fully developed in them and then it was too late. We now know that cholera is a germ disease. That by proper sanitary precautions both by the community and the individual, its attacks can be prevented. It is a disease which can only flourish where there is neglect of the proper preventives. No com-

munity in the state ever suffered with cholera as did West Union. For a long time after the epidemic of 1851, the whole town was depressed. It was thought that if cholera ever again visited the United States, West Union would be first to be scourged. Real estate, for several years after the cholera, was sold remarkably cheap, and it took years to bring the values back.

But we now know that the experience of the town of 1851 need never be repeated and that cholera can never scourge the community again, unless the people fail and refuse to take the precautions which will surely keep the disease at bay. That they will do, and so the story of the cholera in 1851 will go down to posterity as a chapter that will never be repeated in the history of the town. There is no doubt the cholera germs were brought there by Francis Shinn and Wilson Prather from Cincinnati. There is no doubt but that the whole town was infected by the attendance at the house of Francis Shinn during his sickness and after his death, until his funeral, and by neglect to burn the dejections from the cholera patients. It was also fostered and helped by neglect of those taken sick to be treated in the earliest symptoms of the disease, and many died of fear, believing the disease, once fully developed, was necessarily fatal. It will be noted that of the volunteer cholera nurses who devoted themselves without stint to the sick and dying, only one died, Frank W. Hayslip, and none but he took the disease.

If ever West Union should erect a monument to the memory of the victims of the scourges of 1835, 1849 and 1851, there beside the names of the victims should appear the names of Dr. David Coleman, Mrs. Barbara Minnick and the volunteer nurses, David B. Graham, William Holmes, Porter Marlatt, John Holmes and Michael Mider. None of them considered their lives in their labor. No greater heroism was ever shown anywhere than by these persons. When most of the population left, they remained and did their work regardless of the consequences to themselves.

And may their heroic services be remembered as long as the town exists.

The Oldest House in Ohio.

There is a spot on the Ohio River four miles above Manchester whose natural beauty attracted the admiration of the untutored savages who roamed the primitive forests before they had ever met the white men. There they visited and there they maintained an outlook up and down the Ohio River and over the adjacent country. There they buried their distinguished dead, whose graves are known to this day. But the Indians were not the only ones whom the spot impressed with its beauty. The first white man who ever visited it was so charmed by the natural beauty of the situation and surroundings that he immediately took steps to and did secure it as his own.

Gen. Nathaniel Massie visited this place in 1791, and so delighted was he with it that he proceeded to locate it as his own. It is a high, almost level plateau of land, even with the tops of the river hills around it, bounded on the south for a half mile by the Ohio River, on the east and west by the valleys of two small tributaries of the

Ohio River, Donaldson's Creek, and Ellison's Run, and connecting at the north with Gift Ridge, a long and wide stretch of table land, parallel with the Ohio River for some miles. The southeast corner of this plateau affords a most magnificent view up the Ohio River, and valley for ten miles and over the fertile farms in Kentucky opposite. The view is much finer now than it was in 1791. Then there was nothing but forests everywhere, with the sparkling waters of the Ohio, like a silver thread amid the solid emerald; but besides the view up and down the river and across into the rich valley lands in Kentucky, there is now a view of the ridges, table lands, and forest covered hills to the north that is as entrancing as the views to the east, to the south and to the west.

Gen. Massie built a cabin of buckeye logs here on the southeast corner of the plateau and called it Buckeye Station. Here he came to hunt, to enjoy the grand views, to rest and recuperate himself. To secure his choice location from the Indians he took up the entire Gift Ridge to the north of it for four or five miles, with military warrants, and gave the land to those who would settle on it and thus placed a cordon between him and the hostiles. Massie was a brave man but he liked company when the Indians were expected. So captivated with his place was he that, notwithstanding the fact that he laid out Chillicothe in 1796, and then took up a fine body of land on Paint Creek, in Ross County, in the summer of 1797, he proceeded to erect a frame house on this place, when the erection of a frame house was a remarkable undertaking. The house is located about ten rods back of the cliff on the south, overlooking the Ohio River and about five rods from the bluffs on the east overlooking Donaldson's Creek, where on April 22, 1791, Israel Donalson was captured by a band of Indians. The timbers and boards for the inside and out, and for the floors were sawed out by hand with whip saws, and every nail in it was made by a blacksmith on an anvil. The house is but one story, but has two marvelously fine chimneys, one single and one double. Those chimneys were built most substantially. They stand today as perfect as when, one hundred and three years ago, the mason gave them the last stroke of his hammer and trowel.

The front of the house is to the south, with a side front to the east. Two rooms face the east, looking up the Ohio, and between them is the great double chimney. To the west is a wing with a hall and one large room, with the other stone chimney at the west end. The hall fronts the south, and besides the door on each side are two windows to enable the inmates to inspect a guest before his admission. After entering the hall, there is a door on each side, entering the east and west rooms. Entering the east room from the hall, we find a window to the south and another to the east, with very small panes of glass. The walls of this room and the other two were lined with wide, primitive boards and ceilings only were plastered. The floors were made of wide old-fashioned boards, such as are now no longer seen. The fire-place, in the east room is a feature. It is four feet high from the hearth to the arch and eight feet wide. To the left of this fire-place, as one stands before it, is a closet under the stairway from the north room. To the right is a door leading into the north room.

Entering that we find a door and window to the east and a door and window to the west, the latter opening into a porch in the rear of the hall and west room. The fire place in this room was as capacious as that in the room north of it. The right of the chimney in the north room was a stairway leading to two attic rooms, sided and ceiled with boards over the north and south rooms. These rooms were quite small and no doubt had been used as sleeping rooms for guests. The porch to the north of the west room extended along it and the south end of the hall. The west room had the long stone single chimney, and over it an old-fashioned wooden-mantle of walnut, carved and figured, which, when the home was built, was the pride of the proprietor and the envy of his neighbors. The spaces between the outer weather boarding and the inner ceilings of the room had been filled with mortar. The floor boards, though very wide, were tongued and grooved and the weather boards were put on pointed instead of overlapped. It is probable there had been additions to the house, but they were gone when we visited it. The grounds about the house were at one time tastefully laid out, and traces of the vanished beauty were still apparent. Two locust trees, the largest the writer ever saw, stand in front of the house to the south. They are each at least ten feet in circumference and not less than 100 years old. Between them had stood a monster cherry, and the trunk, prone on the earth, spoke of the grandeur when alive. At the northwest of the house, about ten yards distance, stands a living black heart cherry tree which measures thirteen feet, six inches in girth. Its spreading limbs, projecting horizontally, are as large as ordinary trees of its kind.

While this house overlooks the one great highway, the Ohio River, and the other great highway, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, with all boats and trains in view for miles, it is now one of the most inaccessible spots in the state. The hills in front descend sheer into the Ohio River without any shelf or bottom land within nearly a mile on either side of the property. It is only approachable by a road coming through farms from Gift Ridge in the rear and it is two miles from the station over the roughest and most primitive of roads, over stones and up and down hills to the nearest turnpike, or public highway. In early days when roads were of no consequence, it had a direct road to and from Manchester. The fact that the home is so out of the way has perserved it. Had it been upon a public highway, it would have been destroyed by fire, or torn down years ago. There are seven fine springs flowing from the hill-sides near the residence.

In a military point of view it is strategic. A fort on this property would command the Ohio valley up and down for miles, would command the Kentucky hills to the south and the Ohio hills to the north. Fort Thomas, near Newport, Kentucky, should have been located here, and whenever it becomes necessary to have forts along the Ohio border, there will be one here.

At this place, Gen. Massie dwelt occasionally for the five years, from 1797 till 1802, but the shades of oblivion are so fast darkening the history of this hardy pioneer that little can be learned of his residence at that time. Gen. Massie's wife was Susan Meade, of Chau-

merie, Kentucky, formerly of Maycox, Prince George County, Va. Her sister married Charles Willing Byrd, Secretary of the Northwest Territory, succeeding Winthrop Sergeant and United States District Judge for Ohio from March 3, 1803, until August 11, 1828. Judge Byrd bought this property, 600 acres, in 1807, of his brother-in-law, Gen. Massie, for \$3,100, and moved there in June, 1807. He was then thirty-seven, and his wife was thirty-two, and his children were Mary, aged nine; Powell, aged 6; Kidder Meade, aged five; William Silonwee, aged two; and his daughter Evelyn, was born there in August, 1807. Judge Byrd had been born and reared at the princely estate of Westover, seven miles from Williamsburg, Va., and his wife on the large estate of her father, Col. David Meade, at Maycox, right opposite Westover. Both had been reared in all the luxury that the times of their childhood knew. From 1799 to 1807 they had resided in Cincinnati, then an insignificant village, and why Judge Byrd wanted to bring his young wife and babies to this wilderness, no one can now conjecture. Here he and his family saw the first steamboat descend the Ohio in 1811, and here his patient wife went to her everlasting reward on the 31st day of February, 1815, and was buried under a walnut tree some 200 yards from the house. Her grave is shown to this day.

That must have been a mournful procession of the Judge and his family, he then forty-five, Mary seventeen, Powell sixteen, Kidder twelve, William ten, and Evelyn eight, accompanied by his neighbors, bearing the fair daughter of Virginia, who had graced its best society and seen and known as the father's friend, the immortal Washington, to her last resting place, in the then primitive Ohio forest. There her remains have reposed for seventy-nine years, and though, in that time, the whole face of nature about the spot has changed, and wilderness and forest have yielded to plains and fertile fields and pleasant homes, yet if it is aught to the dead as to the scenery about the place of their last repose, there are no finer views anywhere on earth, horizon or sky, than surrounds this hallowed earth, and no fairer place for the fulfillment of the decree of "earth to earth" on the mortal part, could have been selected.

After this, the place being intolerable to Judge Byrd, and craving human society, he moved with his sons to the village of West Union, which had been laid out in 1804, and sent his daughters to Chamerie, Ky., to be reared by their grandfather, Col. David Meade. He sold the station to John Ellison, son of Andrew Ellison, of Lick Fork, for \$4,000. John Ellison resided there from 1818 to 1829, the time of his death, and here most of his large family was born. His wife was Annie Barr, whose father, Samuel Barr, had been killed in a battle between Kentuckians under Maj. Simon Kenton, and Indians under Tecumseh in March, 1792. Here all but the two eldest of John Ellison's children were born. Andrew was born in 1808, in Manchester, and spent a long life there. Sarah, the second child, was born in 1818 in Manchester, but was married at the station to the late Thomas W. Means, of Hanging Rock. There John Ellison's daughter, Mary K., was married to William Ellison, her distant cousin, and there her sister Esther was married to the late Hugh Means, of Ashland, Ky.

Jane Ellison, another daughter was the wife of David Sinton, of Cincinnati. She was born there, but was married to Mr. Sinton at the home of Thomas Means, at Union Landing. She died in Manchester, Ohio, in 1853, and is buried there in the Presbyterian churchyard. Her daughter is the wife of Hon. Charles P. Taft, editor of the *Times Star*.

Here the late John Ellison, the banker of Manchester, was born, and here he spent a happy childhood and boyhood, whose joys he never tired of recounting among his friends. While the Ellisons resided there, the Station had many distinguished visitors from Cincinnati, Maysville, Hanging Rock and other points. Among others, Mrs. John F. Keyes, nee Margaret Barr, a daughter of Samuel Barr, before mentioned, spent the summer of 1832 here and remained till after the frost to escape the dread pestilence, the Asiatic Cholera, then prevalent. She returned to Cincinnati after the first frost in the fall of 1832, and was at once taken with the cholera and died within a few hours. The pioneers who knew this place, who had many joyous meetings here, and their natural foes, the Indians, are all gone to the shadow land, but the beauties of the landscape and of the natural scenery, which charmed the untutored savage, the hardy pioneer and the deer hunter, the early settlers, still remains to produce, like sentiments in those who choose to look upon it.

THE TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF DAVID BECKETT.

The most noted case in the annals of crimes in Adams County, is that of *The State v. Beckett*. This is so, not from the fact alone that it records the first homicide committed within the county after its organization, nor from the fact that the trial resulted in the only legal execution of the death penalty ever imposed in the county; but, the circumstances under which the crime was committed, the brutality of the act itself, the inexplicable conduct of Beckett after committing the deed, the momentous questions of law raised by the attorneys for the accused on his trial, and the scenes and incidents attending the execution of the condemned, all conspire to make it the most interesting and sensational criminal case in the history of the county.

History of the Crime.

In the autumn of 1807, David Beckett in company with John Lightfoot, started down the Ohio River in a craft called a pirogue, for the purpose of trafficking with the settlers and hunters along the way, exchanging salt, some primitive articles of household, powder and lead, for grain, whiskey and pelts. The trip promised to be a prosperous one, and the prospect of gain so aroused Beckett's covetousness, that he determined to kill his companion and possess himself of the craft and its cargo. On the evening of the 5th day of October, the pirogue was moored to the Ohio shore at "Cook Jennie" bar at mouth of Aleck's Run, on the farm now owned by A. G. Lockhart, in Green Township, and after partaking of a hearty meal of broiled venison, and indulging frequent draughts from a demijohn of whiskey set aside from the stock for the occasion, the traders retired to the boat for the night. Beckett had designedly urged Lightfoot, his companion, to drink copiously

of the whiskey in order to stupefy him before making the contemplated assault. In the night while Lightfoot lay in a drunken stupor, Beckett arose, seized an ax, or large tomahawk conveniently near at hand, and dealt Lightfoot a murderous blow with the sharp edge of the instrument on the side of the head, sinking it into the brain up to the eye. Then seizing the limp and bleeding form of his victim, he dragged it to the side of the boat and rolled it overboard into the river. Having disposed of the body of his victim and whatever articles there were bearing evidence of the bloody deed, in and about the boat, Beckett determined to go to Limestone some miles below, at that time one of the principal landings and marts on the Ohio for western emigrants, and there sell the boat and cargo and flee the country. However the following day, while on the way to Limestone, he stopped at the residence of William Faulkner who kept a sort of inn and trading establishment near the mouth of Brush Creek. To him Beckett disposed of his possessions taking as part pay a horse which he immediately mounted and rode away. Shortly after this, the body of Lightfoot having been discovered, and Faulkner being found in possession of the boat and cargo, he was accused of murdering the traders, arrested and thrown into jail, although protesting his innocence of the crime. About this time, the horse which Beckett had ridden away, escaped from him, and he supposing that it had returned to its former owner, came back to the vicinity in search of the missing animal. He was accused of being implicated in the murder of Lightfoot, placed under arrest and taken to the jail at West Union, then recently made the permanent seat of justice of the county. This was in the latter part of October, 1807, and at the sitting of the grand jury of the county, the following month of November, an indictment was returned against Beckett for murder in the first degree.

The Indictment.

As fully illustrating the form and character of such legal documents of that day and age, the indictment is here given in full, *verbatim et literatim*.

State of Ohio, Adams County, Court of Common Pleas, November Term, 1807, Adams County, ss.

The grand jurors empaneled and sworn to enquire for the body of the county aforesaid, in the name and by the authority of the State of Ohio, upon their oath present, that David Beckett, late of Green Township, in the county of Adams, aforesaid, Yeoman, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil on the fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seven, with force and arms, at Green Township, aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, in and upon one John Lightfoot, in the peace of God and of the said state, then and there being, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought did make an assault; and that he, the said David Beckett, with a certain ax, of the value of fifty cents, which he the said David Beckett, in both his hands then and there had and held, the said John Lightfoot, in and upon the left side of the head of him, the said John Lightfoot, then and there feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought, did

strike, giving to the said John Lightfoot, then and there with the ax aforesaid, in and upon the above said left side of the head of him, the said John Lightfoot, one mortal wound of the breadth of three inches, and of the depth of two inches, of which said mortal wound, the said John Lightfoot then and there instantly died, and so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do say, that the said David Beckett, the said John Lightfoot, in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did kill and murder, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the state of Ohio.

James Scott,
Prosecuting Attorney, A. C.

His Arraignment and Plea.

State of Ohio, Adams County,
Court of Common Pleas,
November Term, 1807.

The grand jury having returned to the court an indictment against David Beckett, for the murder of John Lightfoot, the said David Beckett was set to the Barr and having heard the indictment aforesaid read, and it being demanded of him whether he was guilty of the murder aforesaid or not guilty, he said he was not guilty, and made his election to be tried by the Supreme Court next to be holden within and for the county aforesaid. Whereupon the said David Beckett was remanded back to the jail of Adams County.

Joseph Darlington,
Clerk Adams County.

Delay of the Trial.

Through the efforts of his counsel, Henry Brush and William Creighton, Esquires, the trial of Beckett was delayed for one year from the finding of the indictment. The most important question raised by the defense for the consideration of the court, was whether the court had jurisdiction over the place where the crime was committed. Since Lightfoot was killed on a boat upon the Ohio River, the learned counsel for the accused contended that the place of the crime was not within the jurisdiction of the State of Ohio, basing their argument in support of the contention on the language of the deed of cession of the Northwest Territory by the State of Virginia to the United States: "The territory situate, lying, and being to the northwest of the river Ohio." This raised the question of what constitutes the southern boundary line of Ohio; whether the bank on the north shore of the river, low water-mark on that shore, or the middle of the current of the Ohio? As the question had not been judicially determined till that time, the court took the question under consideration for future decision. [This question was again raised by counsel for the defendants and fully discussed by Hon. Samuel Vinton in the case of the Commonwealth of Virginia v. Peter M. Garner et al, before the General Court of Virginia in 1845.] At the next sitting of the court, it was announced by the court, that inasmuch as the evidence disclosed

the fact that the boat upon which the crime in question was committed, was fastened by means of a rope to a tree on the Ohio bank of the river, the place of the crime was within the State of Ohio, and that the court had lawful jurisdiction of the offense, and would proceed to the trial of the accused. So accordingly at the October term, 1808, the Supreme Court of Ohio, western division, held in the town of West Union, the Hon. Samuel Huntington and the Hon. William Sprigg sitting, David Beckett was put on his trial for the murder of John Lightfoot, as the following record will show:

State of Ohio, Adams County, ss. The state of Ohio to the sheriff of Adams County: You are hereby commanded to summon thirty good and lawful men of the county aforesaid (in addition to the standing jury of the present term) forthwith to appear before the Supreme Court now sitting within and for the county aforesaid, to make a jury well and truly to try the prosecution now depending in the said court against David Beckett, and have there this writ. Witness the Hon. Samuel Huntington, Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, this seventeenth day of October, 1808.

Joseph Darlinton, Clerk S. C. A. C.

The above named persons I have summoned to attend as within directed.

Serving \$2.00.

John Ellison Jr., Sheriff, A. C.

The Venire for Thirty Jurors.

Needham Perry, David Robe, Joseph Keith, John Ellison, Sr., Moses Baird, Job Dinning, Eli Reeves, David Means, John McColm, Neal Lafferty, William Armstrong, John Finley, George Harper, David Bradford, Andrew Boyd, Daniel Collier, Alexander Campbell, James Allen, Samuel Milligan, David Hannah, Robert Anderson, David Thomas, Levin Wheeler, John Kincaid, Thomas Lewis, Joseph Currey, Simon Fields, Simon Shoemaker, William McIntyre, Isaac Edgington.

From the above venire and the standing jury for the term, the following named persons were selected as

The Trial Jury.

David Means, John Wickoff, Daniel Collier, Job Dinning, Andrew Boyd, Eli Reeves, Samuel Milligan, George Harper, David Robe, John Campbell, David Thomas, David Bradford.

The Trial.

The prosecuting attorney, James Scott, himself an able and painstaking lawyer, assisted by John W. Campbell, a bright young attorney who had recently located in West Union, and who afterwards became a United States judge, convinced of the guilt of Beckett, spared no effort to bring about his conviction. On the other hand, the attorneys for the accused, Henry Brush, one of the learned members of the

bar at that day, and afterwards judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and the brilliant young advocate, William Creighton, the first Secretary of State of Ohio, believing the earnest protestations of innocence made by the accused to be true, and urged on by the hope of victory in a contest so widely observed by the people, and in which the stake was not alone fame and reputation—but a human life—met every assault of the prosecution during the trial, steel clashing with steel.

Scores of witnesses were called and examined; and the many single subpoenas that were issued during the progress of the trial indicate the earnestness with which the contest was waged. A theory of the defense was that William Faulkner was implicated in the murder of Lightfoot to the extent at least of guilty knowledge of the crime. And public opinion was divided as to the guilt or innocence of Faulkner, even up to the day of the execution of Beckett. After consuming nearly a week in the trial of the case, it was given the jury, which after due deliberation, reported the verdict through its foreman, David Bradford, "Guilty in manner and form as charged."

Thereupon the court pronounced the death penalty to be imposed upon the prisoner at the bar. His attorneys filed a motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial, which on consideration by the court was overruled, whereupon the following order was directed to the sheriff having the prisoner in charge:

October term of the Supreme Court sitting in and for the County of Adams, in the State of Ohio, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eight.

State of Ohio, Adams County, ss.

The state of Ohio, to the sheriff of Adams County; whereas at the aforesaid term of our Supreme Court, sitting in and for the county aforesaid, David Beckett was convicted of the murder of John Lightfoot and thereupon received judgment to-wit; that he be taken to the place from whence he came and from thence on the tenth day of December next to the place of execution, and that he be then and there hanged by the neck until he be dead. Execution of which said judgment yet remains to be done. We therefore require and by these presents strictly command you that on Saturday, the tenth day of December, next, you convey the said David Beckett now in your custody in the jail of Adams County, to the place of execution and that you do cause execution to be done upon the said David Beckett in your custody so being in all things according to the said judgment. And this you are by no means to omit at your peril. Witness the honorable Samuel Huntington, Chief Judge of our said court, this twenty-second day of October in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eight, and of the State of Ohio, the sixth.

Joseph Darlinton, Clerk S. C. A. C.

The above bears the following indorsement: "Executed, John Ellison, Jr., Sheriff, Adams County."

Scenes and Incidents at the Execution.

On Saturday, December 10, 1808, at the town of West Union, gathered the first of the three notably large assemblages of the people in the history of the county. They came in wagons, on horseback, and afoot, from every section of this county and those adjoining, and from the region of Kentucky opposite along the Ohio River. It was a wonderful outpouring of the people, not only to witness the execution of the condemned, but to see and hear that eccentric and sensational itinerant preacher, Lorenzo Dow, who it was said, would be present to try his wonderful powers on the doomed man to elicit from him the facts as to the guilt or innocence of William Faulkner, accused of complicity in the murder of John Lightfoot. By noon of that memorable day the straggling village of West Union was literally swallowed up by as motley a crowd as ever gathered in the state. Backwoodsmen, boatmen, traders, merchants, mechanics, lawyers, preachers, women and children, all formed a surging mass, now crowding through the court house; and now engulfing the jail in which Beckett, in irons, was being prepared for his last hour on earth; now scrutinizing the rude and barbarous gibbet from which the condemned would soon swing by the neck; and now listening with bated breath to the words of his awful confession as they fell from the lips of the doomed man.

The gibbet, consisting of two huge upright timbers firmly planted in the ground, with strong connecting cross-beam at the top, stood to the north of the northeast corner of the public square, near the present site of the Christian Union Church. Here was erected a rough platform from which Lorenzo Dow, Rev. William Williamson, then in charge of the West Union Presbyterian Church, Rev. Abbott Godard, and Rev. Robert Dobbins, then residing in Adams County, addressed the people preceding the execution. In the biography of Rev. Robert Dobbins, it is stated that he and Rev. Dow on the morning of the day of the execution went to the cell of the condemned man to elicit the truth from him as to another being implicated in the crime for which he was about to suffer. "Rev. Dow first interrogated the prisoner, and being dissatisfied with his answers, left the cell. Rev. Dobbins then conversed with the prisoner and urged him to tell the truth, and spoke of the awful consequences of appearing before his Judge with a falsehood upon his soul. He finally succeeded in eliciting from the prisoner the fact that the implicated man *was not guilty*."

The condemned was then made ready, bound, and placed in a vehicle bearing his coffin, and driven to the place of execution. Here the Rev. Williamson preached a sermon from the text, "Oh! Israel, thou hast destroyed thyself, but in me is thy help."

Rev. Dow then delivered an address from the words, "Rejoice, young man, in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, etc.," after which Rev. Abbott Godard delivered an exhortation, and then Rev. Dobbins addressed the people.

"The prisoner then made a confession three-quarters of an hour long, and exhorted the young people to avoid the paths of vice. He said that intemperance, gambling, and base company had been the cause of his downfall."

Liberty Hall and *Cincinnati Mercury* of January 5, 1809, contained the following: "On Saturday, the tenth ult., was executed in the town of West Union, Ohio, between the hours of two and three o'clock, in the presence of about fifteen thousand (?) people, David Beckett, for the murder of William (John) Lightfoot.

"Season return; but not to me return.

"Day on the sweet approach of even or morn."

"At twelve o'clock he was conducted by a strong guard to the place of execution, where a solemn address was delivered by Lorenzo Dow. He was succeeded by two other gentlemen, after which the culprit arose and addressed himself to the surrounding multitude for the space of twenty minutes. His countenance was mild; his manner and speech free and unembarrassed. He appeared about the age of twenty-five; the flower of youth glowed in his face, even to the last moment. During his address he made the following confession: "I can not say I am innocent. I am guilty of the crime laid to my charge; these hands deprived William (John) Lightfoot of his life. These are stained with his blood, for which I freely resign my life, and hope in a few minutes to meet him in a happy eternity." He also said that George (William) Faulkner was innocent of all charges laid to him respecting said murder."

At the close of his thrilling appeal, the noose dangling from the gibbet was adjusted about the neck of the condemned, the black cap was drawn over his eyes, the cart in which he was standing beside his coffin was driven from under him, and the murder of John Lightfoot was avenged.

Lewis Johnson says that his mother, then a girl, told him that she stood with others of her family on the high porch that used to front the house where he yet resides, and saw Beckett hanged, and that the gallows stood near where the old log jail used to stand, at the northeast corner of the present court house yard.

Beckett was buried in the Lovejoy graveyard near West Union.

The following are some of the items of cost in this celebrated case:

John and William Russell, assisting to commit Beckett.....	\$ 1 28
Charles O'Connell, attending jury	25
Guards for jail	130 00
Witnesses in Beckett case	142 00
Jury in same	48 00
Bolts made by McComas	25
Samuel Smith and David Kendall, guarding Beckett to jail..	2 00
John M. Wallace, smith work on jail.....	6 00
David Bradford, boarding Beckett.....	101 25
John M. Wallace, making bolts for Beckett's hands.....	50
Rope, cap, and digging grave.....	1 62½
Coffin	5 00
Execution	8 00

Lynching of Roscoe Parker.

On the waters of Elk Run something more than a mile to the south-east of the town of Winchester, in Winchester Township, in 1893, lived Luther P. Rhine, or "Pitt" Rhine, as he was generally known and his wife Mary, whose maiden name was Mary J. Farquer. They had resided on a little farm, their home, for many years, and had reared a family there. They were at this time old and feeble, the husband past eighty and the wife upwards of seventy, and were living alone. With the help of a man or boy occasionally, these old people managed to grow enough on the farm to keep them in fairly comfortable surroundings, and to save enough to pay taxes and their dues to the church at Cherry Fork of which they had been faithful members all their lives.

Living in the vicinity of the Rhine home was a family of colored people named Parker. The family consisted of the mother and several children, the eldest of whom was a boy, Roscoe, at this time about sixteen years of age. He and his mother often assisted the Rhines at odd jobs of work, and were familiar with the affairs and surroundings of the old couple. About the middle of December in the year above named, this boy Roscoe, assisted Mr. Rhine to drive a calf to Winchester where it had been sold to a butcher, for thirteen dollars. Roscoe saw the money paid to Mr. Rhine, and spoke of the amount as he accompanied the old man home. On the Sunday following, December 17th, the old people were seen about their premises alive the last time. On Tuesday, the 19th, they were found by a neighbor in their home brutally murdered. They had been assaulted while asleep with bludgeons, and then with the family butcher knife, having their throats cut from ear to ear. The motive had been robbery. The person or persons had been discovered in the act. A struggle followed, and to avoid exposure of the attempt to rob, brutal murder had been committed.

Upon discovery of the crime, the greatest excitement prevailed among the citizens. The Parkers were suspected and a search of their premises was made. Some stockings, the property of the Rhines, were found. A five dollar bill was discovered hidden in a bed. Roscoe's clothing had blood stains on them. He was arrested and a preliminary examination had before Squire Gilbert, of Winchester Township, in the town hall at Winchester. The people clamored for young Parker's life. He was secretly taken from the hall and placed in a closed carriage by Constable Bayless, who drove with all speed to West Union, pursued by a mob where the accused was placed in jail.

Sheriff Greene N. McMannis learned that on a certain night a mob would come from Winchester and vicinity and take the prisoner from the jail. He gave out the word that the prisoner would be removed to Georgetown, but instead of going there, he drove overland to Portsmouth, and confined the prisoner in the jail at that place. In the meantime, the newly elected sheriff, Marion Dunlap, had been inducted into office, and it being near the time of the sitting of the grand jury, on the 10th of January, 1894, he brought Roscoe Parker from Portsmouth and confined him in the West Union jail. That very night a large mob overpowered the sheriff and his deputy, James McKee, hammered down the doors of the old jail, and removed Roscoe Parker to the vicinity of his home and hanged him to the limb of a tree.

Parker fought in his cell like an infuriated beast, and disfigured the countenances of several of the mob before he was overpowered. It was a stinging cold night, and he was driven in his underclothes, from West Union to a point a half mile beyond North Liberty toward Winchester, a distance of ten miles, where he was hanged, yet it is said he perspired as in the heat of summer, such was his mental agony. He was swung up twice and then let down, in hope that he would make a confession, but he refused. He was sullen and stolidly met his fate. On the morning of the 11th of January, the body of Roscoe Parker, riddled with bullets, was discovered hanging from the limb of an ash tree that stands in the corner of a piece of woodland just on the right of the Winchester pike, just across the little wooden bridge beyond North Liberty. The curious have about stripped the tree of its branches.

After an inquest had been held by Coroner Robe, there was much dispute among the authorities as to the disposition of the body, but finally on the 13th, it was buried in the northwest corner of the old cemetery at Cherry Fork. It was probably exhumed that night by medical students, and it is said Parker's cranium is in the possession of a well known physician of Adams County.

The place where Roscoe Parker was hanged is almost directly opposite the old Patton homestead at a point where a path from the colored settlement northeast of North Liberty leads down to the pike to Winchester. Before daylight on the morning of the lynching of Parker, old Leonard Johnson, a former slave, ignorant and superstitious, who does chores for the villagers of North Liberty, came from his home in "the settlement" along this path and passed directly under the body of Roscoe Parker hanging from a limb above. A grain sack that had been placed over Parker's head by the mob lay in the path beneath his lifeless body, and Johnson picked this up and carried it to North Liberty before he learned of the lynching of Parker and the purpose for which the sack had been used. Then he feared the dreaded "hoodoo," and never since has he traveled that portion of the path to his home. And the other persons of "the settlement" no longer climb the fence at the bridge and take the path through Patton's woods, but very prudently avoid the "hoodoo" by traveling the public highway, and in the daytime.

TREASON TRIAL IN OHIO.

By JAMES H. THOMPSON, Hillsboro, O.

Edward L. Hughes, the defendant, was an Irishman, of large size and great bodily strength, of marked character in his mental and normal endowments, characterized by bravery and common sense, and self-confidence in his control over men, and who, after a long experience in contracts and jobs on the public works of Ohio, had settled down and purchased a valuable farm near Locust Grove, in Adams County, Ohio, on which he had resided for many years, and brought up a large and highly respected family, and which homestead was well stocked at the time of John Morgan's raid, with good horses.

The news of the approach of the invaders, having carried on the wings of the wind eastward to the neighborhood of the accused, he affected great indifference, on the ground that, being a man of high repute

and a warm opponent of the war, his property would not be disturbed; but on the morning of the 16th of July, 1863, John Morgan and his hosts were heard in the distance moving northward from Jacktown over the old Limestone road, and suddenly they arrived and halted at Locust Grove for breakfast, and while the General and his soldiers were enjoying all the good things prepared by the frightened people for their repast, the squad of scouts constantly out by the orders of Basil Duke as the wings of a bird, closed in also to the main body for lunch, and along with the detachment they led two very fine horses, the property of Mr. Hughes. He made an appeal to Gen. Morgan for the return of his horses; but he soon found out that the General was no respecter of persons in an enemy's country, and thereupon he instantly concluded he would join in and pilot Morgan, and thereby induce him to give up his horses. Accordingly Hughes installed himself as one of the commanders' chief of staff, and from his knowledge of the country, became General Morgan's efficient aid-de-camp, and led the front van down Sunfish Valley, across the Scioto River, through Piketon on to Jackson Court House, where becoming boisterous and unruly from drink, he was cashiered by his high captain and left to the mercy of the enraged populace and the pursuers of Morgan under General Hobson, who, coming up in close pursuit, had Hughes arrested for treason, and immediately sent to the jail of Hamilton County, Ohio, there to await an examination by the proper authorities, into the charge for the high crime.

The son and the son-in-law of Mr. Hughes hearing that he was imprisoned in Cincinnati, visited me at once and retained me as his long-trusted counsel, without any stipulated fee, to extricate him from his peril of apprehended loss of life by the civil tribunals or a military court-martial, and immediately I went to Cincinnati and visited the prisoner in the jail.

As soon as we met, he, realizing his situation, exclaimed: "Thompson, I am in a bad fix—likely to be hung for the loss of two horses, and this all my crime. You know all I wanted was to get my horses back, and that d—d rebel has taken them and left me to suffer the possible forfeiture of life and property." I calmed him down by the statement that the chances of the future were in every man's favor, and the uncertainties of the law were the dew-drops of mercy in behalf of a criminal; and that he must stand up manfully, and when I had heard the witnesses as he knew we might possibly find out some way of escape.

Immediately after this consultation, the prisoner was brought out before Hugh Carey, U. S. Commissioner, for an examination into the charge, and the testimony of the witnesses of the government having been partially heard, the case was continued for further examination until August 27, 1863, and the accused was admitted to bail for his appearance at that time.

On the partial examination, one Mike Nessler was examined as a witness in behalf of the government, and as his testimony is a sample of what was expected to be proved, I give it from memory, after a lapse of twenty years, accurately as if on yesterday it had been heard, because of its indelible impression on my memory, then heated by my anxious attention.

Uncle Mike Nessler as the whole bar of this region of country called him, was a facetious, kind hearted, thrifty old German landlord, whose pleasant, varied and patient manners had been moulded and finished by his long association with and his attention to the distinguished members of the bar of Jackson, Portsmouth and Chillicothe, and occasionally others from the country around who attended the courts at Piketon; and he also was gifted with a twinkling eye, beaming from a jolly face, and a tongue with pleasant, soft speech; and, thus eminently qualified, he kept the chief tavern in the center of that village at the intersection of its main streets, in a large two story frame house, with its porches over the pavement, which was always stored with good things to eat and good liquors to cheer, and Hughes knew it. The commissioner asked Mr. Nessler to tell him what he knew about the charges against the prisoner for piloting John Morgan and his army through the country.

"Vell, I was just standing in the front door of my tavern in Piketon, looking out for Gen. Morgan, who was coming, as our scouts said, and I sees a man whooping and galloping down the street, and he never stop until he was on my pavement with his horse's head inside my front door, and then he hollow out: 'Surrender, you d—d old Hessian!' Says I, 'Who is you, Ned Hughes?' 'I'll let you know I am Major Ned Hughes, chief aid of Gen. John Morgan, who has been installed Governor of Ohio, and is now crossing the Scioto River and commands to have your house prepared for his headquarters during his tarry in your village. So unlock your cellar, roll out your barrels of the best, get him a splendid dinner, open up your parlors, send after mint and ice, call all the servants and have julips ready for him and his staff, count out all your money on his table, and if you are lively, I will try to keep him from carrying you a prisoner of war into the Confederate States.'" Says I, 'Anything more?' and just as I said them words, here they come in a cloud of dust, and a tall, fine-looking fellow on a sorrel mare, and a little man on a bay, ride up to my house and light on my pavement; and Ned Hughes ran up to them, catching me by the arm and dragging me along and say: 'Governor Morgan, this is Mr. Nessler, the landlord, who has his orders and will have all things ready.' He then turn me 'round and say: Mr. Nessler, this is Mr. Basil Duke, the immortal Captain of cavalry!' Says I, with a bow and a smile, and a big lie on my lips, "Governor Morgan, you and Captain Duke are heartily welcome to my house. I am honored by your call, and will serve your every order. Please walk into my parlor as your headquarters, and order.'" 'As we walked in, the governor said he would take a little something, and having seated them, I hurried out and come back with ice and mint, and the best in the cellar, and say: 'Merry times to you gentlemen. Will you have your dinner in the judge's room, or in the public dining room?'" And one of the aids say: 'Dinner for the governor and his staff in private, and let that Hughes shift with the boys.' And I tell you he was shifting like a lord in tapping my barrels and handing 'round the drinks to the boys. Call me here, call there, call me everywhere. I say to myself: 'Biggest court day I ever see:' but I takes care that the governor and his party are served the best beef, chicken and pie, and didn't care for anybody else, but the old woman say that she fed all that called, with Major Hughes at the head of the table. After dinner the

governor say to me: 'Is this fellow Hughes to be trusted?' 'Oh, yes,' say I, 'he is on your side and one of your best friends. I tell you the truth.' 'I believe you, old man,' says that little Basil Devil—you call Basil Duke—and he says: 'You shall not be hurt, old man, and we will remember your tavern and call again when in these parts.' 'Thank you,' says I, 'and I hope next time to be better prepared.'

"And with that I goes out into the back yard, and as I passed along one young fellow says to me: 'This chap talking to me wants to pull up all the old Dutchman's cabbage, and throw them around for fun; but as all the wine, beer, and whiskey about the house is drunk up, I tell him if you will give us your private bottle he shall not do it.' Says I, 'Go around the chimney corner there, and I fetch him.' I run in the house and turn up the bed tick of the old woman's bed, draw out my quart bottle, and take it to the young chaps. They takes what they called a stirrup drink, makes me take a taste, then they jumps over the fence, mounts their horses, sounds the bugle, and I hear Major Hughes parading and hallooing up and down the streets, 'To arms, boys, to arms! and now for Jackson Court House!' And away they all go over the hill, and them two young chaps with my bottle. But I fool 'em already. All my money was hid around under the cabbages in the patch, and I find him all right when they left, and hand the bags to the old woman, and this is all I know about Ned Hughes."

Cross-examined—"Was Mr. Hughes drunk?"

"No; not when he came, but he rode away with from a quart to a half gallon of my whiskey under his sword belt, with his sword in hand as big as a general, and you can judge."

"Nothing more, Mr. Nessler."

After the continuance, Mr. Hughes, his bail, and other friends, with myself, boarded the train for Hillsboro, through which travel leads to Locust Grove, and on the way held a consultation and made out a list of our witnesses, and all agreed to be present again on the twenty-seventh of August next ensuing, then and there to hear what further the government would prove, and to determine on our future policy.

That day afterwards came and went, but not the accused. He had taken his own defense, without my knowledge or consent, into his own hands, assisted by his feet, and having conveyed all his property to his bail to indemnify them (in the interim), he had fled the country and taken up his abode at Montreal, under Queen Victoria's flag.

On the receipt of the information I indulged for the first time since the continuance in sound sleep, and did not think or care for old Mike Nessler, or the constant nightmare of his testimony. But my rest was soon afterwards disturbed by the call of his only son, who informed me that it had become so hot around his father's, at Locust Grove, that he had concluded it was safer to seek a colder climate, and that all his property was left in my care to do the best I could for my protection, and that of his bail and family, against all confiscation proceedings. Not appearing, the bail bond was forfeited by the commissioner, and thus matters rested until the October term, 1863, when suit was commenced to recover the amount of the forfeited bail bond, and the witnesses having been summoned and sworn and sent before the grand jury, and by them examined, an *indictment for treason* against Edward L. Hughes

was found and returned into court at that term with two counts. And so in October, 1863, I found myself confronted with a suit on the bail bond, threatened proceedings for confiscation of property, and this formidable indictment pending against my client, a fugitive from justice, and bitter excitement against him in all the belt of country through which John Morgan's army had passed; without one ray of hope or light as to my future professional course in the case, although I sincerely believed that the accused was not morally guilty of the crime charged against him.

I demurred to the declaration on the forfeited bail bond for various good reasons, and walked out of court in black darkness, why I could never tell. My whole duty had been performed, and my client, without my advice, having chosen his own mode of defense, and thereby, for the moment at least, having secured his life and liberty, I could not conscientiously tell why I should fret so much, until one night Professional Fame, attired in glittering costume, appeared to me in a dream and said at my bed side: "You will win me still." And when I awakened in the morning I asked of the Goddess: "How?" No statutes, no forms of law, no teachings of books, could tell me, but some weeks thereafter having passed away, on one bright winter day the mail brought the publication in one of the newspapers of the amnesty proclamation of President Lincoln, of December 8, 1863. I read it with general interest, then re-read it with special interest in its bearings on my case, and clasified the persons who could claim its benefits, and at last *my dream* changed into reality, and the thought flashed upon me that my friend Hughes could avail himself of the pardon by a plea in bar of *puis darrem* continuance, having carefully examined all the authorities, advised his friends of my convictions, and that they might write to him to come home, and if I did not acquit him, we would go to the gallows together and be hung from the same scaffold. After considerable correspondence and explanation, Mr. Hughes, trusting to my opinion, returned to his home, and thereupon, on the first day of March, 1864, we appeared in open court and took and subscribed the oath required in the proclamation, and filed the same in the court, and Judge Leavitt, holding the Circuit Court of the United States, than whom there was no purer or more patriotic minister of justice, and Mr. F. Ball, the district attorney, than whom there had been none more competent, seeing Hughes present in court, and hearing from me that he had come to rest under the shadow of the wing of the Presidents proclaimed pardon or be hung, consented to set aside the forfeiture of the recognizance, and respite the same for our appearance at the October term, 1864. At this term we promptly appeared, after having been on good behavior and patriotic conduct during the spring and summer, and filed the ordinary plea of not guilty, and this novel and original special plea: (Being very lengthy, it is here omitted.—Ed.)

To this special plea, on which I had staked the liberty and life of my client, a demurrer was filed by the district attorney, and thereupon an animated argument was had, bristling throughout with vivid objections as to whether the proclamation was to be construed as operating northo f Mason and Dixon's line, whether it was not merely the act of the president in his military capacity as commander-in-chief, and there-

fore could not be intended to operate in civil proceedings; whether the accused before conviction could claim its benefits, and whether he was among the class of persons who were entitled to its protection; which, on being concluded, the judge very blandly remarked, "that inasmuch as Mr. Hughes had taken the oath of allegiance, and had in fact by submitting himself to trial, showed a disposition to return to and assume the discharge of all his duties as a loyal citizen, he felt inclined to suggest to counsel to impart and agree to some liberal settlement," and thereupon after several imparlances under the sanction of the judge, it was agreed for the public peace, safety, and good example that the demurrer *pro forma* should be sustained, and that Mr. Hughes should give his own recognizance for future fidelity to the government, which he then and there did, and the record states: "Thereupon (on the twenty-first day of November, 1864,) came the attorney for the United States for the district on behalf of the plaintiff, and made known to the court that he is unwilling further to prosecute the indictment herein against said defendant. It is therefore considered by the court that as to said indictment said defendant go hence without day."

Thus terminated the treason trial Mr Hughes returned to his home, and lived many years the life of a patriotic citizen, and died several years past in the west.

The outcome of this memorable case as to fees and compensation for professional services rendered as stated on the *quantum meruit* principle, will interest the profession, if the report of the case be of any interest. Being at the termination of the case engaged in agricultural pursuits, and being vigorously engaged in professional labors from the same motive which impelled the distinguished Ben Hardin, of Kentucky, after three score years and ten of age, to continue his practice, as he said to me when I remarked to him that I supposed he had accumulated enough to retire, "Why," he scornfully answered, "I have a farm, an old saw mill, and forty niggers, and I am compelled to work harder than I ever did in my life to pay expenses and support them all." Just so I was situated, except free labor was employed. Meeting Mr. Hughes one day (between whom and myself nothing had been said as to my fee), he addressed me: "I am told you are farming and have plenty of corn." "Yes, sir, that is my condition." "Well, I have seven mules, and if you will take them and square the docket between us, you may send after them. Feed them up awhile, and they will bring you \$700." "Agreed," said I, and the mules were driven to my farm, fed until my fences would not keep them at home, and I sold them to an army contractor for the Potomac service, and the best and last account I had of them was that they were in the battle of the Wilderness.

Anecdote of Judge Thurman.

"Colonel" William T. Moore, whose figure has been silhouetted thousands of times on the walls of the composing rooms of every newspaper office in West Union, since "way befoh the wah," relates with unfeigned pride the fact that he once drove Judge Allen G. Thurman, at that time a United States senator of Ohio, from West Union to Portsmouth, via Cedar Mills, Wamsley, and Red Bridge, over the old Portsmouth road, in landlord Crawford's carriage, drawn by the famous match

black ponies "Doc" and "Pomp." It was in the campaign of 1879, and Judge Thurman had spoken at West Union, and had to meet an appointment at Portsmouth, and the river being low and boats uncertain, he chose to make the trip overland. This was before the building of the C. P. & V. Railway through the county. After getting beyond Cedar Mills and beginning the descent to the valley of Turkey Creek, the judge spoke of the fact that at a certain point beyond there was a spring by the side of the road at which he desired to stop and get a drink of cool water. He seemed familiar with the country through which he passed from Cedar Mills to Bear Creek, and would frequently stop the carriage to view the country from advantageous points, and would comment on the beauty of the hills covered with forests in their gorgeous dress of an October day. Upon inquiry as to the source of his knowledge of this region, the judge said he had carried on horseback from Chillicothe the tickets down into that region of country for the election in Jackson's campaign in 1832.

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

The early land surveyors discovered iron ore in the region composing Adams County, and at its organization in September, 1797, one of the six townships into which the county was divided was named Iron Ridge. This township included the ore fields of the present territory of the county. But nothing was done in the manufacture of iron in these fields until about the year 1811, when our relations with Great Britain became such as to foreshadow war with that country. This greatly stimulated the iron industry in Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, as elsewhere throughout the country, and set on foot the movement to work the ore in the Adams County fields. The first furnace built was what was called Brush Creek Furnace on Cedar Run, about two miles from its mouth, in what is now Jefferson Township, and at a point now known as Cedar Mills. This furnace was erected by Paul and McNichol in 1811. It was later operated by James Rodgers & Company; they were succeeded by the Brush Creek Furnace Company, and they by James T. Claypool & Company, who were succeeded by James K. Stewart & Company, the last operators of the furnace.

The second furnace erected was the old Steam Furnace, near the present village of Peebles, in what is now Meigs Township. It was erected by James Rodgers, Andrew Ellison, and the Pittsburg Steam Engine Company. This furnace was named "Steam Furnace" from the fact that up to that time the power to propel the machinery of furnaces and forges west of the Alleghanies was derived from water by means of dams and races. The machinery of this furnace was propelled by means of a steam engine, and hence the name, Steam Furnace. In later years a man by the name of Benner became the proprietor of this furnace.

The third furnace was erected on the east fork of Ohio Brush Creek, south of the Great Serpent Mound, in what is now Bratton Township, and named the Marble Furnace, from the beautiful white limestone from which it was constructed. This was in the year 1816, and Governor Duncan McArthur and Thomas James, of Chillicothe, were the original proprietors. Henry Massie, the founder of the town

of New Market, in Highland County, and a brother of General Nathaniel Massie, was also interested in this furnace. There was a foundry at the Marble Furnace, and quite an extensive industry in connection with the furnace was carried on here until 1834, when the furnace and 1,200 acres of the furnace lands was purchased by Jacob Sommers, who abandoned the furnace in 1835.

There was a small furnace in connection with old "Bull" Forge, on the lower waters of Ohio Brush Creek, which was erected and managed by a Mr. Kendrick about the year 1818.

There was a forge at old Steam Furnace, and one, Brush Creek Forge, on Ohio Brush Creek, near where the Forge Dam Bridge now spans that stream at Satterfields'. (See Brush Creek Forge.)

These all were what is known as the cold-blast, charcoal furnace, with water power, except the Steam Furnace, and produced from one to two tons each of iron per day. They were kept in blast from seven to ten months in the year, and gave employment to hundreds of men in the various divisions of the industry. Competition in the Hanging Rock, Youngstown, and Pittsburg fields, with better means of transportation of the product, together with more extensive ore beds, and the use of coke and coal in place of the more expensive charcoal to make the blast, caused the abandonment of the Brush Creek iron fields.

It is said that the quality of iron made here was of the very best. The ores lie in basins of limited extent, and irregular form, in the cliff limestone capping the hills in the region of Brush Creek. The natives speak of the "top hills" as being the place of deposit of the ore. "The ore seems originally," says Locke, "to have been pyrites in huge nodules, and collections of nodules in the rock. Where these became uncovered and exposed to the influence of water, and the lime, which is more or less intermingled, a decomposition ensued, the sulphur was abstracted, and the hydrated peroxide of iron remained. Wherever the ore is covered by stone and the agency of water excluded it is still nodular pyrites, somewhat decomposed. In one instance a drift was made into an ore bed, under the rock at Brush Creek furnace, and plenty of heavy, beautiful, gold-like ore procured, but so full of sulphur that it could not be worked.

Marble Furnace.

The valley of the east fork of Ohio Brush Creek has long been celebrated for its beauty of scenery and fertility of soil. In the early pioneer days, Massie, Lytle, O'Bannon, and others risked life and limb to make entries and surveys of these very valuable lands. The Shawnees, who had wrested the region from savage rivals long before the coming of the whites, held this valley as one of the richest fields for the chase, while the stream now known as East Fork afforded an abundance of fish of the finest and gamest kinds, as it does to this day, even against all the destructive influences and cunning inventions of civilization. In the bottom to the north of the site of the old furnace there was a Shawnee village, and there the land had been cleared; there under the rude cultivation of the patient and industrious squaw, the lazy warrior saw the broad acres of maize to supply the wants of hunger, flour-

ish and grow as of magic. While along the narrow valleys and up the broad hillsides the sugar maple (*acer sacharinum*), grew native monarchs of the soil. This was in every sense of the term the Indian's paradise. He esteemed it as such, and defended it against the encroachments of civilization to his utmost endeavor. Here, as late as 1805, remnants of Shawnee families, whose ancestors had resided in the valley, came to fish and hunt and take a last farewell at the graves of their forefathers. The white man's ax had even then so marred the forests as to make scenes once familiar unknown. It may properly here be remarked that in this valley a race of people, nothing of whom was known to the Indians, once flourished, who builded enduring monuments to the memory of their rulers, and constructed as an altar of worship to the Great Being that most remarkable effigy, the study and wonder of civilized man, the Great Serpent Mound.

While surveying in this valley, Massie discovered iron ore of very fine quality on the bordering hills, and later Thomas James and Duncan McArthur, afterwards governor, built the furnace known as Marble Furnace, and began a great industry, which was carried on for years. This was in the year 1816, and the furnace was in full operation in that year. The name "Marble" was given to the furnace from the fact that the stack was built from a fine white limestone quarried near by, which, when dressed and bush-hammered, had, at a distance, the appearance of white marble.

The stack of the furnace stood on the lot now owned by Charles Miller. It was so located that from the cliff to the rear a kind of trestle bridge was constructed, over which trucks were propelled carrying charcoal, limestone, and iron ore to the top of the stack. The power to supply the blast was furnished by a canal or race leading from the creek above.

There were here at times from 400 to 600 men employed in the various divisions of the work, including wood-choppers, colliers, furnace men, ore diggers, teamsters, and so forth. The pig-iron was hauled overland to Benner's forge on Paint Creek, to Chillicothe, or to the Ohio River at Manchester, via West Union. While the hollow ware made at the foundry was distributed throughout the settlements for miles about. One of the prominent characters at the furnace for many years was Robert Ivers, a kettle moulder. Afterwards Peter Andrews and others built the cupola and molded stoves, kettles, pots, and dog-irons. Among the wood choppers Fred Griffith, Mathew Gorman and Abraham Wisecup were unequaled. It is said that either of these persons could cut seven and one-half cords per day, a feat never performed by any other person of the hundreds of choppers who worked at the "coalings." Twenty-five cents a cord was the price paid in those days. David Gardner was overseer of the ore diggers, who received from thirty to forty cents per day in "Furnace Scrip." There was a double log cabin on the lot where the old frame building now stands, which was in early days a famous boarding house. Just across the creek from it stood Joseph Thompson's cabin, where whiskey was sold, and many a foot race, wrestle, or fight has taken place on the historic spot for a quart of Thompson's "old Monongahela," made up

some one of the spring branches that flow into Brush Creek. Labels were a deception then, as now.

About the year 1830 work at the furnace ceased, from the fact that charcoal can not compete with stone coal, that ox teams can not compete with more modern means of transportation, and limited supply of ore can not compete with supplies almost inexhaustible. In 1834 *Henry Massie, one of the proprietors of the furnace, sold his interest to McArthur and James, and they disposed of 1,200 acres of furnace land, including the old furnace, to Jacob Sommers, then a resident of Middlebury, Loudon County, Virginia. Here in December, 1835, he came with his family and moved into the old brick house built by Henry Massie, where now resides Captain Urton, a son-in-law of Mr. Sommers.

Brush Creek Furnace.

This furnace stood on Cedar Run, about two miles from its confluence with Ohio Brush Creek. It was erected in the year 1811 by Paul and McNichol, of Pittsburg, and furnished employment to several hundred men for a period of twenty years. Paul and McNichol were succeeded by James Rodgers & Co., and they by the Brush Creek Furnace Company, who conducted the business until 1826, when James T. Claypool & Co. became the proprietors. In November of this year the company advertised for fifty or sixty wood choppers, "to whom prompt and liberal wages will be given." "Also ox drivers and ore diggers. Ox drivers will be given \$28 a month, \$5 of it in cash." The company advertised "Hollo-ware, pig-metal and castings of every description, suitable to the wants of the country." This company conducted a general store at the furnace, at which the furnace hands and their families were compelled to purchase their goods and groceries. Corn, oats, wheat, and farm products were taken in exchange for goods from the store, or for the products of the furnace and forge conducted in connection therewith.

Claypool & Co. were succeeded by William K. Stewart & Co., in 1834-5. At this time the supply of ore in the vicinity was thought to be exhausted, and operations at the furnace had ceased. But the new proprietors opened new beds of ore and carried on a profitable business for several years thereafter, until competition in other fields became too great to realize profits in the Brush Creek fields. In the year 1838 Mr. Stewart, with twelve laborers, in a period of 120 days made a blast which produced over 200 tons of pig-iron.

Brush Creek Forge stood on the west side of Brush Creek, near the present "Forge Dam" bridge, at Satterfield's. The old dam across the creek was constructed to furnish power to propel the machinery at the forge. The pig-iron from the furnace was here made into wrought-iron blooms. John Fisher, a prominent character of the county in those days, was proprietor of the forge and a member of the furnace company. During the flood of 1832 the back-water from the Ohio River rose in Mr. Fisher's dwelling, which stood in the bottom, back from the forge.

* It is said that the only son of Henry Massie is buried near the old brick residence built by him in 1825, and now occupied by Captain Urton. Mr. Massie's wife died here, but was interred at Chillicothe. The stone from which the sarcophagus over her grave was built, was quarried at Marble Furnace and hauled by ox teams to Chillicothe.

"Bull Forge," so called from the fact that the power to drive its machinery was had from a great tread-wheel forty feet in diameter, propelled by oxen, or "bulls." This forge was on Ohio Brush Creek, near its mouth, on what was known as the Wilson farm. It was owned by a Mr. Kendrick, from Chillicothe. A small furnace was also built and operated here—the ore being dug on the creek hills in the vicinity.

FUGITIVE SLAVES AND THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

The ordinance of '87 contains among other things the well-known provision with reference to Negro slavery: "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said (Northwest) territory, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." This forever prohibited slavery in Ohio and the other states carved out of the territory for the government of which the ordinance was framed by the second continental congress, but it contained a provision recognizing the institution of slavery in the other states and territories, providing "that any person escaping into the same (Northwest Territory), from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in one of the original states, such fugitive may be claimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid. And the constitution of the United States afterwards adopted contained the provision that "no person held to service or labor in any one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

Upon these basic principles of our organic law, the owners of slaves pursued such of them as escaped into free territory, and if apprehended carried them back into slavery. There were persons and communities in the free states that lent assistance in secreting fugitives and in assisting them to escape from their pursuers to the English provinces—particularly the Dominion of Canada. In these days such violators of law would be condemned as "Anarchists," and perhaps "enjoined" by the federal courts from such acts of violence, and in cases of bloodshed, as often occurred, would be hanged, as was Parsons and his associates in Chicago in recent years.

The Virginia Military District in Ohio, including Adams County, was largely settled by persons from the slave-holding states, particularly Virginia and Kentucky; yet a majority of these opposed Negro slavery—or at least the extension of it—and all opposed for a period of years the agitation of the questions on social, religious, and constitutional grounds. Many of the early settlers of Adams County had freed their slaves in the south, but brought with them Negro servants, who remained here in about the same status with reference to their former masters as while in slave territory.

In the old records of the Court of Quarter Sessions, September term, 1799, we find that "Nathaniel Massie's Mike appeared in court to claim his freedom. The court ordered him (Mike) home and stay until next court, to be confronted by his master."

Mike seems to have obeyed the court and stayed at home until the December term, 1800, when it appears on the record of the court that "On the motion of Mike, a Negro man, the court rule he shall be heard after the prisoner, McGinnis." And, later, "Mike came before the court and pleads for his freedom, whereupon the court rule and order him to have his trial at the next term, and that the sheriff give Nathaniel Massie due notice thereof." Said notice was, "that, whereas, Mike, a Negro man, has been repeatedly before the court in making complaint of his being held in bondage contrary to law; and the court has ordered him on to trial at our next Court of General Quarter Sessions at Washington in and for said county in March next." John Beasley was presiding judge of this court, Nathan Ellis sheriff, and George Gordon clerk. The court also directed the sheriff to "summon Thomas McDonald, if he may be found in your bailiwick, to personally appear before the court * * * on the second Tuesday of March next, then and there in our said court to give evidence and the truth to say on the behalf of Mike v. Nathaniel Massie, in a Plea of Freedom." Joel Bailey was also summoned as a witness for Mike.

At the March session, 1801, the case was disposed of as shown by the records, and closed with the following entry: "The rule of the court in this suit is to proceed no further therein, and order said suit dismissed from the docket, which is accordingly done."

It is said that many of the wealthier families in the early days of the county held Negro servants practically in bondage. The Early family had three Negros, brought from Kentucky as slaves, one of whom, a little boy, remained in the family until he became of age. The Means family had a number of Negro servants, as late as 1835.

Jeremiah Pittinger came to Adams County from the State of Maryland, in 1825, and brought as a servant in the family, Dinah, a negro woman, who lived with the family during his lifetime. She then went with a daughter, Julia, the wife of John Morrison, of Eckmansville, and served in his family until her death in 1878, at the age of 106 years. The old cherry chest in which she brought her worldly belongings from Maryland, is now in the possession of Mrs. Alexander, a daughter of Mr. Morrison.

The following certificate of manumission given Dinah by John Schley, father of the popular admiral, the hero of Santiago, is worth preserving. State of Maryland, Frederick County, ss. I hereby certify that the person to whom this is given, named Dinah, a black-woman, about thirty years of age, five feet eight inches tall, has a scar on lower part of the left ear, and has a mole on left side of her face near the nose, and has a scar on her left cheek and is the identical negro woman heretofore manumitted by John Campbell and Elizabeth Campbell on or about the eleventh day of April, 1805, as appears by said manumission on record in my office, and the affidavit of John Pittinger on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office this twentieth day of June 1824.

John Schley, Clerk of Frederick County.

The newspapers of that period carried advertisements like the following, from *The Village Register*, West Union, Ohio, April 27, 1824:

100 DOLLARS REWARD

RAN AWAY from the Kenhawa Salt Works, on or about the twenty-eighth of December, last, a bright mullato man, about three-fourths white, named William, the property of William Brooks, of Franklin County, Virginia. He is about twenty-nine years old, nearly six feet high, his head woolly, and inclined to be yellow; he is a raw boned stout fellow, tolerably thin visage, straight built, the middle finger of his right hand is cut off at the first joint; very fond of spiritous liquors, and when drunk, inclined to misbehave. The above reward will be given to any person who will return him to the subscriber at the Kenhawa Saline; or fifty-dollars if secured in any jail so that I get him again.
Joel Shrewsbury.

There was but little abolition sentiment in Adams County until about 1840. The Covenanters about Cherry Fork and the Brush Creek settlements were, from principle, opposed to Negro slavery. At this time a few "agitators" like Rev. Dyer Burgess who had stirred up dissensions among the people of the county over the question of Free Masonry, began to discuss publicly the question of Negro slavery. These "agitators" were very abusive of those who counseled obedience to the law, and denounced the "government as a covenant with hell." The passage of the Fugitive Slave Law gave the "agitators" renewed opportunity for vituperation, and the slave hunters legal sanction to their many revolting acts of cruelty toward captives taken in free territory. There were, as there would be today, men in every community without reference to creed or political affiliations, who for the sake of reward, would at the risk of life, pursue the fugitives to captivity for the hope of gain. A party of these pursuers from the vicinity of Clayton, headed by James Taylor, Godard Pence, and Harvey Beasley, in 1851, caught sixteen negroes near Thornton Shelton's, in Sprigg Township. Taylor, a powerful man himself, knocked one negro down time and again with a handspike before Pence a desperate character could secure him with ropes.

William Gilbert was shot and killed by a fugitive whom he had pursued over the county line into Brown County, at the crossing of Brushy Fork near the old store. The negro was captured the next day near Clayton by some of the Martins and a posse from Maysville. This was in 1850, and John Laney informed the writer that he and old Dr. Norton, of near Decatur, who was accompanying Laney to answer a sick call, as they approach the crossing at the creek, heard the shot, and the sound of voices. On near approach, William Paul and others were stooping over Gilbert who was mortally wounded. Dr. Norton whose house was an "under ground station" refused to attend Gilbert but rode on to Laney's house. Gilbert survived three days after removal to his home.

On the other hand, there were individuals in every community who from "broadness of mind and bigness of heart" would render as-

sistance to the fleeing slave and help him on to a place of security from cruel pursuers.

A powerful negro named Ned Abney had by working overtime purchased his freedom from his master in the south: He came to Adams County in the vicinity of Cherry Fork and labored at any kind of work to secure money to purchase the freedom of his wife and child left behind. In time he had accomplished the task of freeing his wife who joined him where he had secured a domicile in the vicinity of Red Oak, in Brown County. But there lay before them the task of now accumulating enough to purchase their child in the far south land of slavery.

"Pony" Joe Patton, as he was familiarly known from the fact that he imported and bred Canadian ponies, learning the story of Abney's life, resolved to secure the child and deliver it to its parents. He accordingly fitted up a light wagon and started south to sell lightning rods. He traveled into Tennessee, found the master who held Abney's child, became intimate with his household, and after due preparation stole the child out at night, and drove until daylight directly south. Then he rested his pony and while so doing cut down the bed of his wagon and covered the "boot" of it with canvas. Under this he stowed away the child, and then by a circuitous route turned to the northward to the point of his destination in Ohio, which he reached in safety after three weeks travel, where he delivered his protege to its delighted parents. The old gray pony made many a trip over the underground route from Red Oak to stations across Adams County carrying fugitive mothers and children to safety and freedom, but this "incursion into the enemy's country," as Patton termed it, was the greatest and most trying of all.

After the passage of the Fugitive Slave Laws it became necessary for the sympathizers with the runaway slaves to use the utmost precaution in assisting them to places of safety. The runaways who crossed the river in the vicinity of Ripley would be piloted by some one after night to Red Oak or Decatur in Brown County. From there some conductor, "Pony" Patton, old Johnny Thompson, of Cherry Fork, or old Jim Caskey, of Grace's Run, would take them to Daniel Copples in Liberty Township, Adams County, known as "Station Number 2" or to Gen. William McIntyre's, on Grace's Run, in Wayne Township, known as "Station Number 3": and thence to the vicinity of Sinking Springs in Highland County, "Station Number 4."

This was the so-called "underground railroad" across Adams County, although other persons besides those above named frequently sheltered and fed the weary fugitives.

On Grace's Run about midway between Cherry Fork and Youngville was the residence of Gen. William McIntyre whose wife was Martha Patton, familiarly known as "Patsey" McIntyre. She was a large strong-minded woman, and from her observations and experience in Virginia where she and her husband had been reared, she had learned to detest the institution of slavery, and had allied herself with those active in assisting fugitive slaves across the border. The home of Gen. McIntyre was known as Station Number 3," as above recited, and many a fugitive has found shelter and protection under the roof of the old red

brick known as the abode of "Patsey" McIntyre. Tradition says, and the fertile imaginations of unscrupulous writers have added largely to tradition, that upon one occasion "Patsey" met a party of slave hunters from Kentucky at her door who had sworn with terrible oaths that they would enter and search the house for runaways, with a teakettle of boiling water and stood them off until a pitchfork from the loft could be procured for her, when she defied the pursuers and drove them from the premises.

The widow of the late George Patton, of Harshaville, a daughter of "Patsey" McIntyre, related to the writer that many slaves had been sheltered in her father's house, and that persons had made inquiry for them, but never threatened such violence as above narrated. She said that once a party of Kentuckians among whom was a Col. Marshall, a brother of the learned barrister Judge James H. Marshall, of Hillsboro, from whose facile pen the story "Treason Trial in Ohio," in this volume comes, came to her father's house and inquired for runaway slaves. They had been in the neighborhood a day or two searching for fugitives and it had been noised about that the negroes were secreted in her father's house, and neighbors and friends anticipating that there would be an attempt to search the premises, gathered in soon after the coming of the Kentuckians. Gen. McIntyre assured the hunters that no fugitives were in the house, and the Kentuckians insisting that there were, "Patsey" McIntyre told them that if they did not leave, she would scald them—the parties then being near the spring back of the house, where Mrs. Patton, then a girl, and her sister were washing clothes. The Kentuckians then went to West Union and got out a warrant to search the premises for "clothing secreted," but neither the "clothing" nor any fugitives were found.

A Preacher that Didn't Materialize.

It must not be imagined that all the "sympathizers" were of the "Pony" Joe Patton class—for they were not as a body different from other men. They perhaps did sympathize with the fugitive blacks and would give shelter, raiment and food in exchange for much hard labor. Illustrative of this, the writer was informed by an intelligent old negro who ran away from slavery, that when he came to the vicinity of Cherry Fork he was sheltered by a good man in sympathy with the movement to free the blacks, who at the end of a hard year's work, dressed him up in an old pigeon-tailed coat and a bell-crowned fur hat and insisted that the object of his sympathy and charity receive them in consideration of services rendered, assuring him that with such an outfit he might cease manual labor, and live in elegance and ease as a minister come to lead the fallen of his race in the way of glory and righteousness. "But," said the old negro, "When I look in de glass and sees de tail of that coat, and that hat only held off'n my shoulders by my ears, I said, 'No,' I can't preach—you may pay me de cash!"

"The Blue Eyed Nigger."

Typical of the times in the days of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the "underground railroad," the following anecdote was related to the writer by Mr. Zedekiah Hook, proprietor of the village hotel in Cherry

Fork. Mr. Hook was living at the time of the occurrence on a farm near Clayton in Adams County. There resided in that vicinity at the time a man named Lindsey and another by the name of Ambus who with their families had recently come into the neighborhood from some place in Kentucky. Dave Dunbar, now of Manchester, as that genial gentleman is familiarly called, was at that time a young man working at the harness trade in Vincent Cropper's shop in Clayton. A few days before the incident herein narrated, Lindsey and Ambus had caught a runaway slave and returned him to his master across the Ohio, and received for their services the sum of fifty dollars each, as a reward. This created quite a sensation in and about Clayton, and the loungers who congregated nightly in Cropper's harness shop, grew enthusiastic on the subject of "Nigger Catching" and awarded themselves large sums in the near future from that pursuit. Dave Dunbar listened in silence and resolved to have some sport at the expense of these would-be slave hunters.

One evening after supper he dressed himself in a ragged old suit of clothes, and having carefully blacked his face and hands, made his appearance in the village in the guise of a runaway slave. He hurried along the road leading toward Decatur, one of the underground stations, some miles away, seeming to avoid contact with those who saw him. In a few minutes the word was passed around that a fugitive slave had just gone down the Decatur road, and soon the would-be catchers set out in hot pursuit. They were accompanied by a great Newfoundland dog that now and then would scent the fugitive's track and bark encouragingly as the pursuers urged him on. Coming to a turn in the road, they saw beyond, the object of their pursuit hastily climbing a rail fence, and then making off with all his speed across a pasture field toward a piece of woodland some distance away. Now the chase began in earnest, over fences, through fields, across hollows, down hill and up hill, the pursuers shouting and clapping their hands to urge forward the dog to overtake and seize the fugitive, who, when near the crest of a hill he was ascending, from sheer exhaustion came to a halt and threw himself down upon the ground. The pursuers seeing this tried to recall the dog then close upon the fugitive, fearful that he would be torn to pieces by the savage brute before they could interpose. But to their astonishment the dog ran up to where the fugitive lay, wagged his tail in a friendly manner and sat down upon his haunches to await the coming of the pursuing party. To their disappointment and great chargin upon approaching, they found the supposed runaway slave to be Dave Dunbar, rolling upon the ground convulsed with laughter at the sport he had had at their expense.

Now the whole party entered into the spirit of the affair, and it was agreed that Dunbar should make his way alone across the fields to the residence of Lindsey and inquire the way to Dr. Norton's, an "underground" station, near Decatur some miles distant. He did so, and Lindsey fearing to seize him single handed, in order to get the aid of Ambus, told the supposed fugitive that he could not direct him as requested, but that a neighbor near by could, and he would accompany the inquirer there to obtain the desired information. They found Ambus at home and were invited into the house, but no sooner had they entered

than Lindsey locked the door, and he and Ambus seized the supposed runaway, and informed him that they would return him to his master in Kentucky. The wife of Ambus threw the bed upon the floor in order to get the cord off the bedstead to secure the fugitive. While this was taking place, Lindsey's wife, who had put in an appearance, got into a serious altercation with the Ambus woman as to the share of the reward each should have, the one accusing the other of getting a silk dress out of the last reward, while she got but a calico gown.

After the fugitive had been securely bound he was taken before old Squire Bryan for identification. Lindsey testified that he knew the captive to be the property of a Mr. McKee near Washington, Kentucky. That he had worked as a laborer for McKee the year previous, and saw this negro daily. That his name was William, and that he was positive this was the same person for he was the only "blue-eyed nigger he had ever seen."

Then Dunbar, to the amazement of the court and witness, disclosed his identity, and was speedily unbound and discharged. Lindsey and Ambus took their departure amid the jeers and shouts of the spectators, and soon afterward removed from the county.

***Postoffices in Adams County.**

Beasley Fork 6	Harshaville 10	Selig 20
Beaver Pond 23	Hills Fork 7	Stephens 14
Bentonville 5	Jaybird 22	Stout 27
Blue Creek 15	Locust Grove 16	Tranquillity 17
Bradyville 10	Lovett 21	Tulip
Buck Run 20	Lynx 10	Vineyard Hill 8
Cedar Mills 10	McCullough 15	Waggoners Ripple 10
Cherry Fork 10	Maddox 10	Wamsley 20
Dunbarton 11	Manchester 10	West Union
Dunkinsville 6	May Hill	Wheat 8
Eckmansville 16	Mineral Springs 18	Wilson 14
Emerald 18	Osman 5	Winchester 14
Fawcett 10	Peebles 13	Youngsville 14
Grimes 12	Seaman 15	

* Names in black letter are Money Order offices. Figures following, indicate distance from West Union.

PART II.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES

By **EMMONS B. STIVERS**

CHAPTER I.

BRATTON TOWNSHIP

This township lies in the central north part of the county bordering Highland. It was organized by the Board of County Commissioners, September 4, 1877, from territory cut off the west side of Franklin Township and was named in honor of John Bratton, an old and respected citizen of the township.

Surface.

The surface is undulating and hilly, with deep and narrow valleys formed by erosion of numerous small streams that flow into the East Fork of Ohio Brush Creek. This beautiful stream rises from the "Three Forks" on the northern limit of the township, and flows in a deep channel south across it, uniting with the West Fork at Newport in Meigs Township. On its upper course and within sight of the "Three Forks" is the Great Serpent Mound, a description of which will be found under another chapter. The valley along the East Fork is narrow but very fertile, and the top hills along its middle and lower courses contain a fine quality of iron ore.

Early Settlers.

John Shepherd, a brother of Abraham Shepherd, of Eagle Creek, who represented Adams County in the State Senate several terms, was among the first settlers of this township. He located in 1801, on the East Fork, on lands recently owned by Peter Andrews. "Shepherd's Crossing" of Brush Creek is on the "Trace" made by John Shepherd from Orr's Ferry, below Aberdeen, to his settlement on the East Fork. Following Shepherd, came William Armstrong, who settled on the East Fork above the present village of Loudon in 1802; and about this date, Benjamin, Joseph, and John West came from Pennsylvania and settled on lands bought in the Abraham Shepherd survey on upper East Fork. These Wests were relatives of Benjamin West, the celebrated painter. Samuel Shoemaker, Jacob Wisecup, Adam Keller and Michael Beaver were among the early settlers.

Villages and Postoffices.

LOUDON, near the Great Serpent Mound, is a little hamlet that was begun about Lovett's store in 1839. It was never regularly laid out, but E. G. Lovett sold small parcels of land for residences and shops to suit the convenience of purchasers. The place was called Loudon because that portion of the township was settled by families from Loudon County, Virginia. The postoffice is named Lovett's, and was established in 1844 with E. G. Lovett as postmaster.

MARBLE FURNACE—There was built up about the old Marble Furnace a little settlement of mechanics, tradesmen, and furnace men, which became

known as the village of Marble Furnace, and was a flourishing place in early days; but after the abandonment of the furnace in 1834, the village rapidly declined, and now nothing remains but a few buildings and a mill. Marble Furnace postoffice was established here in 1822. It is now discontinued.

LOUISVILLE—This was laid out by Dr. John Gustin, December 3, 1838, on a plat of eleven acres of land, divided into forty lots. Lacey Peyton started the first store in the village. A postoffice was established named Gustin, with James McAdow as postmaster. It has long since been annulled, and the village site turned into farm lands.

Churches.

Methodist Episcopal at Louisville, Dunkard at Marble Furnace, Methodist Episcopal at Loudon, and Dunkard at May Hill.

Schools.

It is said that the first school in this township was taught in 1815 by an old teacher named Vinsonhaler, in a house belonging to James Trimble, afterwards Governor of Ohio, on lands recently owned by Alfred Fulton. But this is questionable, as Samuel McCollister taught in the Brush Creek settlements as early as 1809. There are at present nine sub-districts with an enrollment in the present year of 337 pupils distributed as follows:

No.	Males.	Females.	No.	Males.	Females.
1	18	17	6	25	15
2	14	21	7	27	14
3	33	27	8	17	15
4	15	18	9	23	16
5	12	10			

REMINISCENCES.

Rescue of John and Katy Davis from the Indians.

Just above old Marble Furnace was once the site of an Indian village, and here after the whites had settled in this vicinity and along Ohio Brush Creek, Indian families would come and camp to hunt and fish. While Thomas Davis, who resided on Brush Creek just above the Fristoe bridge, was away from home, an Indian squaw stole John and Katy Davis, two of his small children, and carried them to the camp on East Fork. The mother of the children gave the alarm, the squaw was followed to the camp, and the children were rescued.

Jacob Wise and the Bear.

In the cliff on the Sommer's farm near Marble Furnace in 1801, Jacob Wise discovered two cub bears in a den in the rocks. Fearing an attack from the mother, Wise got old Peter Platter to help secure the cubs. When Wise went into the den after the cubs, and while securing them, the old she-bear rushed past Platter and started in after Wise. Platter seized her by the hinder parts and held her until Wise crawled out at an opening in the side of the den. He and Platter then attacked the old bear and killed her, securing the cubs for pets. These soon grew so large and became so unruly that they had to be killed.

CHAPTER II.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

Franklin Township was organized February 25, 1828, from territory taken from Meigs Township, and at the time of its organization included what is now Bratton Township. It takes its name from America's wisest patriot, Benjamin Franklin.

Surface and Soil.

The western portion of this township is comparatively level, except bordering the narrow streams which have cut deep furrows in the surface. This section is drained into the East Fork of Ohio Brush Creek. The eastern portion of the township is hilly and in places mountainous, and the soil is poor and unproductive except along the narrow valleys of the streams. This section is drained to the southeastward by the tributaries of the North Fork of Scioto Brush Creek. A large scope of territory in the vicinity of Locust Grove and to the northward of it, at one time in the geological past sunk so as to put the shale and Waverly sandstone in the geological plane of the cliff limestone. Hence shale and sandstone outcrops in the channels of the tributaries of Crooked Creek, while a short distance to the eastward these strata occupy a plane from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet higher.

Early Settlers.

Peter Platter, Peter Wickerham, James Horn, James Boyd, Aaron Freeman, Robert Earl, William Pemberton, William Ogle, George Heller, Jesse Wetherington, John Evans, and John Chapman were among the pioneers of this region. Platter and Wickerham came in 1797 or 98 and the following year Wickerham opened a tavern at what is now known as Palestine then on the line of Zane's Trace. Afterwards James Horn, who lived a mile north of Wickerham's on the Trace, opened a tavern where a public house was kept for many years. Wickerham built the first brick house in this region in 1805. It is now used as a dwelling by one of his descendants.

Villages and Postoffices.

LOCUST GROVE is the only village in the township. Curtis Cannon in 1805 kept a tavern on the site of the residence of the late Jesse Kendall. He also carried on a tannery, the first in this region. Afterwards, in 1830, his son Urban W. Cannon built a hotel and planted a grove of locusts opposite the hotel recently conducted by D. S. Eylar, where he had a flourishing trade in the days of the old stage coach line from Maysville to Chillicothe. In 1835 he laid out a town about the site of his hotel, which he named Locust Grove, and a postoffice was established bearing the same name.

Churches.

The first church organized in this township was the old Covenanter at Palestine, a history of which we give below from the pen of Rev. W. M. Glasgow, of Beaver Falls, Pa. The old log house stood on the old Wickarham farm now belonging to the heirs of Stephen Reynolds. It was afterwards removed to Palestine and used for a blacksmith shop. This congregation was known as Brush Creek church, and originally worshiped on West Fork near the bridge over that stream on the Tranquillity pike and opposite the residence of W. O. McCreight.

Brush Creek Reformed Presbyterian Congregation.

The Reformed Presbyterian, or Scotch Covenanter Church, is the lineal descendant and true representative of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland in her purest days. This church has never been guilty of schism, but holds tenaciously to all the attainments of that historic body. Because the Covenanters held to the Word of God, and to the belief that it taught the "moral personality and accountability of nations to God, thousands of these pious Christians were martyred in Scotland in the seventeenth century under the bloody house of the Stewarts. Many were banished to the Colonies, and others found a welcome asylum on these American shores. The first society was formed near Harrisburg, Pa., in 1720. In 1743, led by the Rev. Alexander Craighead, they renewed their ancient covenants; and, with uplifted swords, declared their civil and ecclesiastical independence of Great Britain. In 1774, they received an organization as a distinct body of Christians in this country, and have come down to the present day as the sole church of the Scottish Reformation.

Applying their Scriptural principles to the Constitution of the United States, in 1789, and not finding in this creed of the nation any reference to the supreme authority of God in civil government, or to Jesus Christ as the King of Kings and the Governor among the nations; or to the word of God as the higher and supreme law for nations as well as men, Covenanters have uniformly dissented from the civil establishments, and for the honor of their Savior-King forego the privileges and emoluments of office-holding in this land. But they are not traitors or revolutionists. They dissent and separate from that which is wrong in civil government, and encourage by way of reformation all that tends to bring our national life to Jesus Christ and his law as fundamentally necessary to a rightly constituted government. They are peaceable citizens, pay their taxes cheerfully as a moral obligation, and bear arms heroically in every national contest.

As early as 1801, a few families of these Covenanters had come from Scotland and Ireland, and some from Kentucky, and settled along Brush Creek. Among these was James Reid, the grandfather of Hon. Whitelaw Reid, who came from Kentucky in 1804. Others settled further north on Paint Creek, and in Highland and Ross Counties, even as far as Chillicothe. They at once established the "Society," which was a meeting for prayer and conference. Between the years of 1809 and 1814 they were frequently visited by the Rev. John Kell, and other itinerate missionaries. After 1814 they were supplied by the Rev. Robert Wallace. They were organized into a congregation called "Chillicothe" (because that was the nearest postoffice), October 11, 1815. The first bench of ruling elders

consisted of John French, Hugh Hardy and John Wickerham. For six years after their organization Mr. Wallace continued to supply them occasionally with preaching.

Rev. Charles Brown McKee became their first pastor, being ordained and installed on August 7, 1821. He resigned the pastorate on September 10, 1822, to accept a call to Cincinnati. For five years the congregation was vacant, although frequently supplied and increased in numbers and influence. In 1822, William Milligan; and, in 1825, Joseph Thompson were inducted into the office of ruling elder.

• Rev. James Blackwood was installed as the second pastor, April 12, 1827, but he only remained two years. In 1828, Andrew Burns and William Glasgow were ordained elders. On July 7, 1829, the name of the congregation was changed to "Brush Creek," as most of the people now resided along this stream and in Adams County. This name it ever afterward continued to bear.

Rev. David Steele was ordained and installed as the third pastor, June 24, 1831. He had several places of preaching, one being at Mill Creek, in Kentucky. During his pastorate (in 1833) the whole church passed through a division on the question of their civil relations, but Brush Creek congregation was little affected by this trouble.

In 1840, Mr. Steele regarded his church as unfaithful to her covenanted engagements, and he, with elders William McKinley and Thomas Ralston and some of the members, withdrew to constitute a new organization called the "Reformed Presbytery." The elders still remaining in the original congregation were Andrew Burns, William Glasgow, Joseph Thompson, John Wickerham and Samuel Wright.

On September 29, 1842, Rev. Robert Hutcheson was installed as the fourth pastor of Brush Creek congregation. In 1845, Francis Gailey, a suspended licentiate of the church, led away some of the people into an organization of his own called the "Safety League." Among these latter defectionists were elders Joseph Thompson and John Wickerham. As the session had been strengthened in 1842 by the addition of Stephen Bayles, Henry George, John McIntire and J. Thompson Montgomery, the congregation did not lose its organization and but few of its members. By emigration and death the congregation became so weakened in resources that Mr. Hutcheson resigned the pastorate May 21, 1856, and the congregation was declared disorganized October 11, 1857. For twenty-five years it continued in this condition, although a few Covenanters continued to reside in that vicinity, and to hold occasional society meetings.

The Brush Creek congregation was reorganized under an act of the Lakes Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, November 16, 1881. There were thirty-three members enrolled, and Thomas Davis and Daniel Sharp were chosen elders. In 1883, William C. Ralston was added to the session. They never possessed a settled pastor, but enjoyed the stated labors of Revs. R. J. Sharpe, William McKinney, R. C. Allen, T. C. Sproull, and others. The membership is now about twenty-five; Daniel Sharp and W. C. Ralston are the elders; and this faithful remnant hold fast to the principles and usages of their martyred ancestry. Among the most prominent families which have composed the Brush Creek congregation of Covenanters might be perpetuated the names of Reid, Burns,

Glasgow, Milligan, Stevenson, Hemphill, Montgomery, Wright, Thompson, Wickerham, McKinley, Torrence, Foster, Mitchell, Copeland, Bayles, George, Ralston, Fulton, McIntire and many other worthies.

The following is a register of the pastors and office-bearers of this historic congregation of Covenanters:

Register of the Session.

Pastors.		Installed.	Released.
Robert Wallace (S. S.).....		July 10, 1814.....	May 10, 1821.
Charles Brown McKee.....		August 7, 1821.....	September 10, 1822.
James Blackwood.....		April 12, 1827.....	April 9, 1829.
David Steele.....		June 24, 1831.....	September 18, 1840.
Robert Hutcheson.....		September 29, 1842.....	May 21, 1856.
Robert James Sharpe (S. S.).....		January 1, 1882.....	October 1, 1883.
William McKinney (S. S.).....		November 1, 1883.....	May 1, 1884.
Robert Cameron Allen (S. S.).....		June 1, 1886.....	November 1, 1886.
Thomas Cargill Sproll (S. S.).....		October 1, 1888.....	April 1, 1893.

Year ordained.	Elders.	Year released.	Cause of disjunction.
1815.....	John Fulton.....	1830.....	Removed to Sparta, Ill.
1815.....	Hugh Hardy.....	1824.. ...	Removed to Philadelphia, Pa.
1815.....	John Wickerham.....	1845.....	Withdrew to "Safety League."
1822.....	William Milligan.....	1833.....	Removed to Morning Sun, Ohio.
1825.....	Joseph Thompson.....	1845.....	Withdrew to "Safety League."
1828.....	Andrew Burns.....	1857.....	Disorganization.
1828.....	William Glasgo.....	1853	Died, January 13, 1853, aged 64.
1834.....	Thomas Ralston.....	1840.....	Withdrew to "Reformed Presbytery."
1837.....	William McKinley.....	1840.....	Withdrew to "Reformed Presbytery."
1838.	Samuel Wright.....	1841.....	Died, May 23, 1841, aged 73.
1842.....	Stephen Bayles... ..	1852.....	Removed to Northwood, Ohio.
1842.....	Henry George.....	1857.....	Removed to Rushsylvania, Ohio.
1842.....	John McIntire.....	1851.....	Removed to Linton, Iowa.
1842.....	J. Thom's'n M'tgomery.	1853.....	Removed to Linton, Iowa.
1881.....	Thomas Davis.....	1888.....	Died, January 30, 1888, aged 61.
1881.....	Daniel Sharp.....	.....	.....
1883.....	William C. Ralston.....	.....	.....

The following is the register of the dates of death and ages of those elders whose decease is not noted already, viz.:

- John Fulton died near Sparta, Ill., in 1859.
- Hugh Hardy died in Philadelphia, in 1839.
- John Wickerham died near Locust Grove, Ohio, April 4, 1865, aged 76.
- William Milligan died at Fair Haven, Ohio, Dec. 4, 1839, aged 66.
- Joseph Thompson died at Coulterville, Ill., July 2, 1852, aged 68.
- Andrew Burns died near Locust Grove, Ohio, Nov. 17 1872, aged 90.
- Thomas Ralston died near May Hill, Ohio, Jan 11, 1850, aged 47.
- William McKinley died at Northwood, Ohio, Aug. 14, 1868, aged 83.
- Stephen Bayles died at Morning Sun, Iowa, March 2, 1879, aged 78.
- Henry George died at Rushsylvania, Ohio, March 13, 1875, aged 75.

John McIntire died at Morning Sun, Iowa, Dec. 21, 1890, aged 83.

J. Thompson Montgomery is still living at Washington, Iowa, being about eighty-five years of age.

Thus the banner for "Christ's Crown and Covenant" has been displayed, and His royal prerogatives have been advocated for many a century in Adams County.

Locust Grove M. E. Church.

This church was organized about 1825. The first class was composed of Jacob Newland, Anna Newland, Peter Andrews, Margaret Pemberton, Cornelius Kane, David Newman, William Hamilton, Elizabeth Thomas, and Catharine Tener. Meetings were held at the house of Jacob Tener until 1828 when a log house was erected. In 1854 a frame building was erected at "the Grove."

Lodges.

Locust Grove F. & A. M. was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, at Toledo, October 17, 1866. Charter members: James A. Murphy, W. M.; David Thomas, S. W.; D. S. Eylar, J. W.; Jesse Kendall, Treas.; Newton Richards, Sec.; J. W. Tarlton, S. D.; Isaac Earl, J. D.; T. S. F. Collins, Tiler; J. R. Copeland and W. C. Elliott, Stewards; Silas E. Parker, Geo. W. Reddick, James T. Holliday.

Schools.

The village school of Locust Grove in which two instructors are employed has the following enrollment: Males 31, females 34. The sub-districts are as follows:

No.	Males.	Females.	No.	Males.	Females.
1	25	23	6	25	19
2	15	15	7	12	14
3	24	28	8	30	32
4	11	8	9	9	25
5	23	33	10	28	22

REMINISCENCES.

As late as 1820, bears, catamounts, wolves and wild cats were plentiful in this region. One day in the autumn of 1817 the children of Peter Platter while playing about their home discovered a large catamount closely eyeing them from a branch of a tree in the dooryard. The older ones gave the alarm and James Horn was sent for who shot the ferocious animal, and upon inspection pronounced it one of the largest of its kind.

There is yet standing in this township the old log cabin in which Col. John A. Cockerill, the "Drummer Boy of Shiloh," and afterwards managing editor of the *New York World*, was born. And almost within sight of the old Cockerill home is that of the ancestors of Whitelaw Reid, editor of the *New York Tribune*.

Massie's Springs.

It was in this township that General Nathaniel Massie in 1802 built the health resort known as Massie's Springs, at the sulphur spring which yet bears his name. The place was expected to rival the celebrated resort in his native state Virginia, but his expectations were never realized, and now all traces of the former buildings are obliterated.

Mershon's Tavern.

On the old Trace north of Locust Grove in pioneer days stood a huge log building known as Mershon's tavern. When Dr. Cuming traveled over the Trace from Limestone to Wheeling, in 1807, he stopped over night at Mershon's and in his "notes" comments on the "fiddling" talent of the landlord's sons, and their entertainment of guests with music. He also mentions the fact that at Cannon's tavern "the stage coach sleeps on its way from Limestone to Chillicothe."



CHAPTER III.

GREENE TOWNSHIP

In the latter part of the eighteenth century, in the days of Territorial government in Ohio, what is now Greene Township was known as Iron Ridge Township. It was not until December, 1806, that the Commissioners of Adams County gave the township its present name, in honor of General Greene, of Revolutionary fame. The township is bounded as follows: Beginning on the left bank at the mouth of Ohio Brush Creek, where it empties into the Ohio River; thence up the creek to the mouth of Beasley's Fork; thence on a straight line to the headwaters of Black's Run; thence on the highlands of Ohio and Scioto Brush Creek to the east line of Adams County; thence south along said county line to the Ohio River; thence down said river to the beginning. Greene Township has fourteen miles of river frontage.

Surface.

After leaving the river bottom lands a very large proportion of the surface is high, hilly and rough. The highest point of land in the State of Ohio is said to be within the limits of Greene Township just above Rome on the Ohio River. These high, rocky cliffs are composed largely of what is known as Waverly sandstone, and, consequently, are very valuable. Immense quantities have been gotten out, and shipped to all parts of the state and the United States for building purposes. Many of the very finest buildings in the country were built from material shipped from Greene Township.

Streams.

Stouts Run is the principal stream within the limits of the township. It empties its waters into the Ohio River one-half mile from the village of Rome. About one mile above its mouth, Stouts Run is divided into two forks, one known as the East, and the other as the West Fork. They are supplied with water from smaller tributaries, such as small streams, and springs coming down from the hills and mountain sides. The only other stream of any importance is Long Lick, which empties its waters into the Ohio River a few miles above Rome.

Soil.

The soil of Greene Township is, in the main, very fertile; especially is this true of the soil of the river bottoms, and of the smaller bottoms lying along the streams above mentioned, and Ohio Brush Creek bottoms. In addition to this, the tillable land on the hills, for the most part, produces

most excellent crops of corn and tobacco. The principal crops produced in the township are wheat, oats, corn, and tobacco; also potatoes are grown in considerable quantities. Perhaps no township in the county grows more, or better quality of tobacco than Greene. Fruit and especially apples are produced in large quantities on the fertile hills. A little more than a score of years ago Greene Township was the greatest peach producing locality in the state. Hundreds of thousands of bushels of this fruit were grown and shipped to foreign markets; but of late years comparatively little of this fruit has been grown; most of the old peach orchards having died out, being much shorter lived than the apple trees. The celebrated Rome Beauty apple originated at Rome in this township.

First Settlers of Greene Township.

The following are a few of the first settlers of Greene Township as obtained from the meager source to which we have had access. The first white settler was Obadiah Stout, who was a native of New Jersey, and served through the Revolutionary War. Mr. Stout had ten children, the youngest two, named Obadiah and John, were scalped by the Indians while he lived at Graham's Station, Kentucky. He moved to Greene Township in the year 1796, and settled on the east, or Puntteney's Fork of Stouts Run. In 1796 Obadiah Stout, Jr., grandson of Obadiah Stout, Sen., was born, being the first white child born in Greene Township. Soon after this settlement, several other families came into the neighborhood, among whom were the Colvins, Pettits, Montgomerys, Samuels, Russells, and Geo. H. Puntteney and his father-in-law, William Hamilton, who taught the first school in the township.

After this, in 1804, there were four distilleries, one school house, and no church. Now there are six church buildings, three others having recently been destroyed by fire and fourteen school houses, and no distillery.

George Hollingsworth Puntteney moved to Greene Township, March, 1800, and settled on the East Fork of Stouts Run on the farm now owned by A. C. Smith. His son, James Puntteney, was born September 1, 1800, being the second white child born in the township. Geo. H. Puntteney and wife, Margaret, were among the most prominent citizens of the township. They are interred in the Puntteney cemetery on the home farm.

James Puntteney, whose birth is referred to above, was married in the year 1823 to Miss Martha Waite, of Blue Creek. His whole life was spent on Stouts Run. His death occurred May 7, 1890, when he was nearly ninety years of age. His wife was five years younger than he, and her death was five years prior to his. Mr. Puntteney was a man of most excellent character. He was honored and respected by everybody who knew him, but especially by the poor in his community, to whose needs he always stood ready to contribute. Away back in the dark days of human bondage, before the Civil War, the home of Mr. Puntteney was known as a resting place for those who were fleeing from the cruel slavery of our neighbor state, Kentucky. Very many, no doubt have thus partaken of his generous bounty, and have been spirited on towards the farther North, where they hoped to breathe the pure air of freedom, without the fear of being recaptured and carried back into bondage at the cruel hand of the master.

Mounds.

While there are several mounds within the limits of Greene Township, very few are of sufficient importance to find a place in this history.

In Volume V, Ohio Archaeological Reports, we find the following in reference to Greene Township mounds: "Just below Rome, on the high bank of the river, two hundred yards from the water, is a mound two feet high and fifty feet in diameter. In this small structure were found no less than twenty-two skeletons, some of which appeared to have been buried in part only. There were many fragments of pottery in the mound, but we think the presence of these is due to the fact that the earth immediately around the village was scooped up to form the mound, consequently much of the village site *debris* was gathered into baskets, and dumped upon the structure. Perforated mussel shells were with many of the bodies, a bone awl, and a slate celt polished at both ends. There were three arrow heads, three war points, and three worked pieces of shell. Some twenty perforated *humeri* were secured, but no whole skulls, as every one was broken, as were most of the long bones. The vertebral columns of some of the skeletons were only half present, which led us to believe that some of the bodies had been gathered when the flesh was denuded from the bones. Possibly from a battle field, possibly from a charnel house—who can tell?

The most important find was the bones of an exceedingly large individual. These bones were very badly decayed, but the tibia was removed in fair shape. The width of this bone was nearly two inches, being very massive, and somewhat bent. The femora were very large and more curved than is usual. Many pipes and ornaments have been found around this mound."

Villages and Postoffices.

ROME, on the Ohio River near the site of the old town of Adamsville, is the largest village in the township. It was laid out by William Stout in 1835. The postoffice here is named Stout.

COMMERCIALTOWN, on the Ohio about six miles above Rome, was laid out in 1832 by S. B. McCall.

ROCKVILLE, adjoining Commercialtown, was laid out in 1830. Both these villages are shipping points for the stone quarries in the vicinity.

WAGGONERS RIPPLE is a postoffice established in 1842 at the crossing of Ohio Brush Creek on the western border of the township.

Mills and Manufactories.

There are at present the following mills in the township. A flouring mill and a planing mill at Rome, operated by W. D. Pennywitt; a flouring mill owned and operated by Abraham Wamsley; a flouring mill owned by Richard Moore and a grist mill owned and operated by James Harper.

Churches.

Stouts Run U. P., organized in 1862.

Stouts Run Christian, organized by Mathew Gardner in 1830.

Rome Presbyterian, organized, November 25, 1844.

Rome M. E., organized about 1838.

Sandy Springs, M. E.

Sandy Springs, Baptist.

Sandy Springs Presbyterian.

Schools.

There are two special school districts in the township, one at the village of Rome and the other at Sandy Springs. The enumeration in the Rome Special District is: Males, 69; females, 90. Sandy Springs: Males, 38; females, 24.

There are also eleven sub-district schools with the following enumeration:

No.	Males.	Females.	No.	Males.	Females.
1	33	14	7	32	39
2	33	29	8	22	17
3	22	29	9	25	19
4	9	7	10	36	24
5	6	3	11	35	25
6	31	29			

REMINISCENCES.

In the year 1809, a young woman named Elizabeth Catt was charged with infanticide, having, as charged, strangled her day-old infant to death. She was arrested and given a preliminary hearing before a jury of twelve women, residents of Greene Township, whose names were as follows: Elizabeth Eakins, Elizabeth Stout, Margaret Puntenney, Margaret Montgomery, Hannah Eakins, Charity Hubbard, Frances Russell, Nancy Wood, Margaret Stout, Sen., Margaret Stout, Jun., Sarah Cole, and Mary Colvin.

The accused was bound over to the Court of Common Pleas and upon trial before a jury was acquitted of the charge.

The Haunted Cave.

Among the lofty crags near the headwaters of Black's Run on the northwestern border of Greene Township, is a remarkable cavern known as "The Haunted Cave." In pioneer days it was the dwelling place of desperadoes who preyed on the fleets of emigrant boats as they floated down the Ohio to the gateway of the Virginia Reservation and the Northwest Territory. It is a tradition that the notorious James Girty, a brother of Simon Girty, made this cavern the place of rendezvous of this band of savages and desperadoes prior to the settlement of the whites in that region. The murder of Greathouse who was captured with his companions on a pirogue near the mouth of Ohio Brush Creek in 1790, and tied to a tree and whipped to death, is attributed to Girty and his followers. Mysterious murders at the mouth of Long Lick, and the vicinity of Brush Creek Island are said to have been committed by dwellers in the "Haunted Cave." The cavern, which consists of numerous large rooms in one of which is a sparkling stream of water, is entered by means of a ladder down to the outer chamber, and was accidentally discovered by old Jonathan Waite while exploring the crags and crevices of the region for a traditional lead mine in the early part of the last century.

Murder of James H. Rice.

The widowed mother of Frank Hardy, a young man of about eighteen years of age, had married James H. Rice and the three were living two miles above Rome in 1869. On the twenty-third day of February of that year, while assisting Rice with some work about the stable, Hardy killed him with an ax, and placing the body on a sled covered it with cornstalks and stable manure and hauled it down to the river bank where he had already dug a pit, and threw the body of Rice into it. He then filled up the pit, covering the surface with cornstalks and stable refuse, hastened to his home, changed his clothing and fled the country. He was finally arrested at Cairo, Ill., and at the September term of the Court of Common Pleas was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged on the second Friday in February, 1870. The Supreme Court suspended the execution until the case could be reviewed, and then sustained the court below and fixed the day of execution for May 6, 1870. On April 27, Governor Hayes commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life, and in 1874, Governor Bishop pardoned Hardy. Frank Hardy was the second and last person to receive the death sentence in the courts of the county.

The Loughry Lands.

They lie in Greene Township, Adams County, and in Nile Township, Scioto County, Ohio. They embrace 745 acres in one body, perhaps the largest tract in Adams County under the one ownership. The tract is made up of twelve surveys and parts of surveys. The entire tract fronts on the Ohio River one mile from the western boundary at Buena Vista in Scioto County to the town plat of Commercial in Adams County. The steamboat landings at Buena Vista and at Rockville are in this tract. There is deep water along the entire front. Fifty-five acres are in the river bottoms, which varies from six to twenty rods wide. Three small streams flow into the river from this tract, Flat Run, Gregg Run and Rock Run. The latter is a canyon and the scenery along it is picturesque.

The main residence on these lands is in the village of Rockville, where Mrs. Sallie B. Loughry resides, and where she keeps summer boarders. It is located on the river bank with a delightful lawn and surroundings. It has fine old trees and commands pleasant views up and down the valley of the Ohio opposite, and the Kentucky hills in the background. The home is an old-fashioned one with many outbuildings for stock. There are five dwelling houses on the property outside of the main residence. There is one in the yard with the main dwelling house, two up Rock Run and in the bottom midway between Buena Vista and Rockville is a stone house built by Joseph Moore in 1814 of the Waverly sandstone taken from the hills adjacent. At the foot of the hills near Buena Vista are two other farm houses in good repair and occupied by tenants. Good barns are at different points on the tract.

The bottom lands produce excellent crops of corn, wheat and grass. The soil in the hills is adapted to tobacco and to pasturage. In years gone by, extensive peach orchards grew and yielded luscious crops successive seasons. No finer peaches were ever produced in the United States than were grown on these lands.

General Nathaniel Massie, who located almost all the lands on the Ohio River from Aberdeen to Portsmouth, located the surveys bordering the river as early as 1791. The late Judge Joseph Moore, who in early life was a stone cutter, purchased two of the tracts from Massie prior to 1814, and in the latter year built the stone house already mentioned. He resided there until 1830. Between 1814 and 1830, he made rafts of deadened poplar trees, loaded them with blocks of sandstone from the foot of the hills and shipped them to Cincinnati for building stone, where there was then a good market for this stone and has been ever since. From 1814 to the present time, building stone has been shipped from these lands, or those in the vicinity, to Cincinnati. In 1830, Judge Moore retired to his farm above Buena Vista, and the late John Loughry took the tract. He had a contract to furnish stone for the Miami Canal. Judge Moore got all of his stone from the foot of the hills, but Loughry began his work at the top. The canal locks in and about Cincinnati, built with this stone, have stood over sixty years and today are as good as when furnished. The foundation of the main residence on the tract was put in from this stone sixty-seven years ago and is as good as at first. The marks of the hammer are as fresh as if made but yesterday. Cincinnati is full of business houses and dwelling fronts made from these quarries. It is also constantly used in brick houses for window caps and sills.

John Loughry at first dragged the stone to the river with ox teams, but afterwards built chutes in the hillsides and slid the stone down, and lastly he made good roads and hauled the stone down on wagons. In more recent years an inclined railroad was used for the purpose, and locomotives hauled the stone to the top of the hill and from there it was lowered by endless cables to the wharfs. The stone was first loaded on decked scows by means of rollers and crowbars, but later hoisting machinery was used, capable of lifting the largest blocks. The decked barge was a great stride from the log raft of Jude Moore, every one of which went ultimately to the New Orleans market. When tow boats came into use, the barges were no longer sold but returned and kept in the business.

"The City Ledge," so named by John Loughry, proved to be the most popular stone in Cincinnati. It is a light drab or gray in color. For special orders, blocks containing three hundred cubic feet and weighing twenty-four tons have been quarried and shipped. The stone above and below the "City Ledge" was quarried. The Trust Company Bank at the southwest corner of Third and Main Streets in Cincinnati was built with stone from a particular ledge named the "Trust Company Ledge." The Canal locks were built of Yellow ledge near the top of the hill, but all ledges have stood the test of time.

John Loughry retired from the business of quarrying stone on the lands in 1856, but his son, John C. Loughry, conducted it from that date until 1861, when the quarrying ceased. He resumed it from 1863 to 1865, when he got out the stone used for the piers of the suspension bridge at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1865, he sold out to the Caden Brothers, who conducted the business on an extensive scale till 1873, when Mr. John C. Loughry bought the tract back. For a long time he sold the stone to John M. Mueller, at a royalty of three to four cents per cubic foot in the quarry.

The stone business is an extensive one at Buena Vista, and in Lewis

County, Kentucky, nearly opposite. The village of Buena Vista is devoted wholly to the stone trade, and Garrison and Quincy on the opposite side are also devoted to it.

"The City Ledge" is still unquarried for more than a mile and a half. In the city of Portsmouth, sixteen miles from Buena Vista, the saw mills are running constantly, sawing the same quality of stone, but the stone near Portsmouth is not so excellent as that at Buena Vista for many purposes. In Portsmouth and Buena Vista many pavements are laid with this sawed Waverly sandstone. Front steps are made from it, but it is most extensively used for trimmings and for window caps and sills. This same stone has been largely used in New York, Chicago, and Washington, D. C. The beauty of the stone, the ease with which it works under the chisel or the saw, makes it very popular in a wide range of territory, and for house steps, window caps and sills, cornices, etc., it has no equal. Bridges, piers, arch culverts and heavy foundations are made of it constantly.

The piers of the suspension bridge and of the L. & N. R. R. bridge at Cincinnati, of the N. & W. Bridge, at Kenova, West Virginia, and the culvert and bridge piers on the N. & W. R. R. between Columbus and Ironton, and on the C. & O. R. R. between Huntington and Cincinnati, are made of it. Many business blocks in Cincinnati are faced with it, and it is now largely quarried on the C. P. & V. R. R. and on the C. & O. opposite the same place. There are sixty ledges of this stone on the tract. Twenty-two of them are below the "City Ledge" and the lowest of them is two hundred feet above the level of the bottom land. None of these ledges can be worked about Portsmouth for there they are below the level of the river. On this tract they can be worked for a mile on the Ohio River front and on both sides of Rock Run for two or three miles up that stream the canyon of that stream affording good dumping ground. But stone is not the only mineral wealth on this tract. The clays are most valuable. The two hundred feet of shale extending from the level of the bottom land to the first ledge contains much oil. Before the discovery of petroleum, it was distilled for lubricating and illuminating oils. Lying in the "City Ledge" is a blue clay which burns to the color of the famous Milwaukee brick, and just below it, is a stratum which will make the best of sewer pipe. Sixteen feet above the "City Ledge" is a red clay, which has been used by the Rockwood Pottery at Cincinnati. Beautiful building brick has been made from it. This clay is well adapted to art pottery, and for bricks for house fronts. Several articles of pottery made from this clay were decorated by Mrs. Bellamy Storer, and took distinguished prizes at the latest Paris Exposition.

As a summer resort, this place has many attractions. All the passenger boats land directly in front of the main residence. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad is directly across the river and persons can get off at either Garland or Buena Vista Stations. There are chalybeate springs on the property like the Adams County Mineral Springs, or Esculapia in Kentucky. The canyon of Rock Run is always cool. The scenery around and below the tract is as fine as any in the Ohio Valley. There is good driving up and down the river valley, fine fishing in the river and it is an excellent locality for those fond of rowing.

The property is owned by H. D. Mirick, of No. 1302 N St., N. W., Washington, D. C., and controlled by N. W. Evans, of Portsmouth, Ohio.

CHAPTER IV.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP

Jefferson Township, named for President Jefferson, was organized in 1806, as will be seen by reference to the chapter on "Organization of the Townships," from territory formerly included in Iron Ridge Township. Its boundaries as then defined were: Beginning at the mouth of Beasley's Fork; thence up Brush Creek to the mouth of Lick Fork; thence east to the Scioto County line; thence south along said line to the northeast corner of Greene Township; thence west along the north line of said township to the place of beginning.

It is the largest township, both in area and population, in the county. It contains 50,450 acres of land, and has a voting population of over one thousand. It is now divided into four voting precincts: Wamsleyville, Cedar Mills, Lynx, and Churn Creek.

Surface and Soil.

The township lies in the shale and Waverly sandstone region, and is rough and hilly, and in places mountainous. Greenbriar Mountain in the south central part of the township, is one of the high points in the county. A lonely tree on top of this knob can be seen on a clear day from the Odd Fellows' Cemetery at West Union, a distance of nearly ten miles. The highest point in the township is a slate and sandstone knob in the extreme southeastern part of the township, about two miles east of the Geodetic Station; it is nearly 1,200 feet above sea level. From its summit Portsmouth, West Union and all the elevated points in the county can be seen. There are several other knobs almost as lofty as this in the township. These knobs are capped with sandstone and fringed about with pine, cedar and chestnut trees.

The soil in the valleys is very fertile, producing bountiful crops of corn, wheat, oats, clover, timothy and tobacco. This latter has become a staple crop in Jefferson Township, many of the hillsides on which the accumulation of decaying vegetation has gathered for centuries, where sheltered from winds, producing a fine quality of white burley leaf. Upon the discovery of this fact, a great influx of population to this region, from the burley tobacco districts of Brown and Clermont Counties took place in the period from 1875 to 1885. The "coon-hunter, the ginseng digger, and the bark peeler," have given place to intelligent and industrious husbandmen, whose neat farms and comfortable homes, rank with those in the more fertile regions of the county. There is not a more picturesque region nor a happier, more comfortable class of people, in what constitutes real happiness and comfort, than Blue Creek Valley and its denizens.

First Settlers.

It is not possible now to learn who was the first white inhabitant of this region. It was the hunter's paradise—buffaloes, elks, deer, bears, wild turkeys and other game being found in great abundance. And the streams, whose waters are so soft, so clear and sparkling, teemed with the finest bass and pickerel. It was to this region then that the more daring hunters came and made their abode before the husbandman seeking a farm built his cabin and cleared away the forests. Among the first settlers were James and Joseph Williams. They came about 1796, and James Williams erected a cabin on the east side of Ohio Brush Creek near where the Cedar Mills Pike crosses that stream, or about sixteen rods above the crossing of the old Cincinnati and Portsmouth Road.

Isaac Wamsley, Sr., about this date settled a little further down the creek in the vicinity of the Old Forge Dam.

Then Jonathan Waite settled on the Peter Wycoff farm, and Philip Lewis built a cabin near the mouth of Blue Creek. Among the early settlers may be mentioned Jesse Edwards, John Newman, Lazalel Swim, David Newman, John Prather, John Beckman, George Sample, at the mouth of Soldier's Run and Thomas Lewis.

William Lewis, a son of Philip Lewis, in writing of the early settlers in Jefferson Township in 1879, said: "My father, Philip Lewis, came to Jefferson Township in 1797 [the land records show that he was here in 1796], and settled on Blue Creek near where it empties into Scioto Brush Creek. He built a saw and grist mill the same year. James and Joseph Williams were here when father came. They had come the year before. They were squatters, followed hunting and lived in shanties without floors. Old man Foster, also, was a squatter and settled where Wash. McGinn now lives. Jesse Edwards, who killed the big bear, came the same year father did. He was a Revolutionary soldier and lived where David Collings now does. He died at the age of 110 years.

The bear referred to was killed on our place on an ash tree that stood on the left of the run as you go up it, right opposite where Clark Compton lives. It weighed something over three hundred pounds."

Cemeteries.

In the old cemetery at Moore's Chapel, are buried many of the pioneers of that portion of the township. Few of them have grave stones, and some of these are so defaced by time as to obscure the names and dates. Hon. John B. Young furnished us the following: Jesse Williams, born 1759, died December 2, 1808; Andrew Jones, born 1768, died July 19, 1841; James Cain, born 1739, died February 1, 1836; John Williams, born in Maryland, 1776, died February 21, 1854; Mary Williams, his wife, born 1766, died August 12, 1838; Michael Freeman, born 1765, died April 14, 1835; Elizabeth Freeman, born 1766, died April 23, 1851; John Wikoff, born 1774, died December 16, 1849; Katharine Wikoff, born 1779, died October 5, 1852; Hiram Jones, born 1796, died October 26, 1843; Malinda Pendil, born 1765, died 1833; Conrad Cook, born 1774, died June 26, 1833; Elizabeth Cook, born 1781, died January 30, 1840.

CARAWAY CEMETERY—Henry Caraway, born Greenbriar County, Virginia, 1765, died June 3, 1835; Margaret Caraway, born 1764, died October, 1819; Samuel Newman, born at Alexandria, Virginia, 1768, died February 20, 1855; Nancy Newman, born 1771, died July 21, 1848.

Churches.

Liberty Chapel, M. P., was organized in 1837. It is in the southwestern portion of township near Lynx postoffice and is known as "Greenbriar."

Cedar Grove, Baptist, organized in 1871, is about one mile north of Liberty on Greenbriar.

Hill's Chapel, known as "Hell's Kitchen," on Randall's Run, formerly U. B., not now occupied.

"Mahogany," "Hackworth" Baptist, in western part of the township, in the Taylor settlement.

Christian Union, Wamsleyville, organized 1870.

M. E. Church, Wamsleyville, organized 1820.

White Oak M. E., organized 1820.

Christian Union, near White Oak Chapel, organized 1865.

Mount Unger, Baptist, organized 1872, near Scioto County line.

Christian Union, Blue Creek, formerly Grange Hall.

Union Grove, near residence of Hon. John B. Young, built as a union house for religious and literary purposes, in 1880. Occupied by the Christian Union Church since 1883, but is free to all denominations of "intelligence and piety."

Moore's Chapel, on Breedlove Run, near Blue Creek postoffice, was the first Methodist Episcopal organization in the Northwest Territory and here was erected the

First M. E. Meeting House in Ohio.

The first Methodist Society organized in the Northwest Territory was at the humble cabin of Joseph Moore on Scioto Brush Creek in Adams County. Writers more enthusiastic than accurate have stated that this was in the year 1793 when Joseph Moore settled on the farm recently owned by Oliver Jones in Jefferson Township near Blue Creek postoffice. But this is too early a date. There were no settlements made outside the stockade at Three Islands, or Manchester, previous to 1795; and this date is probably the year that Moore's cabin was erected on Scioto Brush Creek, although it may have been a year later. But in 1797, there was quite a number of settlers in the vicinity of Moore's cabin, and it was here, and in this year that the Pioneer Methodist Society in Ohio, and the Northwest Territory, was organized. It is stated that Dr. Edward Tiffin, the first Governor of the State of Ohio, visited the class at Moore's in the year 1797, which is altogether probable, as he located in the town of Chillicothe about the time of its founding in 1796; Adamsville near the present site of Rome on the Ohio, was in 1797 made the seat of justice for Adams County which then included what is now Ross County. Moore's was conveniently near the line of travel from Chillicothe to the place of meeting of the courts of Adams County. About this time there was a society of Methodists in the vicinity of Simon Field's which met at Wamsley's on Ohio Brush Creek, and it is said that Dr. Tiffin frequently preached there, also.

Rev. Philip Gatch, Rev. Lewis Hunt and Rev. Henry Smith preached to these societies before the year 1800. Rev. Henry Smith, who organized the Scioto Circuit in 1799, says that "on the sixth of August, 1800, we proposed building a meeting house at Scioto Brush Creek, for a private house would not hold our week-day congregation; but we met with some who opposed it. We however succeeded in building a small log house, large enough for the neighborhood." It was named Salem Chapel, but afterwards called Moore's Meeting House.

This rude log structure erected by the pioneer settlers for the beautiful Scioto Brush Creek valley was the first Methodist Meeting House in the State of Ohio. It was begun in the winter of 1800 and completed the summer following. The first services held in it by the circuit preachers was the quarterly meetings in August, 1801. There stands upon the old site today a neat frame building erected through the untiring energy of Rev. A. D. Singer, who vowed that this spot so dear to every true Methodist should be marked by a comfortable church building in which the members might gather to worship Him who had guided their forefathers to this "refuge in the wilderness." The pulpit is a beautiful piece of workmanship constructed by Rev. Singer from sixteen kinds of native woods. The front panel is inlaid with dark colored woods so as to form the figures 1800-1880, the dates respectively of the building of the first church and the dedication of the present structure.

A writer has truthfully said that there should be no more sacred spot to Ohio Methodists than this, and that there should be erected on the site of Moore's Meeting House, a handsome stone chapel adorned with beautiful memorial windows bearing the names of the pioneer ministers who founded Methodism in Ohio there. The building is surrounded by a burying ground where sleep many of the pioneers of Scioto Brush Creek valley.

Villages and Postoffices.

WAMSLEYVILLE, a pretty little village on Scioto Brush Creek in the northeastern part of the township and about one mile from the Scioto County line, was laid out in 1874 by William Wamsley of that place. The postoffice there, named Wamsley, was established in 1869, with William Wamsley as the first postmaster.

BLUE CREEK, a little hamlet lying along the valley at the junction of Blue Creek with Scioto Brush Creek, including the lower valley of Mill Creek, is a most charming locality. Blue Creek postoffice was established in 1844 with Isaac N. Wamsley first postmaster. There is a good Hotel near this place conducted by John W. Lightbody.

CEDAR MILLS is on Cedar Run where old Brush Creek Furnace was located. The postoffice was established in 1868, John V. Claxton, first postmaster.

LYNX POSTOFFICE, on Greenbriar, was established in 1879 with E. L. Ellis as postmaster. It is named from the wild animals of that name that once infested that region.

SELIG, hamlet and postoffice, is in the southern part of the township, named for Hugo Selig, once a merchant at that point.

Schools.

- No. 1. White Oak—Males 51, females 31.
- No. 2. Randall's Run—Males 40, females 36.
- No. 3. Red House—Males 49, females 41.
- No. 4. Cedar Mills—Males 29, females 36.
- No. 5. Fears—Males 23, females 21.
- No. 6. Hamilton's—Males 32, females 32.
- No. 7. Caraways—Males 17, females 20.
- No. 8. Blue Creek—Males 29, females 24.
- No. 9. Woodworth's—Males 44, females 40.
- No. 10. Wamsley's—Males 28, females 26.
- Nos. 11 and 12. Fractional—Controlled by Greene Township Board.
- No. 13. Mill Creek—Males 27, females 33.
- No. 14. High Hill—Males 24, females 24.
- No. 15. Mt. Unger—Males 47, females 32.
- No. 16. Turkey Run—Males 31, females 19.
- No. 17. Upper Churn Creek—Males 36, females 45.
- No. 18. Shawnee—Males 14, females 21.
- No. 19. Johnson's Run—Males 28, females 19.
- No. 20. Cassel's Run—Males 48, females 27.
- No. 21. Star—Males 32, females 24.
- No. 22. Sunshine—Males 24, females 25.
- No. 23. Winterstein's Run—Males 20, females 17.

REMINISCENCES.**An Old Meadow.**

On the home farm of the late Newton Moore on Ohio Brush Creek, between the house and the creek, is a field of several acres which has been in meadow continuously for ninety-six years, having never been plowed but once, at the time of clearing, and which yields annually from two to three tons of timothy to the acre.

Churn Creek

is a peculiar name for a beautiful stream. It is said that a party of pioneer surveyors while in this vicinity resolved to procure some "Old Monongahela" from Graham's Station across the Ohio in Kentucky, and sent one, Armstrong, to fetch it. He made his way to the Station and secured the "old double distilled," but had no vessel to carry it in. Finally, a cedar churn was procured and in it the refreshment was put and carried back to the camp in the wilds of Iron Ridge. From this circumstance it is said the stream was immediately named Churn Creek.

A Marvelous Incident.

In July, 1817, there was a "cloud burst" in the region of Churn Creek, and the waters of that stream, it is said, rose to a height of twenty feet, destroying crops, and otherwise doing great damage along that stream. Scioto Brush Creek suddenly rose from the flood in Churn Creek and vicinity, and soon overflowed its banks. Lazaleer Swim, grandfather of Samuel B. Wamsley, was then living on the farm recently owned by the

latter on Scioto Brush Creek. Seeing an approaching storm, he sent his two little boys to pen the sheep in a building in the bottom below the house. It was in the evening and growing quite dark. Suddenly the waters burst in a swift current between the house and the pen in which the children were securing the sheep, and the horrified father saw they could not be rescued. He called to them to climb on top of the sheep pen, which they did, taking up a favorite dog with them. The flood continued to rise, and soon swept the pen with the boys and dog on its roof down the creek where it lodged in a drift of rails and logs against some large sycamore trees near where Wamsleyville is now situated. Here the children remained until the waters began to subside, when they were rescued, almost dead from fright and exposure, by their parents and the neighbors who had been aroused by the frantic cries for help and the pitiful howling of the dog.

A Pioneer Family.

Hosea Moore, whose name is frequently mentioned in the early history of Adams County, had a sister, Ruhama Moore, the wife of James Kendall, of Winchester Township, who was the mother of twenty-four children, eighteen of whom were yet living in 1879.

CHAPTER V.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP

Liberty Township was organized December 6, 1817, from territory taken from the north end of Sprigg Township. Under the territorial organization what is now Liberty was included mostly in Manchester Township, the western portion however was within the limits of Cedar Hill. The first election in Liberty Township was held at the house of David Robe in April, 1818.

Early Settlers.

It is said that Governor Thomas Kirker was the first settler, but it is more accurate to say he was among the first of the pioneers of this region. His cabin was erected on Zane's Trace on what is known as the old Kirker farm in the southeastern part of the township. James January came as early as 1796 and one year later opened a tavern on the Trace at the foot of the hill west of West Union on the Swearengen farm. About this date also came Needham Perry, Alexander Meharry, Richard Askren, John Mahaffey, Rev. Thomas Odell, David Robe, George Dillinger, Bezebel Gordon, Col. John Lodwick, Daniel Marlatt, James Wade and Joseph Wade. And later, James McGovney, John Stivers, Conrad Foster, and Lewis Coryell. These were mostly Revolutionary soldiers from Virginia, and to perpetuate among their descendants the memory of the cause for which they had struggled, the name Liberty was given to this township when formed. Land warrant number one issued to Richard Askren, was laid in this township.

As indicative of the frugality and integrity of the citizens of Liberty Township, a chronicler of local history in the year 1880 noted the fact that there had never been an assignment made by any of its citizens.

Surface and Soil.

The surface is rolling and in localities bordering the streams somewhat hilly. Bald Hill and Cave Hill, in the northeastern part of the township, are remarkable elevations, the first about 650 and the second over 700 feet above low water at Cincinnati. They have the same geological position as the elevations on which West Union stands and are "outliers" of the cliff limestone. Cave Hill is one hundred feet higher than West Union, and was one of the stations in the United States Geodetic Survey. The western portion of the township is in the Cincinnati or blue limestone belt and the soil is generally fertile, producing good crops of corn, tobacco, wheat, oats and clover. The surface is furrowed by numerous streams, tributaries of Eagle Creek, the largest of which is East Fork which receives the waters of Hill's and Kyte's Forks in this township.

Villages and Postoffices.

FAIRVIEW, near the Brown County line on the old Cincinnati turn-pike, was laid out by William Mahaffey, March 15, 1844, on a plot of nine lots. Benjamin Whiteman kept a store there previous to that time, and a postoffice named Hill's Fork had been established with Robert Patton as first postmaster. The village contains one store, one church, a blacksmith shop and a few residences.

MADDOX POSTOFFICE, established in 1890, is in the southwestern part of the township.

Churches.

The first church in the township was a log structure erected by the Christian Association or "New Lights" near the old Kirker Cemetery in 1800; but the Associate Reformed Presbyterian congregation held meetings at the house of James January as early as 1797. See history of U. P. Church under Wayne Township.

BRIAR RIDGE M. E. CHURCH. This is one of the pioneer churches of the township and county. A log house was erected there in 1804, and afterwards a small brick, which was replaced by the present frame building. Near here on the creek, Rev. Odell and Rev. Robert Dobbins founded the first Methodist class in this part of Adams County. Peter Cartright, afterwards a celebrated Methodist divine, used to preach at Odell's in this locality.

CHRISTIAN UNION CHURCH. About 1868 a division in the M. E. Church at Briar Ridge took place over questions of politics growing out of the Civil War, and many members joined the new Christian Union Association, and about 1873 erected a comfortable frame church house near the site of the Methodist edifice.

GERMAN M. E. CHURCH. Some years before the Civil War, a small colony of German families settled in the vicinity of Hill's Fork. In 1853 they built a house of worship at Fairview where services have been held, with slight interruptions, to the present time, but not as formerly in the German tongue.

LIBERTY CHAPEL, M. E. This church is on the North Liberty and Manchester pike at the crossing of the old Cincinnati road. It is a frame erected in 1879, at a cost of eight hundred dollars.

Schools.

It is said that the first schoolhouse in this township stood on the Kleinknecht farm and that an English woman, Mrs. Dodson, was the first teacher in 1803. There was a schoolhouse on East Fork near January's tavern as early as 1805. We are inclined to the belief that William Dobbins, a son of Rev. Robert Dobbins, was one of the first schoolmasters in this township.

The following is the enumeration in each of the sub-districts of the present year:

No.	Males.	Females.	No.	Males.	Females.
1	27	20	6	11	24
2	15	18	7	17	17
3	17	11	8	21	40
4	19	21	9	19	13
5	18	18			

REMINISCENCES.**Campmeetings.**

The old campmeeting ground on the Noleman farm was a favorite retreat for the Methodists in early days. There such famous pulpit orators as John Collins, Henry Bascom, Peter Cartright and William McKendree preached in "God's first temples" and led repentant sinners to the "house of the Lord."

Crawford's Stable.

There were many Indians in this region when the first settlers came, after the treaty of Greenville, and they annoyed the pioneers greatly by begging and pilfering, and occasionally stealing horses. William Crawford, in order to protect a valuable horse from being stolen, built a stable in one end of his cabin in which he secured the animal at night.



MRS. MARY TRUTT
MRS. ADALINE WILLSON

SAMUEL B. TRUTT
WILLIAM F. WILLSON, M. D.

CHAPTER VI.

MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP

Manchester was the name of one of the territorial townships formed at the organization of Adams County, September, 1797. It included a part of what is now Tiffin, Oliver, and Scott; all of Winchester, Wayne and Liberty; and, most of Sprigg Township as now constituted, including the present township of Manchester. Its northern limit extended to the Wayne County line north of the site of the city of Columbus.

In the year 1806, the Board of County Commissioners reorganized the townships of the county, and Manchester was subdivided into townships and parts of townships bearing new names, that of Manchester being dropped from the record.

In 1858 a new township named Manchester was formed from Sprigg Township including the town of Manchester. With slight alterations the present township is now as then formed. It includes the incorporated village of Manchester and Manchester Special School District.

Early Settlers.

Under another chapter in this volume is an account of the first settlement in Adams County, which was made in what is now Manchester Township. Nathaniel Massie and his little band of pioneers, whose names are recorded in the narrative above mentioned, were the first settlers. Their cabins were built within the Stockade which occupied a plot of about three acres of ground opposite the west end of the lower, or as now called, Manchester Island. This island, which contains about one hundred acres, was cleared by the residents within the Stockade in the spring of 1791, and the years following down to 1795, and afforded the grain fields for the little colony. In the years 1795 and 1796, many families living in cabins four and five miles back in the woods came to Manchester to cultivate patches of corn on the island. A grand-daughter of Michael Roush, the pioneer, has often related to the writer that her mother, a daughter of Michael Roush, told her that she and others of the family used to walk from their home in the "Dutch Settlement" in Sprigg Township to Manchester Island to hoe corn the first year they came to Adams County, which was in 1796. It is said that the first cabins built in Manchester outside the Stockade, were those of Nathaniel Massie, Israel Donalson, Isaac Edgington, Job Denning, Andrew Boyd, Andrew Ellison, John Ellison, John McGate, John Kyte, Seth Foster, Joseph Edgington and John Beasley. These were all in the vicinity of the Stockade; most of the terrace where the present site of the town is, was then too swampy for settlement. John McGate or "Megitt," as written in the court records,

was the first tavern keeper in Manchester, and his house was the meeting place for the officials of the township. (See chapter on Early Taverns and Old Inns.) In the year 1799 Andrew Boyd opened the first store in Manchester.

Villages and Postoffices.

MANCHESTER, as has been stated, occupies the whole of Manchester Township. As originally laid out, it contained 108 lots, to which have been made the following additions: West Manchester in 1839, forty-eight lots; Yate's Addition in 1843, sixteen lots; Donalson's Addition to West Manchester in 1849, twenty-three lots; Improvement Company's Addition, in 1855, 452 lots; Hill's Addition, 1858, four lots, making in all 651 lots. The town was incorporated in the year 1850. Abraham Perry was the first mayor and Joseph Shriver, the first town marshal. At the time of its incorporation it had a population of 434 inhabitants. In ten years it doubled its population; and now it enumerates over 2,500 souls.

The first mail route in Ohio crossed Adams County. This was over Zane's Trace from Wheeling to Limestone at which latter place the residents within the present limits of Adams County received their mail. In 1801, a postoffice, the first in the county, was established at Manchester with Israel Donalson postmaster. He served for twelve years when he was succeeded by John Ellison, Jr., the old sheriff of the county who hanged Beckett.

Churches.

PRESBYTERIAN—This organization was formed in 1805 from the Eagle Creek congregation near West Union. The church was incorporated in January, 1814, with Rev. William Williamson, Israel Donalson, William Means, Richard Rounsaville, and John Ellison, Sr., as incorporators. The first church building was erected, it is said, in 1807, and was a log structure which stood on the site of the old cemetery in Manchester. The present brick church was erected in 1845.

METNODIST PROTESTANT—This church was organized in 1869 with twenty-six members. David Pennywitt, leader, and W. H. Pownall, assistant. Stewards: Reuben Pennywitt, L. L. Connor, Joseph Stableton. Trustees: Joseph Connell, Edwin Butler, Isaac Hill.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Brick church. No history of organization.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—About the year 1889, Michael O'Neil, of Manchester, succeeded after many years of unceasing effort, in having built at Manchester a frame structure dedicated to the use of the Catholic church of which he was a devout member. This is the only church of that denomination ever organized in Adams County, and as there are but few members of that denomination in Manchester and vicinity, there has never been a resident priest in charge of the church.

Lodges.

DE KALB LODGE, No. 138, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was instituted at West Union, October 13, 1849, with the following charter members: David Greenlee, John Harsha, Joseph Hayslip, William M. Meek, and Francis Shinn. In 1855, it was removed by order of the Grand Lodge to Manchester, and was instituted there July 31, 1856, with nineteen members removed from West Union. The officers elected were: Henry

Ousler, N. G.; Joseph W. Hayslip, V. G.; Isaac Eakins, Secretary; C. C. Cooley, Treasurer.

MANCHESTER ENCAMPMENT, No. 203, I. O. O. F.—Charter granted May 3, 1876, to George Lowery, D. R. Shriver, J. W. Ebrite, I. K. Russell, John McCutcheon, Washburn Trenary, J. H. Conner, J. W. Eylar, J. H. Stevenson, S. J. Lawwill, J. W. Bunn and Washington Kimble.

MANCHESTER LODGE, No. 317, F. & A. M. Manchester Lodge, No. 317, was organized under a dispensation granted by Horace M. Stokes, Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, dated May 7, 1859, duly empowering the lodge to work the three symbolic degrees.

The work of the lodge was conducted by authority of this dispensation until the annual session of the Grand Lodge which convened in the city of Columbus on the twentieth day of October of that year when a charter was granted bearing the names of Henry Y. Copple, James N. Brittingham, Benjamin Bowman, David Dunbar, George W. Sample, William A. Shriver, Perry T. Connelly, William McCalla, and others (as reads the charter), dated as above and covering all acts of said lodge from May 7th.

The brethren feeling justly proud of their new charge and realizing the responsibility seized their working tools and went to work with willing hands, and as subsequent proceedings show their efforts were not in vain, but on the contrary have been crowned with a success seldom attained in the annals of Masonry in this State.

The first petition for initiation was that of Andrew B. Ellison, who will be remembered by many of our readers as one of the principal merchants of Manchester at that time, and who long since laid down the working tools of life after a long, honorable and praiseworthy career. The second petition was from Captain William Kirker.

The first death among the members was that of Benjamin Bowman, which occurred April 1, 1860, and he was buried by the Order in the old cemetery at Manchester.

The records of the lodge show that the good old custom of visiting was practiced to a great extent during the early years of its existence. West Union, Aberdeen, Ripley, Winchester, Locust Grove, and Concord, Ky., often being represented at the same communication. And this same custom is, we are happy to note, like Masonic landmarks, kept regularly and is one of the social ties of Free Masonry which has ever characterized Manchester Lodge.

Among the bright Masonic lights who have sat under the sound of the gavel in Manchester Lodge, are noticed the names of Cornelius Moore, who so ably edited the *Masonic Review* for so many years at Cincinnati. Also, John M. Barrere, one of the best informed Masons in the State in his day, and many others of prominence and note in the councils of the Order, each of whom in his own peculiar way contributed to the edification of the brethren.

The lodge when first organized met in the J. N. Kirker building at the corner of Second and Pike Streets. It afterward moved to the frame building on West Front Street, now owned by James Taylor. The first meeting of the lodge in its present quarters, the Ellison Building, at the southwest corner of Second and Pike Streets was held on the evening of December 22, 1866, and the records show that on February 23, 1867,

the hall was formally dedicated under the personal direction of Howard Mathews, then Most Worshipful Grand Master of Ohio, ably assisted by Robert Gwynn, of Kentucky, an eminent Mason and Masonic author. Alfred Pennywitt had the honor to be Master of the lodge on this interesting occasion. At the time of the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, the lodge was in its infancy and when the call for troops was heralded over the land, many of its members not forgetting one of the first charges to a Free Mason upon his initiation to be a good and true man, obeyed the teachings of the Order, laid down the implements of a peaceful life, and the Masonic working tools, and went forth to battle and in some cases to die for the country they loved, reflecting high honor upon themselves and their mother lodge. Among those of the members of this lodge who served the country most gallantly in her hour of peril were Maj. Ephriam J. Ellis of the 33rd O. V. I., who fell at Stone River; Capt. D. R. Shriver; Capt. N. W. Foster; Capt. Wilson Foster; Col. Henry L. Phillips; Capt. John Taylor; Gen. A. T. Wikoff; Capt. Lafayette Foster; John W. Pownall and J. W. Rogers. The names of all the members of Manchester Lodge who served in the army were published in the *Masonic Review* of Cincinnati. The brethren of the lodge appreciating their services remitted all their dues during their term of services. After the war closed and the boys came home crowned with honors, they received a royal welcome from their brethren.

Who can best work and best agree is a virtue which has always actuated the members of Manchester Lodge, and their labors were not in vain, as the records show there have been one hundred and eighty-three initiations, to say nothing of those who affiliated from other lodges; and, after deducting all who have died, been suspended, and expelled or withdrawn, the report to the Grand Lodge in the fall of 1898 showed a membership of one hundred and two in good and regular standing. Manchester Lodge is up to date in every particular. The work is placed on the floor in a masterly manner which is evidenced by the large number of visiting brethren from other lodges who always find a cordial welcome and much favorable comment is expressed on the number of skilled workmen among the membership of Manchester Lodge. Of the original charter members only four are living: George W. Sample, aged 92; James N. Brittingham, 80; David Dunbar, 79 and William A. Shriver, 72 years. The following is a list of Past Masters: Henry W. Copple, James N. Brittingham, E. J. Ellis, Thomas D. Parker, A. B. Ellison, J. W. Pownall, Alfred Pennywitt, David Dunbar, Lafayette Foster, John F. Games, Henry Collings, John K. Dunbar, S. N. Greenlee, J. W. Jones, W. N. Watson, A. J. McIntire and Frank E. Reynolds; James E. Mott, now presiding. All of the above are living at this writing except Copple, Parker, Ellis, Ellison and Foster.

The first regular communication under its charter was held on the evening of November 7, 1859, whereupon an election of officers was had and the following named brethren were elected as the first regular officers: James N. Brittingham, W. M.; George W. Sample, S. W.; Andrew B. Ellison, J. W.; William A. Shriver, Treas.; David Dunbar, Secy.; John W. Pownall, S. D.; Thomas D. Parker, J. D.; Perry T. Connelly, Tiler.

The first visiting brother named in the records was Rev. John C. Maddy who ably filled the pulpit of the M. E. Church in Manchester at

that time. Nathaniel Massie was also a frequent visitor. He was the son of Nathaniel Massie, the founder of Manchester. Manchester Lodge made a handsome contribution to the Masonic Home at Springfield and a *private* contribution was raised among the members sufficient to furnish a room in elegant style and the room named in honor of the lodge; and, one of the oldest members of Manchester Lodge, Jason McDermod, is now one of the inmates of the Masonic Home. The foregoing history of Manchester Lodge though brief should cause the present members to feel that loyal pride with which its excellent founders were imbued when

"Each felt a weight of care
A solemn charge o'erspread,
Each toiled in earnest there
With busy hand and head."

MANCHESTER CHAPTER, NO. 129, ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

By JOHN K. DUNBAR.

During the spring of 1871 an effort was made by a number of Royal Arch Masons in and around Manchester to further the growth of Capitular Masonry, whereupon a formal application was made for a dispensation to institute a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Manchester, signed by the following named companions hailing from different Chapters, to-wit: A. T. Wikoff, W. B. Cole, R. A. Stephenson, A. P. Pownall, Harrison Warner, E. C. Pollard, R. S. Daily, Thomas P. Foster, Jno. P. Bloomhuff, G. G. Games, John Sparks, John M. Freeman, M. S. Jeffries, R. M. Owens, Thomas M. Games, Nathaniel Massie. The application was forwarded to the Most Excellent High Priest together with maps showing location and distances of Blue Lodges in the jurisdiction. The application received favorable consideration and on the twenty-ninth day of June, 1871, a dispensation was granted by Charles C. Keifer, Grand High Priest, empowering them to open a Chapter and confer the degrees of Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master, and Royal Arch.

Being now fully empowered to work, the first regular convocation was held on the evening of July 12, 1871, and on the same evening five petitions were received, namely: Junius N. Higgins, David Dunbar, L. L. Edgington, William Kirker and H. B. Gaffin.

The first three officers appointed by the Grand High Priest were Thomas P. Foster, High Priest; Thomas M. Games, King; and Robert A. Stephenson, Scribe.

Under their dispensation the companions worked along until the convocation of the Grand Chapter on the twenty-sixth day of September, 1871, at which convocation they were regularly granted a charter. The companions of Manchester Chapter worked with fervency and zeal and as a reward have the satisfaction to know that Manchester Chapter No. 129 sends the names of more members in their annual report to the Grand Chapter than any other Chapter between Cincinnati and Portsmouth. David Dunbar has been the Secretary of Manchester Chapter for twenty-eight consecutive years.

HAWKEYE TRIBE NO. 117 IMP. O. R. M.—This lodge was instituted May 27, 1887, with W. V. Cooley, Sachem; J. H. Brawner, Prophet; J. W. Guthridge, Senior Sagamore; D. B. Phillips, Junior Sagamore; H. C. Doddridge, Chief of Record; and William Charles, Keeper of Wampum.

Manchester Public Schools.

It is said that the first schoolhouse stood near the southeast corner of the plat of ground now known as the old cemetery, and that Israel Donalson, a pioneer schoolmaster, accountant and surveyor, was the first teacher. The date of this building has been fixed by some writers as early as 1794, but the writer is of the opinion that the first school building was not erected before 1796. Mr. Donalson wielded the rod there for several terms when he was succeeded by John Barritt, another pioneer schoolmaster and once Sheriff of Adams County. He was followed by William Dobbins, a son of Rev. Robert Dobbins, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume.

This house was constructed of logs with one door and two windows, the latter made by cutting out a log from each side of the building. One of the spaces was filled with a row of glass and the other with oiled paper. There was an old-fashioned fire-place in one end of the room, where firewood, six feet in length, could be used. The floor and seats were of puncheons. In that time, there was a practice of having "loud" schools. All study and any communication were aloud, and the lessons were sometimes sung in concert. The text books used in that building were Webster's Spelling Book, the English Reader and Pike's Arithmetic. Grammar was not introduced until 1818 when Lindley Murray's celebrated work was used. Geography was never taught in the log schoolhouse.

In 1828, the log schoolhouse was replaced by a brick building. The furniture consisted of a few long desks adjoining the walls for the use of the larger pupils, while the seats of the smaller ones were made of rough slabs without any backs. James Smith, afterward a member of the Ohio Legislature, taught the first term in the new building. He was succeeded by J. T. Crapsey who had edited an Anti-Masonic newspaper at West Union, and he by William Robe, afterward a noted surveyor in the Virginia Military District. The following are among the persons said to have taught in this building: Jane Dickinson, Jane Williamson, Andrew Crawford, George Burgess, Robert Buck, David and John Pennywitt, Edward Burbage, Thomas Hayslip, R. R. Case, Andrew Mannon, William McCalla and Parker Douglas. Judge James L. Coryell, Jesse and Jeremiah Ellis obtained their first lessons in surveying from William McCalla. The use of the rod as a means of discipline was general. It was used indiscriminately without regard to age or sex, and yet the discipline was not good.

On October 17, 1853, it was determined by the School Board of Manchester to have two schools. At that time there were two hundred and eighty-three pupils and William McCalla was the teacher.

On the fourth of May, 1855, the Board, having purchased the west end of out-lot number eighteen, contracted to place a schoolhouse thereon, of brick, fifty feet long by twenty-four feet wide, two stories high, and it was estimated to cost eight hundred dollars. It was opened at the beginning of the year 1856.

The question of a graded school was voted on at a special election held August 11, 1856, under the Act of February 1, 1849, known as the Akron Law. The proposition of graded schools carried by a majority of thirty-nine votes. John B. Enness, Lacy Payton, David Gillespie, Dr. Joseph Stableton, David Dunbar and John Parks were elected to carry out the determination of the voters. John McClung was the first teacher



UNION SCHOOL BUILDING, MANCHESTER

employed by this Board at fifty dollars a month. However, it was only a graded school, in name, and not in reality. The course of study was determined by the teachers. From 1856 to 1875, there were no less than fifteen principals, during which the average term of service was less than one and one-third school years. The following were among the principals: John McClung, M. J. Lewis, W. W. Ramsey, James Williams, J. Gregg, J. L. Craig, G. W. Herrick, William Coleman, J. B. Jones, S. T. Kenyon, J. P. Norris, A. N. Stowell, A. L. Mehaffey, James McColm, J. H. Compton, J. F. McColm and William Tugman. In the fall of 1875, it was determined by the Board of Education that the schools should be graded in fact as well as in name, and Hon. L. J. Fenton, Superintendent of the Schools, was authorized to outline a course of study, which was adopted, and the course was made twelve years, three of which were in the High School. In the year 1877, the first senior class was organized in the High School and graduating exercises were held on the first of May, 1878, at the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1880, the citizens decided to erect a new building. It was commenced in July and the work was finished on the twenty-ninth of November, 1880. In December of that year, Mr. Fenton resigned as Superintendent, and was succeeded by Mr. W. A. Clark, who resigned in 1881. H. G. Pollock was Superintendent in 1882 and 1883. In 1883, T. J. Currey was elected Superintendent. On the seventh of May, 1885, J. W. Jones was elected Superintendent and served ten years. His administration marked a new era in the history of the Manchester schools. The course of study was modified to meet the demands of the schools. Without neglecting the required branches, he introduced new subjects of study, and infused a new spirit into the modes of learning. In 1895, he resigned and Franklin E. Reynolds, who had served as principal of the High School during the last three years of Mr. Jones' administration, was elected Superintendent. Mr. Reynolds was well qualified for the place and discharged his duties most admirably. He resigned in 1899, and was succeeded by Prof. D. S. Clinger, the present Superintendent of the Schools. Mr. Clinger, in his work, has kept it up to the high mark started by Prof. Jones, and the school has been fully maintained as it was under Prof. Jones.

The present Board of Education consists of M. F. Crissman, A. J. McIntire, R. A. Stephenson, M. D., F. C. McColm, W. H. Pownall, and John G. Lindsey.

The teachers are as follows: D. S. Clinger, Superintendent; H. E. Dening, Principal of High School; Miss Lizzie Lang, Assistant Principal High School; Nannie Kimball, Grammar Department; Winona Naylor, Third Intermediate; Edna Lee Hines, Second Intermediate; Elizabeth Walden, First Intermediate; Lucy Hayslip, Primary Intermediate; Maud Pownall, Third Primary; Cora Phillips, Second Primary; Edith Punttenney, First Primary, male; Allie Trichler, First Primary, female.

From 1880 until the present time, the school has increased from six to twelve departments. There are now two large two-story brick buildings, well equipped with apparatus, and a well selected library. In 1881 the commodious building shown in the engraving was erected.

The following is the enumeration in Manchester Special District for the current year: White males, 332; females, 271. Colored males, 11; females 13.

REMINISCENCES.

The first mill erected in the county was a little "tub-wheel" built by Nathaniel Massie on Island Creek about two miles from Manchester. Before the completion of this mill, the settlers at Manchester went to Limestone to have their grinding done, or used a small hand-mill at the Stockade. Some of the pioneers pounded their corn into a coarse meal on a block, sifting the larger particles out for hominy. The younger members of the family were kept busy shelling, drying, and pounding, or sometimes grating on the cob, corn for meal, as both processes were slow and laborious.

Ellison's Brick "Hoose."

In 1807 John Ellison built the first brick house in Manchester down near the river bank where the old St. Charles Hotel used to stand. It was the wonder and admiration of all the country round, and Mr. Ellison, recently from the "Emerald Isle," was so pleased with his new dwelling that he took his wife, Mary, in a canoe and paddled over to the Kentucky shore to get the enchantment that distance lends; and the view was so satisfactory that he exclaimed: "Mollie, it looks more like a palace than a hoose!"

The First Steamboat on the Ohio.

The first steamboat to ply the waters of the Ohio, was the "New Orleans" built at Pittsburgh, and which came down past Manchester in December, 1811. The next was the "Aetna," early in the spring of 1812. Before this date pirogues and flatboats were "cordelled" on the waters of the Ohio when ascending the stream. It took four weeks to go by one of these pirogues from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh. Jacob Myers, who owned a fleet of four pirogues, advertised in *The Centinel* of the Northwest Territory, in 1793, that he would insure passengers on his boats against harm from the Indians, as his crafts were armored and provided with portholes.

Lynching of Old Bill Terry.

On Saturday morning, November 22, 1856, a negro named William Terry, committed an outrage on Mrs. Morrison, of Manchester, whose husband at the time was absent. Terry was promptly arrested and lodged in jail at West Union. When Mr. Morrison returned and learned the facts as to the conduct of the black fiend, the better citizens of the town decided that summary punishment ought to be inflicted on the offender, and on Tuesday the 25th, arrangements were completed to go to West Union to secure Terry to mete out to him deserved punishment. Citizens to the number of over one hundred on horseback accompanied several persons in a wagon to the county seat where court was in session trying Milligan for the murder of the Senter family. They broke down the jail door and secured Terry and returned to Manchester by 3 o'clock in the afternoon. After giving the offender a little time to arrange his worldly affairs, he was taken over to Manchester Island, which is under the jurisdiction of the State of Kentucky, and hanged him to a limb of a large sycamore that stood at the west end near the water's edge next the Ohio shore. His body was cut down and buried at the foot of the tree from which he was hanged, but it is said the remains were exhumed by medical students that night.

CHAPTER VII.

MEIGS TOWNSHIP

As will be seen in the chapter devoted to Reorganization of the Territorial Townships, Meigs Township was formed at the December session of the Board of County Commissioners, in the year 1806, and was named for Return Jonathan Meigs, the second Governor of Ohio. The elections were ordered to be held at the house of Peter Wickerham who then conducted a tavern in the present brick residence of Jacob Wickerham at Palestine.

Surface and Soil.

The surface in the west is undulating with here and there comparatively level tracts of poor white oak land. In the east and southeast it is rough and hilly, and in places mountainous, as southeast of the old Steam Furnace and in the vicinity of Mineral Springs. Here as is stated in the chapter on Geology and Mineralogy, are some of the most elevated knobs in the county. The soil varies from the rich alluvial bottoms of Ohio Brush Creek and its tributaries to the barren shales of the slate and sandstone capped knobs. The ferruginous soil of the cliff limestone stratum is very productive, as also the covelands in the marl stratum.

Villages and Postoffices.

JACKSONVILLE, on the Limestone and Chillicothe turnpike at the top of Brush Creek hill, was laid out by William Thomas in 1815, and named in honor of "Old Hickory," then the military hero of the country. A postoffice was established there about the above date with James Dunbar as postmaster. The postoffice was discontinued in 1827, but afterward re-established and called Dunbarton. The village is now rapidly declining in population and commercial importance from its proximity to the new town of Peebles, on the C. P. & V. Railroad.

NEWPORT, at the junction of the West Fork and the East Fork of Ohio Brush Creek, was laid out by James Kirkpatrick in 1819. At that time the Marble Furnace, a few miles from Newport, was flourishing and the postoffice for the locality was located there. In 1869 a postoffice named Wilson, in honor of Hon. John T. Wilson, then in Congress from Adams County, was established at Newport with William R. Rodgers as postmaster. The commercial importance of the village has improved with the building of the C. P. & V. Railroad.

MINERAL SPRINGS is a postoffice and health resort in the southeastern portion of the township, four miles from Mineral Springs Station on the C. P. & V. Railroad. A postoffice was established there in 1872 with B. Salisbury as postmaster.

PEEBLES, in the north part of the township on the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia Railroad, sprang up with the completion of this railroad through Meigs Township, in 1881. It was named, at the suggestion of N. W. Evans, for John G. Peebles, of Portsmouth, who subscribed liberally toward the completion of the railroad from Winchester to Portsmouth. It is now one of the thriving, bustling, villages of the county with a population of about 1,000 inhabitants.

Schools.

The village school at Peebles is the largest in the township. The enumeration for the present year is: Males, 107; females, 122. There are four departments sustained and the schools are in a flourishing condition. There are fourteen sub-districts in the township with the following enumeration of pupils:

No.	Males.	Females.	No.	Males.	Females.
1	25	32	8	24	17
2	26	27	9	27	32
3	34	15	10	30	28
4	25	14	11	31	28
5	34	38	12	19	18
6	27	19	13	28	36
7	10	5	14	31	34

The Mineral Springs.

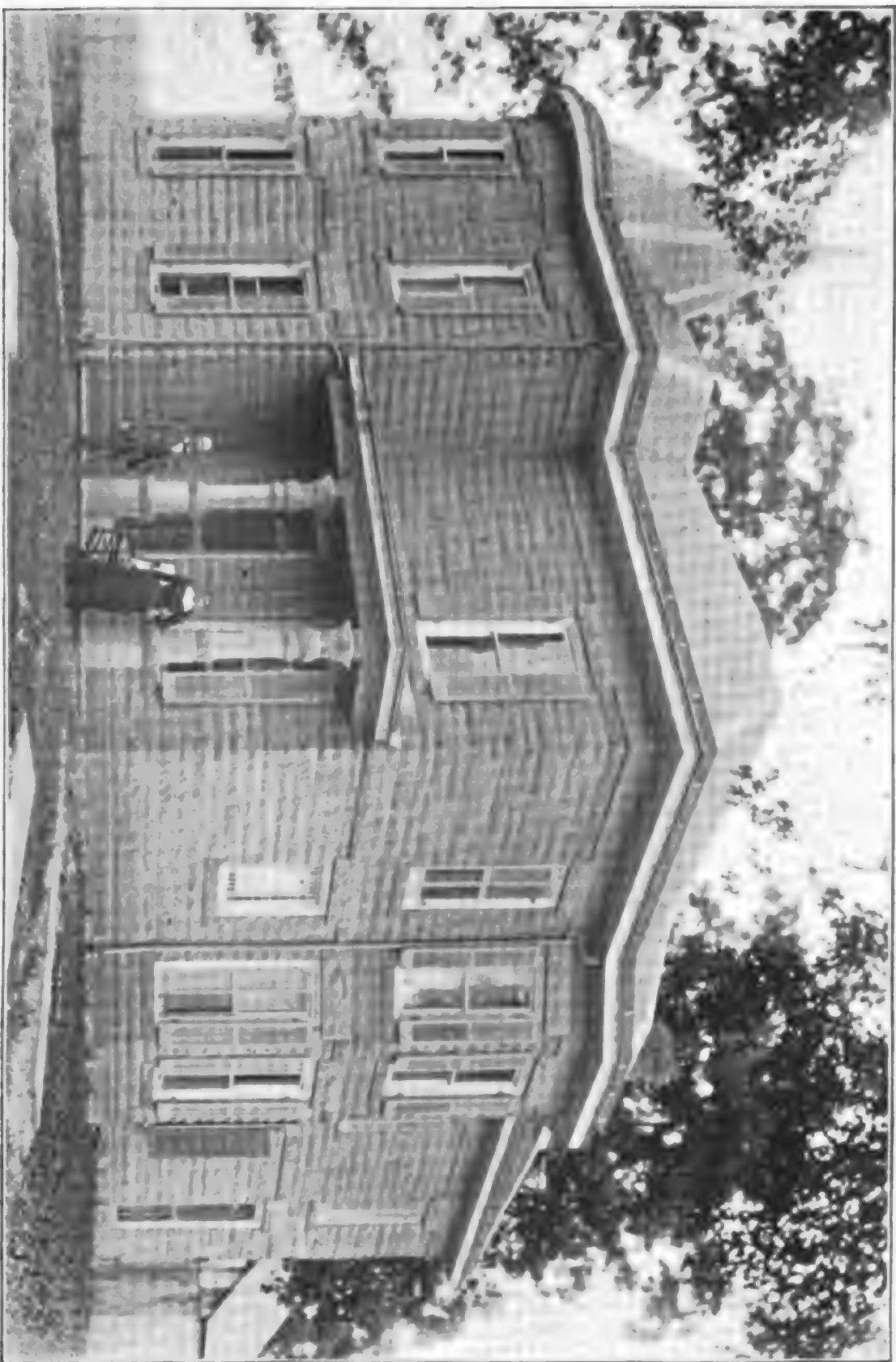
These celebrated Springs are situated nineteen miles north from Rome on the Ohio River, and four miles south from Mineral Spring Station on the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia Railroad, in a delightful valley, and flow from the base of a mountain, surrounded by scenery the most picturesque and beautiful.

The chemical analysis of these waters show them to be very highly charged with gas, and to contain 205.35 grains of solids to the gallon. These are composed of chloride of magnesia, sulphate of lime, carbonate of lime, chloride of calcium, chloride of sodium, oxide of iron and iodine.

There is a large and commodious hotel with hot and cold baths, and numerous rustic cottages for the accommodation of guests. These Springs afford a sequestered retreat to those seeking respite from the cares of business, or in need of the refreshing influence of mountain scenery and climate. The buildings are located with a view to the health and comfort of visitors, at the base of Peach Mountain or "Grassy Hill," which casts a shadow over them at four o'clock in the evening, making the nights cool and pleasant, so that when it is too warm to sleep elsewhere, the tired and careworn can enjoy a refreshing night's rest at this resort.

There is a beautiful chapel on the grounds for the church-going guests, and a commodious amusement hall for the entertainment of those seeking diversion in bowling, billiards, dancing and such recreation.

There are telegraph and telephone connections with the hotel. The present proprietor, S. R. Grimes, a scion of one of the prominent pioneer families of Adams County, is a most affable and accommodating host.



RESIDENCE OF G. F. THOMAS, M. D., PEBBLES, OHIO

REMINISCENCES.

*In the vicinity of the Sproull bridge over Ohio Brush Creek in this township was the pioneer home of Peter Shoemaker, a brother of Simon Shoemaker, a pioneer, also, of that vicinity. In the summer of 1796, a daughter of Peter Shoemaker's was stolen by a band of Indians and carried away to their village on the Little Miami in the vicinity of the present town of Xenia. In after years this daughter, who had grown up and married an Indian, was discovered by some whites and returned to her kindred on Brush Creek, where she afterwards married and reared a family.

U. S. Mail Robbed.

In May, 1827, in the palmy days of the old stage coach line from Maysville to Chillicothe, the mail was robbed between West Union and Sinking Springs. As the bag was never recovered it was supposed that it had been thrown into Ohio Brush Creek after being rifled of its contents. Suspicion pointed to a prominent resident of Jacksonville as being concerned in the robbery, and who fled the country, and William McCole, then postmaster at West Union, offered a reward of fifty dollars for his apprehension and confinement in any jail in the United States so that he might be brought to answer to the charge. The robber was never apprehended.

Anecdote of an old Stage Driver.

David Bradford, who immortalized his name during the scourge of Asiatic cholera in West Union, was one of the daredevil jehus who drove a stage coach from Maysville to Chillicothe before the days of canals and railroads in this region. The Fristoe hill at the crossing of Ohio Brush Creek was the longest and steepest on the route, and was considered then a very dangerous place of descent with a loaded coach or wagon.

On one occasion, when there had been a heavy fall of sleet and the road was covered with a thick coat of ice, people in the vicinity wondered how Dave Bradford would get down Brush Creek hill; and, when finally he dismounted from the box at the village postoffice, at Jacksonville, he was admonished of the great risk of attempting to descend the hill with

*There is a version of this incident that Peter Shoemaker was shot in his cabin door by the Indians, and his wife and two children made captives. The wife becoming fatigued carrying her infant boy, she was tomahawked, and the child seized by the ankles and its brains dashed out against a tree. The girl was adopted by an Indian family and grew up and married an Indian by whom she had a girl child. She was afterwards discovered and returned to her relatives on Brush Creek.

After investigating all the known facts, the writer concludes that the captivity of the Shoemaker children must have occurred before the family came to the Northwest Territory, for Peter Shoemaker, of Brush Creek, died in 1809, and left a will in Adams county. His wife may have been the girl captured by the Indians; but if so it did not occur in Adams County, for he settled on Brush Creek in 1796. Or, it is probable that the version of the incident is true that his daughter was captured in 1796, on Brush Creek and that she afterwards returned and married Samuel Bradford, in 1811. It is at least certain that the individual in question was not captured on Brush Creek in 1796, when a girl, then returned to her relatives and married to Peter Shoemaker by whom she had a daughter who became the wife of Samuel Bradford in 1811, and who after his death, married Col. S. R. Wood. See sketch of Samuel G. Bradford in this volume.

his coach. But David seemed little concerned about the matter ; however it was observed that his drinks of "old double distilled" were larger than usual, and that at his departure he had taken an extra "bumper" with Matt Bradney, who had come to town the night before and was "weather-bound" at the village tavern. But the "bumper" with Bradney meant more than a nerve stimulant to Bradford. It was the seal of a solemn vow to Bradney that he would not again permit his "nigger," "Black Joe" Logan, to butt the life out of him as he had nearly done at the Noleman Camp Meeting the summer previous, when Bradney and "Big Dow" Woods had attempted to drive Logan from the camp grounds while he was peaceably caring for Bradford's team and carriage.

So, seating himself on the box of his stage, he cracked his whip and set out on a swinging trot for Brush Creek hill. On arriving at the point where begins the descent down to the valley of Brush Creek, he halted his team and unhitched it from the coach. Then he hitched a favorite horse to the end of the tongue, and mounting the animal began to ply the whip, and yell like an Indian, making the descent of the long and steep grade without a single mishap ; remarking that it was "a d—d poor horse that could not outrun a stage coach."

CHAPTER VIII.

MONROE TOWNSHIP

This township was organized from territory belonging to Tiffin Township, June 23, 1817. It was named in honor of President James Monroe. Its boundaries are: Beginning on Brush Creek at the upper corner of William Stout's farm; thence on a line to three mile tree below Kirker mill; thence on a divide line to Clark's Meeting House; keeping on a direct course to Sprigg Township; being bounded on the west by Sprigg Township line and Island Creek to its mouth; on the south by the Ohio River; and on the east by Brush Creek. The first election was held at the house of Arthur Ellison, the last Saturday in July, 1817.

Early Settlers.

John Yochum, whose name appears in the early land records as an assistant to Massie and other surveyors, settled on Gift Ridge in 1795. He cleared the first patch of ground on the Fenton farm, and while doing so lived under the shelter of two huge rocks, that are pointed out to visitors to this day as "Yochum's Hermitage." Following Yochum came the Utts, the Wades, the Naylor, the Washburns, and many other of the pioneer families of Adams County.

Zephaniah Wade, an associate of John Yochum in the frontier days, located on Gift Ridge and erected a cabin in the latter part of the year 1795, and there his daughter Christiana, the late Mrs. Trenary, of Manchester, was born November 20, 1795. She was probably the first white child born in the county outside the Stockade at Manchester.

Nathaniel Washburn settled at the head of Donalson Creek, in 1796 and soon thereafter built a small mill, known as Washburn's mill for many years. Daniel Sherwood settled at the mouth of Ohio Brush Creek about 1795.

James Hemphill settled on Beasley's Fork in 1797 and it is said cleared the first ground on that stream where Newton Wamsley now lives.

The Grimes family settled at the mouth of Ohio Brush Creek in 1796, where Noble Grimes, in 1798, laid out the old town of Washington, for several years the seat of justice of Adams County. Here also were the Stephensons, the Bradfords, the Sherards, Faulkners, and many other early pioneer families.

Gift Ridge.

This is the name given to that portion of the highlands of Monroe Township where the first settlers of Manchester located their one hundred acre tracts of land given them by Nathaniel Massie after a residence

of two years at Manchester in accordance with the terms of the agreement made between him and them on December 29, 1790. Massie reserved one thousand acres on the high table-lands overlooking the Ohio River about one mile below Wrightsville. Here was built Buckeye Station in 1796, for a full description of which see this volume under the heading, "The Oldest House in Ohio."

Schools.

It is said that the first schoolhouse in the township was on the old Lewis Bible farm and was built in 1802. James Lane was the first teacher. The second one was on the farm of Arthur Ellison, where the first election was held, John Barritt, teacher. The township business for years was transacted here, and hence the name "State House" was applied to it. There are now ten sub-districts with the following enrollment the present year:

No.	Males.	Females.	No.	Males.	Females.
1	19	15	6	19	28
2	20	20	7	35	32
3	24	24	8	28	19
4	25	20	9	30	21
5	26	19	10	29	25

Villages and Postoffices.

WRIGHTSVILLE lies on the right bank of the Ohio River about six miles above Manchester. It was laid out by James Hobson, April 22, 1847, on a plat of 144 lots. The situation is pleasant and there is ample room for a city, but the place seems never to have flourished although it is the nearest shipping point from West Union to the Ohio River.

For many years during the bitter contest between West Union and Manchester over the county seat question, the West Union merchants shipped and received their goods via Wrightsville; and it would have become the permanent depot for West Union merchandise, but for the fact that in the location of the turnpike from West Union to Wrightsville the Manchester people controlled the engineer and commissioners and succeeded in having the road made over a very long and high hill near Wrightsville which precludes the hauling of full loads over the road. Mules and bicycle riders have discovered what civil engineers of our public roads seem to be unable to comprehend: that it is nearer to go two miles round, than one mile over a grade.

The name of the postoffice at Wrightsville is Vineyard Hill. It was formerly called Mahala, in honor of a sister of Captain William Wade, an old resident of the vicinity and a son of Zephaniah Wade above mentioned. It was established in 1848.

GRIMES is the name of a postoffice recently established at the mouth of Ohio Brush Creek, at the site of the almost forgotten town of Washington once the county seat.

BEASLEY'S FORK is the only other postoffice in the township; it was established in 1857 with James Miller as the first postmaster.

Churches.

QUINN'S CHAPEL, Methodist Episcopal, is said to be the oldest church organization in the township, dating from 1805 when services were held by Rev. James Quinn at the house of William Lucas on Gift Ridge. The first house of worship was a hewed log structure built on the Fenton farm. Afterwards a frame was erected on the farm of John Pennywitt and called Quinn's Chapel, in memory of the pioneer circuit rider, Rev. James Quinn.

UNION CHAPEL, Methodist Episcopal, on Ohio Brush Creek near mouth of Beasley's Fork, was organized in 1856.

BEASLEY'S FORK CHAPEL, Christian Union, organized in 1864, and the present frame building was erected in 1871.

REMINISCENCES.

Monroe Township was the home of many old soldiers of the Revolution. Among them was Henry Aldred who is buried in Beach's Cemetery on the McColm farm. He was wounded at the siege of Charleston by the British, which lamed him for life. He had an enduring hatred for everything English. Living in the vicinity of Aldred's home in Monroe Township was John Pike who had been in the English navy. At a log rolling at old Edward Hemphill's, Pike was relating his experience in the navy, and asked Aldred if he remembered what fine music they had as they marched into Charleston after its surrender. This so infuriated Aldred, that, crippled as he was, it took several of the bystanders to keep him from striking Pike with a handspike.

Old Donald Sherwood, a relative of the wife of Stephen Beach, a pioneer on Bush Creek, was known as the "foolish Yankee." Among other things related of him is that while living in a cabin near the mouth of Brush Creek, before a settlement was made there, he tracked a large bear into a cave in the hills, and, Putnam like, with torch and gun, entered it and shot the bear which weighed over three hundred pounds.

Captain William Faulkner, or Falconer, a soldier of the Revolution and also of the War of 1812, was an early settler at the mouth of Brush Creek. He is buried in the old orchard on the Grimes farm. He was a Catholic, and it is related of him that when his wife died he had her buried at the chimney of his house. He then built a kitchen, adjoining and laid the hearthstone over her grave. He would enter this kitchen, sprinkle water over the hearthstone and exclaim: "You are well rid out of this hell's kitchen, my dear."

Henry Malone, who was born at Pleasant Bottoms on the Hemphill farm near the mouth of Brush Creek, Monroe Township, January 26, 1815, related to the writer recently that it was said by all the old Revolutionary soldiers in the vicinity that William Floyd, or "Flood," as he was sometimes called, was an illegitimate son of General Daniel Morgan. Floyd is buried on the hillside near Cedar College schoolhouse.

Mr. Malone said that when he was about eight years of age the Methodists held a meeting at the home of Stephen Beach who then lived on the opposite side of Brush Creek. One Monday morning a young man in company with Mr. John Brooks came to the ford and called to him to bring his father's canoe and ferry them over the creek. He did so, and

the young man gave him a six and one-quarter cents silver piece, which was the first money he ever earned. That young man was Henry Bascom then preaching his first sermons in the pioneer settlements in Adams County. Mr. Malone said he gave that piece of silver to his mother to help keep old Abraham Jones from being sold as a pauper as was the law in those days, and remarked that although now eighty-five years old, he had been "keeping paupers" ever since.

CHAPTER IX.

OLIVER TOWNSHIP

This township lies in the north central portion of the county and was organized from territory taken off Wayne, Scott and Tiffin, March 8, 1853. It is one of the two inland townships of the county, and its figure is that of an irregular oval. It was named in honor of John Oliver, a highly respected citizen, who was at the time a member of the Board of County Commissioners.

Early Settlers.

John Clark, who settled on the old Clark farm west of the present village of Harshaville in 1805, is said to be one of the first settlers of the township. Samuel Wright settled in 1806 where Harshaville now stands, and Robert Finley located on the Nathaniel Patton farm in the same year. James Hemphill settled near the mouth of George's Creek about the same date and operated a small mill and a still-house where a good quality of whiskey was made. The celebrated "Whiskey road" was cut from New Market to Hemphill's, as is told in the chapter on Roads and Highways in this volume.

Villages and Postoffices.

DUNKINSVILLE, near the mouth of Lick Fork on the West Union and Peebles turnpike, is the oldest village in the township. It was laid out December 14, 1841. Postoffice same name.

HARSHAVILLE is a little hamlet grown up about the celebrated Harsha Flouring Mills on Cherry Fork in the northwestern portion of the township. The postoffice was established June 30, 1864, with George A. Patton postmaster.

UNITY is a hamlet on the Harshaville and Dunkinsville pike near the center of the township. The name of the postoffice is Wheat, formerly Wheat Ridge, and was established in January, 1851, William B. Brown, postmaster.

Churches.

THE U. P. CHURCH at Unity was organized at the house of George Clark in 1846. The church building, a frame, was erected in 1847. The present frame edifice is a very comfortable building.

LICK FORK BAPTIST CHURCH was organized in 1840. The first building was a log structure which stood on the site of the present frame building which was erected in 1857.

There is an M. E. Church in Dunkinsville.

Schools.

No.	Males.	Females.	No.	Males.	Females.
1	15	15	5	24	9
2	15	23	6	14	14
3	17	23	7	28	20
4	21	9	8	20	12

REMINISCENCES.**Murder of the Senter Family.**

Near the little hamlet of Unity, there resided in 1855, William H. Senter and Nancy, his wife, a daughter of Aaron Roebuck, in a little round-log cabin on the farm now owned by the widow of William Davis.

In the autumn of that year, Clinton Dixon, of Brown County, a relative of the Senters, introduced to them Alexander Milligan, a native of England, who had lived, so he said, several years in Pennsylvania prior to his coming to Ohio. He had been employed as a farm laborer by Dixon for some months, and at this time said he desired to purchase a small farm, such as Dixon represented the Senter premises to be, and which had been offered for sale. This was about the first of November, and while at Senter's, Milligan bargained for the farm in the sum of \$1,000 to be paid on the first day of December following, when the deed was to be delivered to him. The contract for the sale of the farm was drawn up by William B. Brown, then a merchant at Unity, and it was witnessed by him and Dixon.

It was agreed that Milligan should take with the farm the live stock, farming implements, and of the household goods and utensils such as would be necessary for his use in keeping a rude sort of "bachelor's hall;" and that he should be permitted to make his home with the Senters until he could make some collections due him to comply with the terms of the agreement for the sale of the farm.

During his stay with the Senter family, Milligan familiarized himself with the farm and its surroundings, formed acquaintances in the community, and took a part in the social and friendly gatherings, such as choppings and huskings, occurring in the neighborhood. It is said of him that he was of rather pleasing personality. He is described as being of good stature, fair complexioned with blue eyes, sociable, but quiet in his manners, with a broad Yorkshire accent in his speech, and seemingly intelligent in the ordinary affairs of life. He was at this time about twenty-five years of age, and had borne among the people with whom he had been associated in Brown County for the year and a half prior to his coming to Senter's, the reputation of being a quiet, hardworking young man. Nothing of his former life was ever learned excepting what has already been stated.

The fact of the sale of Senter's farm and chattels to Milligan soon became noised over the neighborhood, and George A. Patton, then a merchant in Harshaville, whom Senter owed a sum of money, upon inquiry was told by Senter that the report of the sale was correct, and that on the first of December he would settle his account with him when he received the cash for his farm.

Within a few days following this conversation with Senter, Patton learned that Senter and his wife had gone from the neighborhood without informing their relatives and friends of their intentions to leave. Accordingly, Patton, somewhat annoyed about his claim, rode over to Senter's place to make inquiry concerning the rumor of their departure. He found no one at the Senter residence but Milligan who said Senter and his wife had gone away without making him a deed for the farm; but, that he expected them to return the next day, December first, to comply with their agreement, as he had been to Ironton to collect his money and was ready now to make the payment for the farm and chattels.

Mr. Patton returned to the Senter residence the next day and found Aaron Roebuck and wife, parents of Mrs. Senter, there whom Milligan informed that Senter and his wife had gone "out among their friends some days before" and had not yet returned.

Two days later Patton went to West Union to take legal advice about his claim. Learning that Milligan had been to Squire William Stevenson's, of Monroe Township, a few days prior, he, on the next day, December fourth, went there and learned that Milligan had been to Stevenson's and had represented himself as William Senter, and had had a deed written for his farm to Alexander Milligan. On the next day Patton again went to the Senter home and saw Milligan, who informed him that Senter and wife had returned with the deed, that he paid them the purchase money, after which they again went away to visit some friends up the river. On being requested to produce the deed, Milligan said he had lodged it with James B. McClellan, and after much persuasion went there with Patton and others, when it was discovered that the alleged deed had not been acknowledged, Squire Stevenson having refused to certify the acknowledgment until Mrs. Senter came before him as he afterwards stated at the trial of Milligan for murder.

Strange as it seems, Patton, Brown, and McClelland all of whom Senter owed money, and whose claims Milligan agreed to secure, came to West Union that day with Milligan, where he gave notes and mortgages to the amount of \$250 on the farm to secure the several amounts owed them by Senter. But when Brown returned to his home in Unity that night he found his shop and store crowded with people of the neighborhood who demanded that Milligan be put under arrest for murder. A. J. Roebuck, a brother-in-law of Senter, was sent for, but he refused to make the affidavit until Brown brought Patton who related the facts in the case to Roebuck as he knew them. Squire J. C. Milligan, of Oliver Township, was then aroused from his slumbers, and the affidavit was made and a warrant was issued to old Johnny Moore, the constable, to arrest Milligan on a charge of murder. Milligan was found eating his breakfast and refused to go with the officers until he finished his meal. By this time, a search of the premises was begun. Blood spots on the pillows and bed-clothing in the cabin were discovered. Then, some bloody clothing was found in some wheat barrels in the smokehouse. And finally the bodies of the murdered couple were discovered buried under some logs and brush in the spring branch below the cabin. They had been killed with an ax while asleep in bed, and then dragged to the spring branch, their hair being matted with blood, burrs and leaves.

Upon closer inspection, the poll of the ax yet had traces of blood on it, and bits of hair from the heads of the murdered pair, and there were marks on the joists of the cabin over the bed where the blade of the ax had struck when uplifted to crush the skulls of the victims. Yet in face of all this, Milligan declared his innocence of the murder, even when taken into the room where the deed had been committed and placed before the bodies of his victims with their ghastly wounds exposed to his view.

He had committed this horrible crime on Sunday night the twenty-sixth of November, and had slept in the bed in which he had murdered Senter and his wife, every night until their bodies were discovered on the sixth of December. And he had, in the meantime, entertained visitors at the cabin, and one young man, William Johnson, had stayed all night with him on December fourth.

Milligan was indicted for murder in first degree and was tried before Judge S. F. Norris and a jury in November, 1856. He was defended by James H. Thompson, J. R. Cockerill, Thomas McCauslen, and J. M. Wells. The attorneys for the state were J. W. McFerren, Joseph McCormick and T. J. Mullen. The trial consumed a week and after a day and night's deliberation the jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. Milligan was sentenced to the penitentiary for life where he died in a few years after his confinement.

The following named persons constituted the Trial Jury: George W. McGinn, Daniel Kenyon, Starling Robinson, Michael Roush, Simon Dunn, James Abbott, Samuel Phillips, James Vandegrift, John Scott, John Plummer, James Middleswart, and Joseph McKee.

While in the jail at West Union, Milligan attempted to escape October 22, 1856. As the jailor opened the door of the cell in which he was confined, he rushed out past him, made his way through the house, got into the street, and was making off as fast as possible. The jailor pursued him, and after running a few rods, Milligan fell and he was secured and returned to the jail. He had been hobbled, but had cut his irons in two near one leg, and had fastened the long end of the chain up so as to enable him to run, but this came down and he tripped and fell. John Cochran was sheriff at that time.

While Milligan was being tried for murder, "Old Bill" Terry, a negro who had outraged Mrs. Morrison, of Manchester, was taken from the jail by a mob from that town, and hanged on the lower island. See Manchester Township.

CHAPTER X.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP

It lies in the northern tier of townships bordering Highland County. It was formed from the north part of Wayne Township, February 25, 1818. Since then Manchester and a portion of Oliver Townships have been taken from its original territory. It was named in honor of Edwin Scott, an old and respected citizen.

Surface and Soil.

The western portion of the township is undulating and comprises some of the best farm lands within it. Along West Fork are very fertile alluvial bottoms, and bordering this stream are moderately high hills and table lands of marked fertility of soil. The northeastern portion is hilly and the soil for the most part is unproductive.

Streams.

The principal stream is West Fork which flows across the southern part of the township from the northwest. It is a beautiful stream and receives in the west, Buck Run which rises in Highland County, and in the southeast, George's Creek which rises in the east central portion of the township. This tributary was named from a family by the name of George, members of which settled below the present site of Tranquility in early days.

Flat Run, in the northeastern part of the township, flows east and is a tributary of East Fork of Ohio Brush Creek.

First Settlers.

John McIntyre and Willian McIntyre who settled on the lands recently owned by Hon. J. T. Wilson at Tranquility; Robert Elliott who settled on the A. C. McCullough farm; John Hamilton who settled west of Tranquility; Reuben Smith, James Montgomery, George Secrist, and John Oliver on George's Creek were among the first settlers, who came about the year 1800. Joseph Gaston, David McCreight, Mathew McCreight, James McCreight and their families came from South Carolina to George's Creek in the year 1802. The Williamsons, the Simmondses, the Martins, and the McCulloughs came a few years later to the same vicinity.

Mills.

The first mill was built by Peter Simmonds on George's Creek. Of the other early mills, were Smith's and McCormick's on West Fork, and Campbell's on Buck Run.

Villages.

TRANQUILITY, a hamlet on George's Creek in the central portion of the township, was founded by Hon. John T. Wilson. In 1832, Mr. Wilson opened a small store on George's Creek at the house of John Smiley about a half mile above the present village, where he sold dry goods, groceries and whiskey, as was the custom in those days. Afterwards the store was conducted at his late residence. In 1861, W. A. Blair built a store room on the present site of Blair's store where the Wilson and Blair business has been conducted ever since. In the meantime a number of families built homes near Wilson & Blair's store and the place took the name, Tranquility, as suggested by Mr. Wilson to the postoffice department when the office was established there in 1848. John McCreight was the first postmaster.

MAY HILL—This is not a regularly laid out village, but like Tranquility grew up round a country store. It is located in the northeastern portion of the township on the border of Bratton Township, on high rolling land, and is surrounded by a poor hilly country. A postoffice was established there in 1850 with John A. Williamson as postmaster.

SEAMAN—This village was laid out after the extension of the Cincinnati and Eastern, now called the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia Railroad, from Winchester to Portsmouth. It is one of the new and thriving villages that have sprung up along the line of that railroad. It was laid out on the lands of Mrs. Ann Mower in 1888. A postoffice was established in 1880 with A. Day first postmaster. The first store in the place was kept by J. Q. Roads. It now contains two dry goods stores, one hardware and implement store, one millinery shop, two blacksmith shops, one saw-mill, two hotels, two livery stables, and has a population of 175 inhabitants. It is one of the pretty, thriving villages of Adams County.

BUCK RUN—This postoffice was formerly located at Campbell's Mills on Buck Run, but in recent years has been kept at a private house. It is in the western portion of the township.

Schools.

The first schoolhouse was a round-log cabin erected in 1807 on the hill near the site of the U. P. Church at Tranquility. Here the children of the McCreights, the Glasgows, the Milligans, the Elliots, the McCulloughs, the Montgomerys, the Williamsons and the Beards were taught to read, write and cipher, by Samuel McCollister and James McGill.

The township at present is divided into nine sub-districts with the following enumeration of school youth:

No.	Males.	Females.	No.	Males.	Females.
1	13	12	6	22	14
2	18	15	7	14	13
3	20	25	8	35	29
4	19	21	9	23	19
5	19	17			



JAMES N. HOOK
REV W. T. QUARRY



REV. JOHN P. VAN DYKE
WILLIAM ELLISON



Churches.

TRANQUILITY U. P. CHURCH—This is the oldest church organization in the township, and was formed in 1807, with John Milligan, John McCullough, James Montgomery, Alexander McCullough, Robert Elliott, James Wright, David McCreight, Sr., David McCreight, Jr., Robert Glasgow and Joseph Glasgow and their families as members. The first church building, called "Hopewell Metting House," was a log structure, erected about 1810, and was used for a church house for this congregation for forty years, when in 1853 it was supplanted by the present frame building. The congregation is a very large and wealthy one, and was originally known as West Fork Association. See history of U. P. Church under Wayne Township.

MOUNT ZION M. E. CHURCH—The congregation was organized in 1866. In 1868 a frame church building was erected on lands purchased from John Martin in the northeast corner of the township. After the village of Seaman began to grow, the building was removed from its former site to that village where it now stands.

MOUNT LEIGH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—This is one of the oldest congregations in the township. The site of the church building, a commodious frame, is on the Buck Run Pike about one mile north of the village of Seaman.

FLAT RUN M. E. CHURCH is situated in the northeastern portion of the township on Flat Run near the Highland County line.

REMINISCENCES.

On the Criswell farm on West Fork at what is known as "Indian bottoms" was a village site of a tribe of Shawnee Indians. Families of these Indians came here to camp as late as 1803. While in camp at this place a son of James Montgomery, a lad about sixteen years old, became acquainted with the Indian boys and joined them in their sports. He became so attached to his Indian friends and their mode of life that he ran away from his home and accompanied them to their villages on Mad River. He could never be induced to return to the home of his parents.

A Pioneer Nurseryman.

One of the most welcome comers to a pioneer settlement was the old-time nurseryman with his stock of apple, peach, and cherry trees. These he grew from the seed and grafted and budded the young trees himself and warranted each tree to be true to name. Under his methods apple trees lived and bore fruit for fifty or seventy-five years.

In the pioneer days of the township, David McCreight conducted a small nursery on his farm on West Fork near "Hopewell Meeting House" where he grew "ingrafted fruit trees," and warranted as genuine, such delicious old varieties as Belle Flower, Warner's Russet, Golden Pippin, Vendiver, Romenite, Cannon Permain, Nutt's Large Early and Butter apple.

An Object Lesson in Politics.

Near the village of Seaman in this township is the old homestead of the Silcott family where Craven Edward Silcott, once a prominent character in local affairs and county politics, was born and reared. He

resided for many years at the village of Youngsville near his old home where he was engaged in merchandising and conducted a general store. While here he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for county auditor, in 1878, but was defeated at the election following, that campaign being regarded as the bitterest contest in the history of partisan politics in the county. In the campaign mentioned, one of his staunchest supporters was John P. Leedom, afterwards a member of Congress from Adams County. Silcott and Leedom became very close personal friends and when the latter was chosen Sergeant-at-Arms of the House after the expiration of his term as a member of that body, he persuaded Silcott to leave his business and took him to Washington and made him his cashier and chief accountant, a very responsible position. It was then the custom for the Sergeant to draw the salaries of members upon their vouchers, who checked on his cashier for funds. In this manner hundreds of thousands of dollars came into the hands of the cashier for temporary care.

But life at Washington under the baneful influence of "the lobby" had begun to tell on "the statesman from Adams" and soon it dragged down the "genial merchant from Youngsville."

They frequented the races, and, it is said, lost large sums of money. They became involved, and the cashier in 1889, fled the country, a defaulter, or embezzler rather, to the amount of \$75,000. Many of Mr. Leedom's friends in Adams County had gladly gone on his bond when he was first chosen Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, and the news of Silcott's embezzlement and flight, brought anxious days and sleepless nights to them, until an investigation revealed the welcome fact that upon his selection as Sergeant-at-Arms, for a second term, Mr. Leedom had not given a new bond, and the first was invalid.

Silcott fled to Mexico where afterwards his family joined him and where recently he died a dishonored, broken-hearted man. Leedom lost caste with his former friends and associates, separated from his wife, and died penniless among strangers.

It has been said by some that Silcott assumed the disgrace and fled to shield his bosom friend Leedom. Others assert that Leedom was basely betrayed by Silcott whom he had so implicitly trusted. Be that as it may, the awful fact remains that two bright and useful citizens of the county sacrificed home, family, friends, honor, all through the allurements of modern politics.

CHAPTER XI.

SPRIGG TOWNSHIP

This township was organized in 1806, and named in honor of Judge William Sprigg, one of the pioneer lawyers of Adams County, and afterwards a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. Sprigg Township lies in the southwest corner of Adams County, bordering the Ohio River on the south and Huntington Township in Brown County, on the west. It is in the blue limestone belt and its soil is mostly productive of corn, wheat, and tobacco. Its surface is undulating, in places hilly, and it is well watered both from natural springs and with flowing rivulets and creeks.

Streams.

In the northwest portion, Suck Run, a rapid, rough little stream flows to the west and enters Eagle Creek near Neel's Store just over the Brown County line.

Rising in the northern portion and flowing to the southwest across it, is Big Three Mile, the largest stream in the township. Little Three Mile rises near the center of the township and flows to the southwest into the Ohio River. Isaac Creek, named from the first settler on it, Isaac Edgington, takes its beginning near Bentonville and flows south into the Ohio to the west of Manchester. And Island Creek, a small stream, named from The Three Islands at its mouth, forms a portion of the eastern boundary of the township, entering the Ohio a short distance above Manchester.

First Settlements.

The first settlers in what is now Sprigg Township were Isaac Edgington, George Edgington, William Leedom, son-in-law of George Edgington, who settled near Bentonville in 1796; Peter Connor, and Willam Robinson who kept a tavern on the old Zane Trace, settled on land purchased from Andrew Ellison, near Bradyville, the same year; and the "Dutch Settlement" on Dutch Run was made by Michael Roush, Philip Roush, John Bryan, Peter Pence, John Pence, and George Cook. at this date; the Roush and Pence families lived in Manchester and raised a crop of corn on the Lower Island in 1795. Van S. Brady, a son of Capt. Brady, the noted Indian scout; Joseph Beam, Peter Rankin, John Stivers, Samuel Sterritt, Daniel Henderson, John McColm, Ellis Palmer and Thomas Palmer were among the pioneers of this portion of Adams County.

Mills.

The first mill constructed outside the Stockade at Manchester was Massie's Mill on Island Creek. Then Michael Roush built a horse-mill on Dutch Run. And later what is known as Grime's Mill on Little Three Mile, a tub-mill, propelled by water, was erected. This latter was rebuilt and made one of the best mills in the township, for many years.

Early Taverns.

George Edgington, father-in-law of William Leedom, entertained travelers at his residence just south of Bentonville on Zane's Trace, as early as 1797. Further down the Trace below Bradyville, William Robinson opened a tavern about 1800. Joseph Beam kept a tavern near the Brown County line on the Tomlin farm; The Little tavern, in later years, was near Bradyville; Ballard's tavern was on the Thomas farm near Liberty Township line, and the Brittingham tavern was on the C. E. Hook farm.

Churches.

The first church in what is now Sprigg Township was old Hopewell which stood near the present site of Hopewell Cemetery and School-house. It was a log structure and was erected about the year 1810. Rev. Abbott Godard, Rev. Robert Dobbins, and Rev. John Meek were the pioneer preachers at Hopewell. Rev. John Meek, in fine weather, would leave the church building, and take his position in the "bull pen," as some irreverent wag termed it, a natural amphitheater in the grove near the church, where he would preach to the multitude assembled about him. This remarkable natural amphitheater is pointed out to the passerby to this day, as the scene of the greatest religious revivals of pioneer days. The old log church was burned about the year 1840. A new building was erected but afterwards moved to the cross-roads about a mile north from its former site. Dissensions arose in the church, and the building was sold and removed for use as a barn. The cemetery at old Hopewell is well kept, and is the resting place of many of the pioneers of Adams County.

UNION CHURCH, near Bentonville, was organized in the year 1830 by Rev. Alexander McClain, a celebrated "New light" preacher for many years in southern Ohio. There were but eight or ten members in the first organization, but the membership increased rapidly under Elder McClain's ministry, and the next year a brick church was erected. At the dedication of this church Elijah Leedom and William Leedom were appointed deacons, and James Lang, clerk, which position he retained until his decease, when Barton S. Lang was appointed to fill the vacancy. Henry Hutson was appointed deacon to succeed William Leedom, removed, which position he held for over forty years. In 1854 the old brick building was replaced by the present frame structure, the lot occupied by the church and cemetery being at that time deeded to the organization by Asa and Mary Leedom, the consideration being "love and affection for the church."

In 1878 the organization was incorporated under the laws of Ohio, with Henry Hutson, Mahlon Wykoff, Aaron S. Wood, James Froman

and William McKinley as trustees, and Elder J. P. Daugherty as chairman.

The Southern Ohio Christian Conference met at Union in 1895, Elder Garrouette, presiding.

The pastors since the days of Elder McClain have been: Elder Mathew Gardner, Elder Garrouette, Melissa Timmons, C. W. Wait, William Pangburn, J. P. Daugherty, B. F. Rapp, Naaman Dawson, G. W. Brittingham, A. J. Abbott, A. S. Henderson, T. J. Bowman, Rufus McDaniel, L. M. Shinkle, C. C. Lawwill, and James Melvin.

This is the oldest organization of the Christian Church in Adams County, and a year older than Fellowship Church, on Hickory Ridge, just over the Brown County line.

Elder McClain's influence is yet felt in this community. The older residents love to relate how, on a Sunday morning, he would enter the pulpit, lay aside his hat, then take off his coat and roll up his shirt sleeves, and preach one of those remarkable sermons that left an impression for life. He removed to the State of Illinois and died some years ago.

The officers of the church at present are Dr. John Gaskins, C. H. Thompson, and Thomas Shipley, deacons; William Roush, James Froman, and William Naylor, trustees; Mrs. H. A. Gaskins, treasurer; Isaiah Shipley, clerk, and Rev. James Melvin, pastor.

MCCOLM'S CHAPEL is situated on Cabin Creek road, three miles west of Manchester, and was named for Mathew McColm, an old and esteemed citizen who deeded to the organization the lot on which the chapel stands. The organization is Methodist Protestant, and was formed in 1871.

RAVENCRAFT'S CHAPEL stands in the southwest portion of the township on the Manchester and Aberdeen road. Methodist Protestant, formerly Furgeson's Chapel, Methodist Episcopal. Present house erected in 1873.

THE BRITTINGHAM CAMP GROUND—Rev. T. S. Arthur, of the Cincinnati M. E. Conference, and his wife were the organizers of the Brittingham Camp Meeting near Bentonville. The meeting was held one year (1869) in the Wykoff grove west of Bentonville; and for thirteen years following at the Brittingham Camp Ground on the Maysville pike two miles south of Bentonville.

The first meeting had been long advertised, but when the time for it drew near, the weather was so dry and water so scarce that the directors thought it best to postpone or abandon the meeting; but Rev. Arthur called a meeting at the old M. E. Church in Bentonville the Sunday before the opening day of the camp meeting and announced that he was going to pray for rain; and while all indications were unfavorable for rain, before the people could get home there came one of the greatest downpours seen for years. This gave Rev. Arthur and the camp meeting great popularity which lasted for years, hundreds of people coming from a distance to see the man who was looked upon as a worker of miracles.

In 1870 the Camp Ground was leased for ten years and afterward bought by a company from Joseph Brittingham. The directors of the company were Joseph Shrivvers, John P. Bloomhuff, Henry Gaffin, Samuel B. Truitt, and William Simpson. M. A. Scott, secretary.

The meeting was conducted by Revs. T. S. Arthur, Granville Moody, Fee and Marsh during the time each was Presiding Elder.

Many other eminent divines took part in the meetings and families from Manchester, Aberdeen, Ripley, Winchester, West Union and other places came and camped for ten days or two weeks in temporary buildings erected by the directors for that purpose.

The expenses of conducting the meetings were paid chiefly by charging an admittance fee at the gate. When Col. Moody was in charge, he ordered the directors not to collect money at the gate on Sunday, that being the decision of Conference. As the company had been to so much expense they moved the treasurer's office down the road a hundred yards from the entrance and collected there within hearing of Moody's powerful voice and everything was thus made satisfactory. The last meeting was held in 1883 when the grounds were sold to A. V. Hutson.

There have been several attempts to organize other camp meetings there since, but it seems that Elder Arthur and Col. Moody did not leave their "mantles" as did Elijah of old, and the result so far has been a failure.

Three Old Roads.

The "Old Dutch Road" led from Ellis' ferry, up Big Three Mile to Nauvoo, thence over the hill to the Cropper farm, then out the ridge to Jephtha Shelton's and Alfred Pence's, and to Hopefell Church.

"Cabin Creek Road" wound up Little Three Mile past Grimes' mill, up the hill to Ginger Ridge, following the ridge for four miles past McCole's Chapel, crossing Manchester and Bradyville pike at Lefe Lang's; thence out past Brookover's, crossing the pike at Roush's schoolhouse, thence to old Union Church.

"Zane's Trace" entered Sprigg Township at the Tomlin farm, following the ridge to Little's; thence over the hill to Three Mile Creek at Nathan Ellis'; thence up Three Mile to Bentonville.

A Mysterious Murder.

In the autumn of 1867, Sanford Phillips, a notorious and dissolute character, about forty-five years of age, was murdered in broad daylight, within a few rods of the old schoolhouse in the north part of Bentonville, while school was in session, and persons were passing up and down the street; and yet the crime was not discovered until hours after it had been committed.

Phillips had gained control over Lydia Purdin, a young girl of seventeen years, daughter of a widow named Susan Purdin, and paid visits to her home when Mrs. Purdin and her son, a boy in his teens, were absent. But Lydia Purdin at heart despised Phillips, and on occasions bestowed her smiles upon a young man named Burbage, living in the vicinity. This so enraged Phillips, who was insanely jealous, that he at one time gave young Burbage a severe beating, and threatened vengeance on the entire Burbage family.

One December morning, Phillips rode into the village, hitched his horse at the Purdin residence, and entered the house. It is said that Mrs. Purdin and her son were not at home at the time and that Lydia left the house about noon for an hour or more to call on a neighbor. In the middle of the afternoon she came running from toward her home screaming

"There is a man in the house with his head nearly cut off." People soon gathered about the house and found Phillips lying in a pool of blood murdered. He had been struck two fatal blows with an ax, one with the blade across the forehead, and the other on his neck, half severing the head from the body. He had seemingly been sitting in a chair when assaulted, and when discovered had been dead several hours.

Lydia Purdin was arrested for the crime, and although circumstantial evidence was against her, yet popular feeling in the community was so bitter against Phillips, that she was not convicted.

A Murder Near Clayton.

In the days of flatboating on the Ohio, the locality known as Clayton had an unsavory reputation. It was the headquarters of many river characters, and drinking, card playing, and cockfighting was their pastime while awaiting a trip to "Orleans."

A pack-peddler, who made regular trips to this community, very mysteriously disappeared. As he had no fixed place of domicile known to the people, the matter of his sudden disappearance from the neighborhood was discussed and then almost forgotten when a rough character named Goddard Pence displayed some laces and other articles such as carried by the peddler, and offered them in exchange for whiskey and tobacco at the little grocery store and saloon at Clayton. Suspicion at once pointed to him as having something to do with the disappearance of the peddler. He was watched and was seen to go to a hollow tree and take from it other articles such as the peddler had carried. Pence was not arrested but search was made for the body of the peddler, but it was never found. Another character named "Bill" Cook was suspected of having something to do with the affair, and he afterwards said that he "played drunk" and watched Pence burn the body of a man in an old cabin on the Pence farm. After some investigation by the authorities, the matter was forever dropped, and Goddard Pence, whether guilty or innocent, lived to be a very old man, dying a few years ago in the Brown County Infirmary. The writer knew him in his last days. He was gray and stooped, suffering with rheumatism and the infirmities of old age. He had been a most powerful man, over six feet tall, raw boned and muscular, and with a "fist like a maul." Few men were his match in a fight. It is a tradition that he and old Aaron Bowman cradled, bound, and shocked ten acres of wheat in one day, and drank two gallons of whiskey while doing it.

Murder of Nathan Bowman.

In 1839 there was living in Sprigg Township a man named Lemuel Glascock who belonged to the class of rowdies that infested the vicinity of Clayton. He married a daughter of Samuel Swearengen with whom he lived a stormy life. Nathan Bowman, a well-to-do farmer living just over the Brown County line in the Early neighborhood, was a brother-in-law to Glascock, they having married sisters. At a log-rolling some time previous to the killing of Bowman, he and Glascock had fought over some trivial affair as was the custom in those days, and Bowman in the contest put out or "gouged out" one of Glascock's eyes, although Bowman claimed it was accidental, that Glascock had fallen on his. Bow-

man's, thumb in the struggle, and Glascock bit away a portion of Bowman's lip. Ever after this affair Glascock when drinking would threaten to take Bowman's life, yet at other times they were apparently on good terms.

In June, 1839, Bowman went to Glascock's to get him to repair a grain cradle for him as wheat harvest was near at hand. While there he and Glascock procured a jug of whiskey from one of the Croppers who kept it for sale, and while under its influence renewed their old grudge. Bowman, instead of returning home, stayed at Glascock's for the night. He was given a bed on the floor, and in the night was attacked by Glascock with a large bowie knife and stabbed in the bowels, his entrails protruding through the wounds.

Bowman's cries aroused Perry Connolly, a little timid shoemaker living near, who feared Glascock would kill him if he interfered. Finally assistance came and Dr. Hubbard after examination pronounced Bowman's wounds fatal. Joseph Darlington and Thomas McCauslin, of West Union, were sent for to take the dying statement of Bowman before Squire Connor, of Sprigg Township. He lived until the next day.

Glascock fled the country. A reward of \$300 was offered by Bowman's widow and relatives for his apprehension and return. Glascock was found and agreed to return for trial without further delay if *one hundred dollars of the reward were given to him*. This was agreed to, and he took that amount and employed Hon. Thomas Hamer, of Georgetown, to defend him. He was sentenced to the Ohio penitentiary for life, but after the lapse of a few years was pardoned out. He went West and died some years ago.

Marshall-Mitchell Duel in Sprigg Township.

Elsewhere in this volume there is an account of a duel fought in Sprigg Township in 1812, between Thomas Marshall and Charles Mitchell. The same story was given the writer by Zilpha Reynolds, wife of Oliver Reynolds, of Brown County, and who was a daughter of Jacob Middle-swart, a Revolutionary soldier who settled at Logan's Gap then within the bounds of Adams County, in the year 1808. His daughter, Zilpha, was born on Yankee Run in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, in 1800, and was twelve years of age when the duel between Marshall and Mitchell was fought. Her father was living on lands at Logan's Gap owned by Ignatius Mitchell, father of Charles Mitchell, at the time, and her statement to the writer fixed the place of the duel on Charleston Bar near Logan's Gap. The writer remembers Mrs. Reynolds' statement that a son of Ignatius Mitchell used to say that "Brother Dick killed a man in 'Orleans, and brother Charles hipped Tom Marshall on the bar, but for himself he would do his fighting fisticuffs."

Ellis Palmer Killed an Indian.

Ellis Palmer, a pioneer of Adams County, came from Pennsylvania to Limestone, Kentucky, about 1790. He and John Gunsaulus, or as he was called, and the name so written in many of the old land and road surveys of Adams County, "King Sawley," were noted hunters. They spent most of their time hunting in the region including what is now Adams and Brown Counties, Ohio, before any permanent settlements were made

there. Both were active, strong men, and loved the chase as well as any Indian. They never owned any lands but "squatted" on choice spots near the haunts of the bear and deer. Palmer when a lad had seen an elder brother of his cruelly scalped by the savages, and when he grew large enough to handle a rifle, he pushed to the frontier to seek revenge and many a red man has passed to the "happy hunting grounds" through the unerring aim of his rifle. It is related that after peace had been declared, and the whites were beginning to rear their cabins on the north bank of the Ohio, an Indian came to the vicinity of Ellis' Lick, named for Palmer, and he learning of the presence of the Indian, lay in wait for him and killed him with his rifle. Descendants of Palmer and Gunsaulus are scattered throughout Adams and Brown Counties.

Villages.

BENTONVILLE—Laid out by Joseph Leedom in 1839, and named for Senator Thomas Benton, of Missouri, is the largest village in the township, with a population of about 250.

BRADYSVILLE—This is a small village of perhaps 75 inhabitants and was named for its founder, Van S. Brady, who laid out a few lots there in 1839.

Schools.

Benton Special District was established in 1871. There is a two story frame building, in poor condition, standing on a bare, neglected lot at the south of the village. There are four rooms, and at one time this school was the pride of the village. The first superintendent was Judge Isaac N. Tolle. The present enrollment is 56 males and 41 females.

Sub-Districts.

No.	Males.	Females.	No.	Males.	Females.
1	31	16	9	9	11
2	13	8	10	27	26
3	24	15	11	14	18
4	20	17	12	22	13
5	23	13	13	6	8
6	22	23	14	29	21
7	13	11	15	23	10
8	27	22	16	15	12

CHAPTER XII.

TIFFIN TOWNSHIP

Tiffin Township was organized in 1806, as will be seen by referring to the chapter devoted to the "Organization of the Townships." It was named in honor of Edward Tiffin, Ohio's first and one of her wisest Governors.

First Settlers.

Joseph Eyler built the first cabin in this township where he afterwards made his home near Killinstown, in the winter of 1795. The Eyler farm of 300 acres is now owned by John Crawford, Samuel McFeeters and Sandy Craigmile. When Rev. James B. Finley passed over Tod's Trace from Limestone to Chillicothe with his father's cattle and "niggers" in 1796, he noted the fact that there was a cabin near where the town of West Union now stands, built by Mr. Oiler, but no one lived in it. Daniel Collier, about this time, selected a site for his future home on one of the most beautiful terraces along Ohio Brush Creek, known to this day as the "Collier farm." Just below him on the creek was Duncan McKenzie. Andrew Ellison took up his residence on Lick Fork near the old stone house which he built in 1798, where the town of Waterford was laid out. Richard Harrison about the same time located at Waterford and kept a tavern there. John Treber built a cabin in 1796 a half mile further down Lick Fork where the old tavern building yet stands, and Peter Shoemaker, Simon Shoemaker, John Shepherd, and Thomas Davis located near by on Ohio Brush Creek. Job Dinning, John Killin, Jacob Piatt, James Ralston, and Adam Hempleman located in the vicinity of Killinstown. Simon Fields settled further east on Brush Creek. George Harper, James Collins, James January and Robert McClanahan located near West Union.

Surface and Soil.

Being diversified with hill and dale, rivulet and creek, ridge and plane, the township has within it some of the richest and some of the poorest lands in the county. The soil, highly impregnated with iron on the "red ridges," is fertile. The marl flats are thin soils, and the bald marl hillsides are barren. But the sugar tree coves and the bottom loams along the streams are very fertile.

Streams.

Ohio Brush Creek, a beautiful little river, forms the northeastern and eastern boundary of the township. Lick Fork is its longest tributary in the township. It rises at a spring near West Union and flows north-

east uniting with Ohio Brush Creek at the Sproull bridge. Beasley's Fork also takes its source from a spring in West Union, flows southeast and unites with Ohio Brush Creek opposite the Nathan Foster farm in Greene Township. A branch of the East Fork of Eagle Creek rises in the western part of the township and flows south along its western border.

Churches.

Among the early churches of the county, the Baptist organization on Soldier's Run, in this township should have due notice. This church was organized at the house of James Carson in June, 1802, by Rev. Thomas Ellrod, with the following named membership: James Carson, Elizabeth Carson, David Thomas, Patrick Killen, Nathaniel Foster, Priscilla Lovejoy and Eve Ellrod. For years meetings were held at Carson's or at Osman's schoolhouse. In 1836 a frame meeting house was erected on a lot purchased from Abraham Newkirk.

The pastors of the church have been: Thomas Ellrod, John Harover, Jacob Layman, David Spohn, Hiram Burnett, Lyman Whitney, David Vance, Hugh Kelley, Henry Dinkleman, and Frances Fear. Of the early deacons, there were: James Carson, Nathaniel Foster, John Hamilton, Samuel Mason, F. C. Fear, Alpheus Humble and John Osman. Clerks: David Briggs, Bartholomew Anderson, William F. James, William Parks and F. C. Fear. The old church building has long since been abandoned, and the organization united with West Union congregation.

OAK GROVE—The Christian, or "New Light," Church known as Oak Grove, about three miles from West Union, in the northwestern part of the township was organized by Elders Davidson, Garrouette and Pangburn, in 1867, with the following membership: Hester Lowe, Sarah Postlewaite, Margaret Russell, Elizabeth Howland, Jonathan Postlewaite, Huldah Lewis, Levi C. Howland, Andrew Gillespie, Sarah Russell, Sarah L. Gillespie, and Matilda Billiter.

STONE CHAPEL—The society from which this church sprung was nearly contemporaneous with that at Moore's on Scioto Brush Creek. In 1797 Joseph Moore organized a class in Methodism at Isaac Wamsley's on Ohio Brush Creek with Simon Fields as leader. The first meeting house, constructed from logs in 1802, was known as Fields'. It was afterwards known as Burkett's, and later upon the erection of the present structure, "Stone Chapel." There is a graveyard there, but owing to a thick ledge of stone lying near the surface of the ground, it is not used much as a place of burial.

This church is on the West Union and Cedar Mills turnpike, about five miles to the east of West Union, and two miles from the crossing of Ohio Brush Creek. It is built of dressed limestone and is in a very good state of preservation.

SATTERFIELD'S CHAPEL is on the Cedar Mills pike about four miles east of West Union. It is a Christian Union organization and the church building, a comfortable frame, was erected in 1875 by Wesley Satterfield, a wealthy farmer of that vicinity. Archie Craigmile, Van R. McCarty, John B. Denning, John Steele, Asbury Beard and their wives formed the first organization in 1868, at Compton's schoolhouse.

Schools.

The township has nine sub-districts and one Village Special.

No.	Males.	Females.	No.	Males.	Females.
1	18	16	6	37	28
2	21	19	7	25	27
3	18	19	8	22	22
4	26	25	9	16	20
5	26	30			

WEST UNION, the present county seat of Adams County, was established by act of the Legislature, April 13, 1803. The act named Isaac Davis, John Evans, and James Menary, Commissioners to select a site for the new seat of justice. They were required to make their report in duplicate, one to the Speaker of the Senate, Nathaniel Massie, and one to the Court of Common Pleas which latter were prohibited from expending any more money for public buildings until the seat of justice should be permanently located.

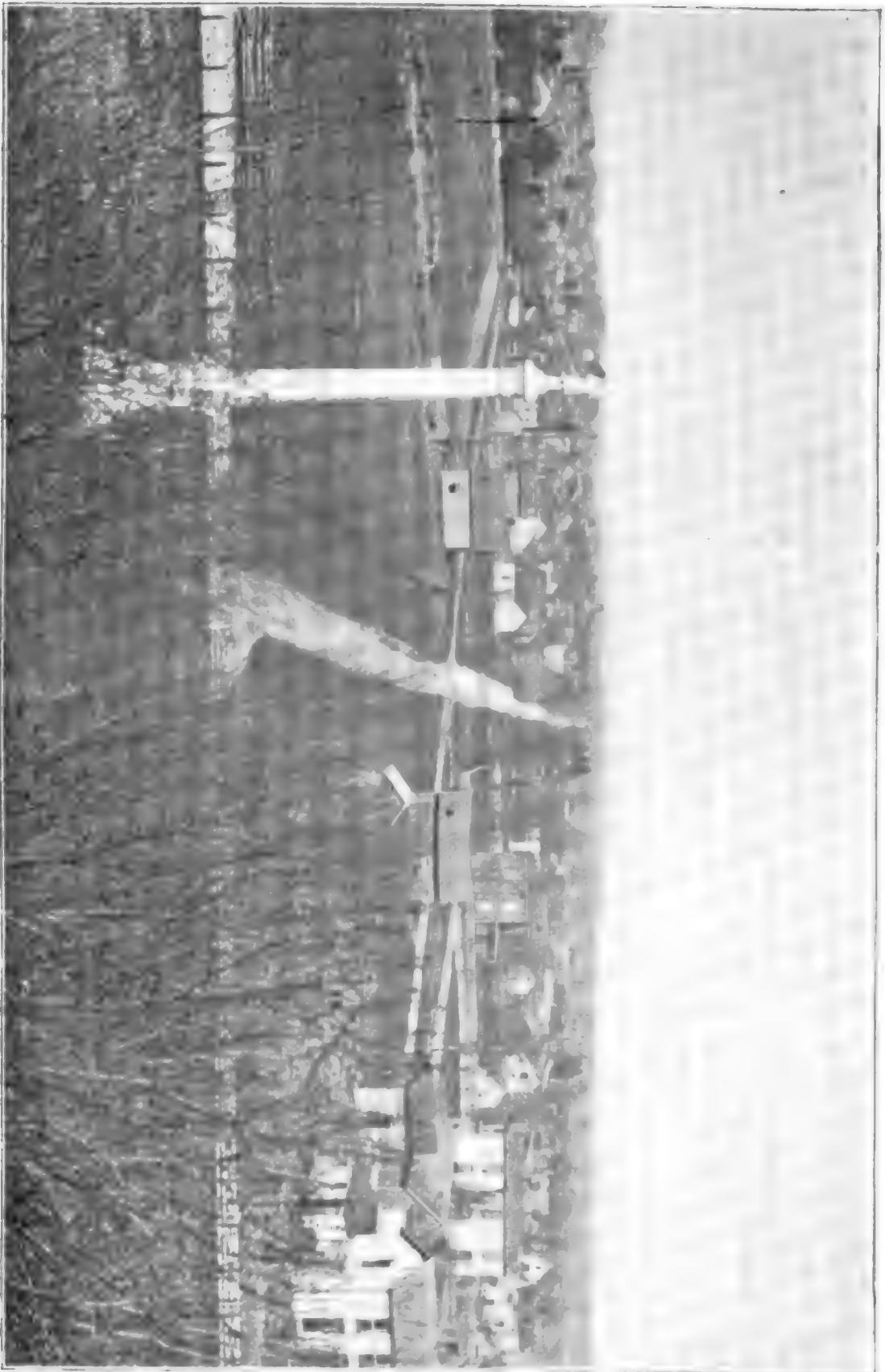
January 16, 1804, the Commissioners having made their report, recommending a site about one-half mile south of Zane's Trace, on lands owned by Robert McClanahan, and near the central portion of the county, an act was passed to locate the county seat there permanently. The act provided for the purchase of the lands of McClanahan and others adjoining to an amount not exceeding 150 acres at eight dollars per acre, by the Associate Judges of the county and to be paid for out of the county treasury on their order; the title to said lands to be vested in a Board of Trustees, composed of Nathaniel Beasley, William Marshall, Salathiel Sparks, Aaron Moore, Benjamin Wood, William Collings and John Briggs. This board was required to appoint a Clerk and a Surveyor, and to proceed to lay off lots with convenient streets for the new town to be named West Union, and to make and record a plat of the same. Notice of the sale of lots was required to be published for thirty days in the *Scioto Gazette*, of Chillicothe. The County Commissioners were empowered to dispose of county property at Washington. When the number of lot owners reached thirty, they were required to meet and elect a new Board of Trustees to succeed the board appointed by the act. Members of the Board were elected annually thereafter.

The town proper stands upon one hundred acres purchased from Robert McClanahan for seven hundred and sixty dollars. What is known as Harper's Addition consisted of five acres north of Mulberry Street for which was paid the sum of one dollar. Priscilla Anderson sold five acres adjoining McClanahan's for forty dollars, so that the original plat of West Union cost \$801. It sold at the public sale of lots for \$2,985.

From the record book kept by the Board, now in the possession of William C. Coryell, of West Union, we glean the following:

Monday, March 19, 1804. Trustees chose William Collings, Clerk, and Nathaniel Beasley, Surveyor.

Tuesday, March 20. The Trustees met at nine o'clock A. M. and proceeded to survey and stake off the inlots, until six o'clock P. M., and then adjourned.



BIRDS EYE VIEW, WEST UNION, OHIO
LOOKING WEST FROM CHILDREN'S HOME

Wednesday, March 21. The Trustees met at half-past nine o'clock A. M. and proceeded to survey and stake off the inlots until half-past twelve o'clock and then adjourned.

Friday, March 30. Appeared A. Moore, B. Wood, N. Beasley, S. Sparks, William Marshall and William Collings, half-past ten o'clock A. M., and employed Robert McClanahan to assist them and then proceeded to survey and stake off the inlots until half-past five o'clock P. M., and then adjourned.

March 31, 1804. The Trustees met at nine o'clock A. M. and proceeded to lay out and stake off inlots until half-past five o'clock P. M., in which time Henry Rape came and made application for the house [log house that stood near the springs where the public well is, on Main Street] that is on said lots, and the said Trustees gave their obligation to keep said Rape in peaceable possession of said house from the ninth day of April next until the first day of the sale of said lots, in consideration of said Rape giving his obligation to said Trustees for eight dollars payable the first day of May next.

Monday, April 30, 1804. Appeared A. Moore, B. Wood, N. Beasley, S. Sparks, J. Briggs, and William Collings at one o'clock P. M. and proceeded to survey and stake off the inlots until six o'clock P. M., and delivered a plat of the town of West Union unto Joseph Darlington, Recorder of the County of Adams, and then adjourned.

Friday, May 1, 1804. Appeared B. Wood, J. Briggs, N. Beasley, S. Sparks, and William Collings at half-past eight o'clock A. M. and proceeded to survey and stake off the outlots until six o'clock P. M., and then adjourned.

There were one hundred and eleven inlots and twenty outlots on the plat.

Thursday, May 17, 1804. The Trustees of the town of West Union met in said town for the purpose of selling the lots in said town at public sale, and chose John Lodwick to vendue said sale, who sold as follows, viz. :

Out-lots.	Purchaser.	Price.	Out-lots.	Purchaser.	Price.
1	Thomas Nicholson.....	\$15	11	David Bradford.....	\$32
2	Clairburn Fox.....	18	12	John Little.....	28
3	Clairburn Fox.....	31	13	John Armstrong.....	27
4	Peter Schultz.....	43	14	John Briggs.....	28
5	Peter Schultz.....	36	15	John Brown.....	20
6	Leonard Cole.....	34	16	John Brown.....	30
7	Jesse Eastburn.....	29	17	John Brown.....	23
8	William Robertson.....	23	18	David Bradford.....	33
9	Benjamin Wood.....	30	19	David Bradford.....	20
10	David Bradford.....	38	20	John Brown.....	25

In-lots.	Purchaser.	Price.	In-lots.	Purchaser.	Price.
1	Isaac Foster.....	\$6	57	Joseph Darlinton.....	\$18
2	Joseph Lovejoy.....	6	58	Joseph Darlinton.....	18
3	James Anderson.....	6	59	James Chambers.....	20
4	Wm. Morrison.....	8	60	Alexander Meek.....	30
5	Daniel Robbins.....	6	61	Jesse Eastburn.....	46
6	Elijah Rinker.....	7	62	Jacob Sample.....	54
7	Andrew Ellison.....	6	63	Reserved for.....	.....
8	Daniel Marlatt.....	12	64	Court House.....	.....
9	.....	.....	65	David Bradford.....	75
10	David Decamp.....	6	66	Thos. James.....	87
11	David Decamp.....	5	67	Reserved for Jail.....	.....
12	David Edie.....	4	68	John Kincaid.....	56
13	Jeseph Beam.....	4	69	Thomas Kirker.....	27
14	John Shirley.....	6	70	Job Denning.....	9
15	John Briggs.....	7	71	Robert Anderson.....	8
16	John Briggs.....	13	72	Ed. McLoughlin.....	12
17	John Davidson.....	15	73	Wm. Robertson.....	35
18	Paul Larsh.....	18	74	James Chambers.....	41
19	Andrew Ellison.....	14	75	David Bradford.....	50
20	Andrew Ellison.....	10	76	Leonard Cole.....	50
21	Peter Shultz.....	21	77	Reserved for.....	.....
22	Peter Shultz.....	51	78	Court House.....	.....
23	Pete Shultz.....	31	79	Elijah Rinker.....	78
24	Peter Shultz.....	31	80	John Brown.....	43
25	John Shirley.....	9	81	John Rodgers.....	40
26	John Shirley.....	11	82	John Brown.....	27
27	John Killin.....	6	83	Aquilla Smith.....	17
28	Jacob Treber.....	5	84	Joseph Darlinton.....	17
29	Josiah Wade.....	6	85	Job Denning.....	4
30	Charles Larsh.....	7	86	Lydia Roberts.....	10
31	John Killin.....	25	87	James McComas.....	14
32	Enoch Ogle.....	22	88	Arthur McFarland.....	20
33	Wm. Armstrong.....	23	89	Joseph Curry.....	20
34	Wm. Armstrong.....	27	90	John Brown.....	55
35	Peter Shultz.....	31	91	Clairborne Fox.....	40
36	Benjamin Wood.....	27	92	Elijah Walden.....	37
37	Leonard Cole.....	45	93	Arthur McFarland.....	36
38	Wm. Steen.....	40	94	Benjamin Wood.....	30
39	John Rodgers.....	45	95	Isaac Earl.....	5
40	Thomas Mason.....	25	96	Enoch Ogle.....	5
41	W. Hannah.....	9	97	Jacob Treber.....	6
42	W. Hannah.....	11	98	.....	.....
43	Paul Larsh.....	11	99	Isaac Foster.....	9
44	Leonard Cole.....	27	100	Isaac Foster.....	10
45	Henry Rape.....	70	101	Joseph Lovejoy.....	4
46	Reserved.....	.....	102	Thomas Kirker.....	13
47	Wm. Collings.....	65	103	Thomas Palmer.....	3
48	John Armstrong.....	59	104	George Harper.....	3
49	Benjamin Wood.....	61	105	Aaron Moore.....	7
50	Leonard Cole.....	56	106	James Williams.....	22
51	Johnston Armstrong.....	63	107	Bartholomew Anderson.....	21
52	John S. Little.....	67	108	S. Sparks.....	11
53	Thomas Nicholson.....	37	109	Thomas Kincaid.....	7
54	Peter Grant.....	37	110	Josiah Wade.....	3
55	Jacob Treber.....	17	111	Josiah Wade.....	3
56	Joseph Darlinton.....	16			

Saturday, May 19, 1804. Trustees met and took up obligations, and gave certificates to purchasers. Certificates were given John Brown for lots purchased by Claiburn Fox.

All lots are laid off north and south, east by west, six poles by nine poles, except lot No. 14 is four poles at the south end, and five at the north end and nine poles long. Lot No. 15 is five poles at the south end and six poles at the north end. Lot No. 85 is six poles by four and one-quarter poles. All streets running through the inlots and outlots are four poles wide. The street between the inlots and outlots is three poles wide, and lots are twenty-three poles long and fourteen wide except lot No. 1 is fifteen and two-thirds poles at the south end, and fourteen and one-half poles long. Lot No. 14 is fourteen and two-thirds poles at the north end and sixteen and one-half poles at the south end and twenty-three long. No. 15 is sixteen and one-half poles at the north end and seventeen and two-thirds at the south end and twenty-six poles long. No. 8 is nine and seven-eighths poles at the north end and eight and one-quarter poles at the south end and twenty-three poles long. No. 7 is nine and seven-eighths poles at the south end and eleven and three-quarters poles at the north end and twenty-three poles long. And Nos. 16, 17, 18 and 19 are twenty-six poles long. The street on the north side of the town is three poles wide; and on the east and west of the inlots the streets are one and one-half poles wide and on the east, west and south of the outlots the streets are two poles wide.

April 30, 1804.

N. Beasley,
Salathiel Sparks,
Benjamin Wood,
John Briggs,
Aaron Moore,
William Collings,

Trustees of the Town of West Union.

State of Ohio, Adams County, ss.

I do certify that this day the within named John Briggs, Benjamin Wood, Salathiel Sparks, William Collings and Aaron Moore personally appeared before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid and acknowledged the within plat of West Union and their signing the same to be their voluntary act and deed for the purposes therein laid down.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this thirtieth day of April in the year of our Lord 1804.

[SEAL.]

N. Beasley.

In conformity to the act entitled, "An Act to establish the Permanent Seat of Justice in the County of Adams," we the undersigned do reserve the following inlots in the town of West Union for the following purposes, to-wit: Lots numbers 63, 64, 77 and 78 for a Courthouse, etc. No. 67 for a Public Jail, and lot number 46 for a Public Spring and Schoolhouse. Given under our hands this sixteenth day of May, 1804.

Hosea Moore,
David Edie,
Needham Parry,
Associate Judges of Adams County.

First House and First Stores.

Henry Rape built the first house, a hewed log building, on lot No. 45. He was a hatter and in this house he lived and made hats for many years. A room ten by twelve, in this house, William Armstrong used for a store until he erected the building known as the Mullen corner in 1810, southwest corner Main and Cross Streets. On the northeast corner of Main and Market Streets, William Russell, afterwards Congressman from Adams District, built a two story log-house and opened a small store in 1806. The same year John Hood opened a store in a large hewed log building belonging to Peter Shultz on the northwest corner of the old mill lot. Mr. Hood afterwards erected a building on the southeast corner of Main and Cross Streets.

Early Taverns.

THE OLD BRADFORD TAVERN, northeast corner of Main and Cherry Streets, since known as the Marlatt House, Crawford House, and Downing House, was erected by David Bradford who had kept a tavern at Washington while the county seat, in 1806, and was opened to the public in 1807. It is an historic old hostelry, having sheltered President Jackson, Thomas Benton, Henry Clay, General Santa Anna, and hosts of lesser lights in the days of the old stage line from Maysville to Chillicothe, and on to Washington City.

WOOD'S TAVERN, southeast corner Main and Market Streets, was opened in 1807 also. The house was built by John Lodwick, and used by him as a private residence from 1804 to 1807. In later years Edmund Browning kept there "Browning's Inn at the sign of the Goddess of Liberty."

THE BELL TAVERN, on Main Street west of the Public Spring, was kept by John Hayslip for many years in the early days of West Union and was a popular hostelry for the old settlers' Fourth of July banquets.

Tannery.

The first tannery in West Union was operated by Peter Shultz in 1805. It was on the old mill lot.

Tinshop.

The first tinshop opened in West Union was in 1820 by Daniel Boyle, a sketch of whose life is in this volume.

Lodges.

The oldest lodge in West Union, and the parent Masonic lodge of Adams County, is West Union Lodge, No. 43, F. and A. M., whose charter was granted by the Grand Lodge at Columbus, Ohio, January 15, 1820. The charter members were: Abraham Hollingsworth, W. M.; Samuel Treat, S. W.; John Kincaid, J. W.; John Fisher, Secretary; James Ross, George Bryan and Aaron Wilson.

In a recent communication to the *West Union Scion*, the venerable David Dunbar, of Manchester, states some interesting facts with reference to the Masonic lodge at West Union which should be preserved for future generations. It was a like spirit of political prejudice and religious

bigotry that prevented the location of the Western Theological Seminary from being located in West Union, because it was argued that the Presbyterians, who were then Jeffersonian Democrats, were conspiring with Andrew Jackson to overthrow the government of the United States. General Jackson was then in 1825 chairman of the Board of Commissioners, selected by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to locate the above named seminary in the district composed of Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio and Indiana, and he and the Hon. John Thompson, of Chillicothe, and Dr. Blackburn, of Lexington, Ky., a majority of the committee, favored West Union. But the radicals and fanatics of the community would not have it for the reasons named. And unfortunately for West Union, it failed to secure, years afterwards, the site of a state institution—the Asylum for the Insane, now at Athens—because the Virginia blood of Adams County's member of the Legislature at the time chilled at the thought of having "the crazy people" of the State domiciled in "Old Adams." Mr. Dunbar says:

"Following the abduction and death of Morgan, excitement was intense, and soon it had extended to all parts of the country. So strong, too, was the feeling engendered, that for a time the system of national government seemed imperiled. A new, and in some states very powerful political party was formed, its general object being to war against secret societies, especially Masons, and more specifically still to prevent the election of Masons to public office. The most absurd and ridiculous reports of the secret work and conduct of Masons were circulated and found ready belief. The strife invaded and divided churches, communities were disturbed by angry disputes between neighbors, and friends became embittered against friends.

"It was during these memorable times that I was living in West Union, the place of my birth, and though a youth of scarcely more than ten years of age, I was a deeply interested observer and student of the situation. The excitement in West Union rose to a high pitch, and soon involved all conditions of society—religious, political and social—in the tempest of passion and out of which soon were formed two antagonistic parties, Masonic and Anti-Masonic. Each party had its newspaper, the Anti-Masonic being published by my brother-in-law, David Murray, with Rev. Dyer Burgess as assistant, while the Masonic organ was issued by a gentleman named Patterson, who, I think came from Clermont County.

"Here it was that I received my first impression and formed my first conclusions regarding Ancient Craft Masonry, and young as I was I perceived that the better citizens within and around the town were either Masons or in sympathy with their cause. I give here the names of some of them that I recollect: Abraham Hollingsworth, William Allen, Daniel P. Wilkins, James Roff, John Kincaid, Adam McGovney, Thomas Thorman, Rev. William Page, John McDaid, Robert McDaid, Nicholas Burwell, Wesley Lee. It was after observing that men like these stood firmly together on the question then being agitated that I resolved if I should reach the age of manhood, and be found worthy, I would become a Mason.

"As I now remember, the last work done in West Union Lodge after the fierce opposition to the Order overspread the country was about 1831, and about 1835 the persecution became so intensely hostile that the lodge surrendered its charter and jewels. In consequence of this action

no lodge work was done until 1846. During this interval I had grown to manhood, and in the year 1845, trusting that I had the necessary qualifications, I petitioned Confidence Lodge No. 52, of Maysville, Ky., and was found worthy of membership. My reason for petitioning a Kentucky lodge was that there was none working in my own state jurisdiction nearer than Cincinnati. Consequently I received the Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master degrees, as before stated, in Confidence Lodge, of Maysville. By this time a number of others of the younger men of the vicinity had elsewhere received the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry and they, with some of the elder brethren, whose names I have already given, met (June, 1846) in what is now known as the Old Bank Building to take steps to repossess the surrendered lodge charter and jewels, in order that work might be resumed. Among those were the following: Isaac Foster, M. V. Cooper, D. W. Stableton, Henry Y. Copple, John C. Scott, Benjamin Bowman, William Adams, Edward Townley, David Dunbar and Benjamin Pinney. Of these I am now the only one living. Other meetings were held monthly until October, when the lodge charter and jewels were restored, upon which, having received a dimit from Confidence Lodge, I became a member.

"After resumption of regular work by West Union lodge the first candidate to be initiated was the late I. H. DeBruin, and following his admission, I remember the names of these: William M. Meek, James N. Hook, Joseph F. Eylar, James Sparks, Abner Sparks, Oliver Sparks.

"I remained affiliated with West Union Lodge No. 43 for thirteen years, at the expiration of which time Manchester Lodge, No. 317, was instituted (1859) and I became a charter member and have been identified with it ever since.

In 1871 I received the Royal Arch Chapter degrees in Manchester Chapter, No. 129, and in 1873 was invested with the order of the Red Cross, Knights Templar and Knights of Malta degrees in Calvary Commandery, No. 13, of Portsmouth, but am now a member of Maysville Commandery, No. 10.

"I presume I am the oldest Mason within Adams County, and although the infirmities of age creep on apace my zeal for our ancient and honorable institution has not abated.

"This being written solely from memory may contain mistakes, which would not be remarkable considering the lapse of years, but it is in the main correct."

WEST UNION LODGE, No. 510, I. O. O. F., was instituted on the evening of June 11, 1874. The charter members were: J. W. Eylar, William Hood, J. W. Bunn, L. P. Stivers, F. J. Miller and E. R. Wells.

CRYSTAL LODGE, No. 114, K. OF P., was instituted June 12, 1878, with the following charter members: C. E. Irwin, F. D. Bayless, John A. Eylar, J. H. Connor, Willis Ellison, W. F. Kilpatrick, G. F. Thomas. John W. Hook, S. N. Bradford, M. R. Brittingham, W. F. Lloyd, A. E. McCormick, C. Frederick Mair, Oliver Smeltzer and Frank Hayslip. F. D. Bayliss was P. C. and first representative; John Hook, C. C.; G. F. Thomas, V. C.; John A. Eylar, Prelate; W. F. Lloyd, M. of F.; J. H. Connor, M. of E.; Frank Hayslip, K. of R. and S.; C. E. Irwin, M. A.; Oliver Smeltzer, I. G.; Willis Ellison, O. G.

Churches.

The oldest church organization in West Union is the Presbyterian. This church was formerly organized on East Fork of Eagle Creek by Rev. John Dunlevy and Rev. Richard McNemar about the year 1800. The great Shaker revival in Kentucky had its effect here, and finally resulted in the expulsion of Dunlevy from the Eagle Creek Congregation, whereupon he joined the Shakers in Warren County in 1805. About this date Rev. William Williamson, who was then in the vicinity of Cabin Creek, Kentucky, held occasional services with the remnant of the Eagle Creek Congregation.

In 1809 a movement was set on foot to build a church house in West Union. The congregation was weakened from dissensions and divisions, many members having joined the Cherry Fork Church, and had only been held together by the patient care of Joseph Darlinton, William Marshall, and James Baird, ruling elders. A subscription list headed by Thomas Kirker, Joseph Darlinton and Joseph Nelson, was circulated and enough subscribed in labor, linen, cattle, wheat, and cash to warrant the letting of the contract for the church building. It was to be a stone structure, the present building in the main, and Thomas Metcalf, afterwards Governor of Kentucky, was awarded the contract for the stone work, all material to be on the ground, at \$250, May 26, 1810.

Hamilton Dunbar had the contract for the carpenter work, and Job Denning the contract for hauling the stone from the quarry to the ground where they were to be used.

THE M. E. CHURCH—The nucleus of this congregation was formed at the residence of Peter Shultz, in 1807, by Rev. John Collins, of the Scioto Circuit. The members of the first class were William Russell, leader, Mrs. Russell, William Armstrong and wife, Peter Shultz and wife, Mary Rape, Mary Woodward, Mrs. Nancy Cole and Mrs. Hannah Hood. It was at the house of Peter Shultz that Rev. James B. Finley, who had been known as the "New Market Devil," attempted to preach one of his first sermons.

In 1819 the present site of the church was secured and in 1820 a brick building was erected on it. In 1868 it was removed and the present brick edifice erected. Rev. Greenbery R. Jones, while Presiding Elder, built the frame house on Main Street near the Public well, recently occupied by Mrs. Stewart, where he resided for several years.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH—At the house of William Mahaffey, northwest of West Union, in 1833, this association was organized by Elder J. Layman. The society struggled along until 1846, when a building was erected in West Union. This was destroyed by the great tornado of May, 1860, and in 1861 the present structure at the west end of Main Street was erected.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION CHURCH—The organization of this church was formed directly following the Civil War, when dissensions in the Methodist Church over politics brought about the organization of the Christian Union Society. The Christian Union Church building is a neat frame located at the northwest corner of Mulberry and Market Streets. The leading spirits in the organization of this church in West Union were

General J. R. Cockerill, John K. Billings, Dr. F. J. Miller, and John Laughridge. The church was dedicated March 1, 1869, by Rev. A. S. Biddison, editor of the *Christian Witness*, Columbus, Ohio.

The West Union Band.

The "famous" West Union Band was organized March 18, 1850, by Prof. R. P. Robbins, with the following named members: David B. Graham, *E♭* clarinet; James R. Oldson, *E♭* clarinet; James Moore, *B♭* clarinet; Samuel Burwell cornet; Joseph W. Hayslip, valve post horn; Henry Woodrow, *B♭* bugle; Joseph Killin, valve trumpet; Thomas N. Allen, tenor trombone; W. W. Killin, bass trombone; Dr. W. C. Hayslip, ophicleide; Henry Ousler, bass drum and cymbals. Prof. Robbins is at this writing at Cairo, Ill. While in West Union he boarded at the Marlatt Hotel, a famous hostelry a half century ago.

Newspapers.

POLITICAL CENSOR—The first newspaper printed in Adams County was the *Political Censor*, a small sheet issued from an old Ramage press by James Finley, at West Union, in 1815. The office was in the late Uriah Upp property.

THE VILLAGE REGISTER, the next newspaper, was first issued in 1823 by Vorheese and Wood. It was afterwards controlled by Beasley and Murray, and called *The Register and Advocate*. Its last issue was in 1831, the office then being in the lower story of the house where Caroline Worstell now resides on Mulberry Street. Files of this paper are now well preserved in the possession of O. E. Hood, of West Union, whose father when eleven years of age entered the *Register* office as an apprentice under the publishers Nashee and Bailhatchee.

THE COURIER OF LIBERTY, an Anti-Masonic organ, was printed by a "Yankee" named Jacob Crapsey, from 1831 to 1833, when for lack of patronage it expired. Crapsey taught school at Manchester and read law in West Union, from which place he went to Cincinnati to practice in the legal profession.

THE WEST UNION REGISTER, Jacksonian Democrat, succeeded the *Courier*, and was edited by the first real live newspaper man in the county, George Menary, a brother of the celebrated Samuel Menary, of *The Ohio Statesman*. Menary left West Union and went to Clermont County in 1835, where he published a newspaper.

THE FREE PRESS was published a short time from the *Courier* office as an Anti-Masonic and Whig newspaper, by Jackman and Carl. In 1835 the material was sold to James H. Smith, then County Recorder, who published it as a Whig advocate until 1839.

THE ADAMS COUNTY DEMOCRAT was first issued in 1844 by Lewis A. Patterson. Then it was controlled by Joseph P. Patterson and W. N. Clarke, who in turn were succeeded by the late Judge John M. Smith, father of Joseph P. Smith, whose biography appears in this volume, who made the paper one of the most radical Democratic organs in the State. R. P. Brown succeeded Judge Smith in 1849, and continued the publication until 1860.



THE SCION OFFICE, WEST UNION

THE DEMOCRATIC UNION was issued in 1860 by T. J. Mullen and J. K. Billings in opposition to *The Adams County Democrat*. In 1861, John P. Patterson became proprietor, who was succeeded in 1863 by John A. Cockerill and S. E. Pearson. This was the beginning of the brilliant newspaper career of John A. Cockerill. See biography in this volume. William K. Billings succeeded Cockerill in 1865, when shortly thereafter the paper suspended.

THE SCION—This newspaper first made its appearance February 17, 1853, as *The Scion of Temperance*, Samuel Burwell, editor and proprietor. In May, 1865, the name was changed to *The West Union Scion* which it still retains. It is the oldest newspaper published in the county, and its venerable editor and proprietor is the oldest newspaper man in the State. The engraving showing the *Scion* office, represents Mr. Burwell at his "case" setting an editorial or a local as he has done for a half century. *The Scion* is Republican in politics, and has the largest circulation of any newspaper in the county except, perhaps, *The Defender*.

THE PEOPLE'S DEFENDER was first issued Friday, January 16, 1866, by Joseph W. Eyler, now of the *News-Democrat*, Georgetown, Ohio. *The Defender* is a radical Democratic organ and is ably edited by Edward A. Crawford, who succeeded Mr. Eyler in 1890. It has a very large circulation and its editorials are quoted by the Democratic press throughout southern Ohio.

THE ADAMS COUNTY NEW ERA was issued by a joint-stock company of disgruntled Republicans in opposition to *The Scion* in 1877, with C. E. Irwin, editor. Irwin was an "importation" and came heralded as the destroyer of *The Scion* and the modern Moses of the Republican party in Adams County. He was a forceful writer, but bitter and resentful, and he sadly failed in his mission, dying from disease incurred through worry and disappointment, in 1887. *The New Era* is now conducted by Samuel E. Davidson, and is Republican in politics.

Public Schools.

The present public school system was inaugurated by adopting the "Akron Law" in 1856. A vote to adopt the provisions of that act gave twenty-seven majority, old Dodge Darlington, one of the "fossil" clogs of the wheels of progress in West Union, leading the opposition. John M. Smith, J. R. Cockerill, J. W. Lafferty, E. P. Evans, Henry Ousler and J. P. Hood constituted the first Board of Directors. A two story brick building of four rooms was erected on the site of the present commodious building, at a cost of \$2,500.

The present building was erected in 1886. The present enrollment is: White males, 158 females, 162. Colored males, 2; females, 3. Number of teachers employed, 5.

Previous to the inauguration of the graded schools under the Akron Law, the village of West Union, with contiguous territory, was divided into two school districts. One of the schoolhouses was a log structure and stood south of the old Presbyterian Church. The other schoolhouse was brick, now the residence of Mrs. Lina Lawler on North Cherry Street.

The Wilson Soldiers' Monument.

Hon. John T. Wilson, of Tranquility, left a bequest of \$5,000 to the Commissioners of Adams County to erect a monument at West Union, in memory of the soldiers of Adams County who were killed or died in the War of the Rebellion. County Commissioners, Philip Hughes, Robert Collins and Thomas Shelton, June 10, 1892, let the contract for the erection of said monument to Staniland, Merkle and Staniland, of Dayton, Ohio. The monument complete to be 10 feet 4 inches square at base and 50 feet 5 inches in height, containing 904 cubic feet, to be completed by September, 1892. However, a strike in the granite quarries in the East prevented the completing of the work until June 10, 1893. The monument stands on the right of the front entrance to the grounds of the Wilson Children's Home, a very poor location, being overshadowed by the massive and imposing Home building.

The monument was unveiled Saturday, June 10, 1893, in the presence of more than 10,000 of the citizens of Adams County. Judge D. C. W. Loudon, of Georgetown, Ohio, Colonel of the 70th Regiment, was chairman of the meeting, and Judge Samuel F. Hunt, one of the most polished orators of the State, delivered the oration. Col. John A. Cockerill, known as the "Drummer Boy of Shiloh," a native of Adams County, and a son of Col. J. R. Cockerill, who organized the 70th Regiment O. V. I., was present and at the conclusion of Judge Hunt's oration unveiled the monument.

In the parade preceding the oration and unveiling ceremonies, were 600 white haired Adams County veterans of the War of the Rebellion.

The donor, Hon. John T. Wilson, was Captain of Company E of the 70th Regiment, under Col. J. R. Cockerill.

REMINISCENCES.**Jacob Treber's Bear Hunt.**

About the year 1799, Jacob Treber, son of John Treber, had an experience he did not forget during his long life. One morning in winter, after a heavy snow fall, he found the fresh tracks of a full grown bear. They led up the hollow to the north of his father's house. He followed them a short distance and returned for an ax and a gun. Then he returned to the trail of the bear. It led to the cabin of a neighbor named Simms, who with ax and gun followed it. They tracked the bear to the mouth of a cavern in a hillside two miles north of the Treber tavern. Young Treber tried Gen. Putman's device of smoking the bear out, but it would not answer. Then he determined to follow the bear into the cavern. Simms undertook to dissuade him, but it was useless. Treber made a block of wood and cut a cup or depression in it. This he filled with grease from a small box in the side of the gun-stock where it was carried and used for greasing bullet patches and took part of his shirt to make a wick for his improvised lamp. When his torch was completed, he entered the cavern. He could distinguish the eyes of the bear and fired at them. He then made for the entrance and in the narrow passage, a bear crashed by him and almost squeezed the life out of him. The bear got out first, however, only to meet its death from Simms' gun on the outside. When Treber got out, he felt convinced that the bear Simms killed was

the mate of the one he had shot. He entered the cavern a second time and found his bear dead. The problem was to get the bear out. Treber tried to pull it out, but it was too large and heavy. He tried to roll it over and force it through the passage, but the body got fast in that place with Treber behind it in the cavern. With main strength, he pulled it back and went out to devise a new plan. He and Simms cut hickory withes, secured them about the bear's shoulders and pulled it out. Thus Treber and Simms secured two bears for their morning's sport and the guests of Treber's tavern had bear meat for a number of days.

"Bloody Bridge."

In 1876 the present wooden bridge over Ohio Brush Creek at Satterfield's on the Rome pike was erected, and its completion was celebrated with a picnic and dance in the new structure, which then was known as the Forge Dam bridge. During the day Simon Osman and his two sons, who resided near by, and James Easter and his son, also residents of the vicinity, between whose families there had been ill feeling for years, got into a fight in which Simon Osman was stabbed to death by James Easter and he injured for life by one of Osman's sons. John Easter, the son, was severely stabbed by one of the Osman boys. There was so much blood spilled in and about this bridge in this conflict between the Osmans and the Easters on that September day that it has ever since been known as "bloody bridge."

Killing of Samuel Greenlee.

Partisan politics and its debauching influences caused the killing of Samuel Greenlee by Albert Adamson on the day following the presidential election in 1888. West Union was crowded with Republicans rejoicing over Harrison's election, and Samuel Greenlee, who had recently before joined their organization, and who had been drinking heavily for some days, was among the jollifiers. Albert Adamson, son of John Adamson, then a leader in the Republican party in the county, had allied himself with the Democratic organization, although a mere lad of sixteen or seventeen years, and he and Greenlee had had some controversy on the day of the election over matters connected with politics, and Greenlee had been ordered out of the Adamson House, now the Florentine Hotel. About 10 o'clock on the day of the killing, Greenlee and Young Adamson applied insulting epithets to each other in a crowd of jollifiers near the old Crawford Hotel on Main Street, and as Adamson turned away walking in the middle of the street east toward the public square, Greenlee followed him, intending to go, as was claimed, across the street to the barber shop then conducted by Sylvanus Edgington, a prominent Republican in local politics. When Greenlee had reached the middle of the street, Adamson turned and fired several shots in quick succession, wounding him mortally. He was helped into Dr. Coleman's office adjoining the Crawford Hotel on Main Street, where he died in a short time. Young Adamson was arrested, indicted and tried for murder, but was cleared of the charge through the efforts of his counsel, chief of whom was Ulric Sloane, then a noted criminal lawyer in southwestern Ohio.

Reminiscences of West Union.

The first settler at West Union was James Collings. He built the log cabin near the fine spring directly in the rear of the present residence of Robert Kincaid, on the old Manchester road. The residence overlooks Beasley's Fork Valley and the spring is a noble one, but every vestige of the house has disappeared and there has been no house there for more than sixty years. At the time this house was built his nearest neighbor was General John McClanahan, who resided on the farm on the Pan Handle road formerly occupied by Judge Samuel McClanahan. There was a trace through the forest between the two houses. The trace was indicated by blazes on the trees. James Collings made his settlement directly after the peace with the Indians in 1795. He purchased a tract of four hundred acres of land directly south of West Union, the northern boundary of which is the street just north of the Village Cemetery.

Robert McClanahan took up a tract of one hundred acres which embraces the town plat of West Union, lying in the shape of a square, bounded about as follows: The south line was the street north of the cemetery, the western line was through the alley near A. Z. Blair's residence, the north line was North Street and the western line ran on the street in front of Samuel Burwell's residence. Robert McClanahan purchased this tract for three hundred dollars of Richard Woods and sold it to the trustees of the town for seven hundred and fifty dollars. They sold it in lots for two thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars. He built his log house where now stands Mrs. John Moss's millinery shop, directly west of the public well, which was then a fine spring. General Darlinton built a story and a half log house on the ridge east of the Beasley Fork turnpike, just above the public watering-trough and across Beasley's Valley from James Collings. General Darlinton owned 700 to 800 acres of land east of West Union.

Ephraim Cole built a residence near the present Trotter residence on a one hundred and forty acre tract of land he purchased of General Darlinton. He also owned one hundred acres north of the town which he purchased in the Ashmore Survey, from Richard Wood. His deeds are dated 1802.

Salathiel Sparks, grandfather of the present Salathiel Sparks, owned one hundred acres where the new addition to West Union was laid out. His residence was the former Thomas Huston residence. Huston was connected with the old West Union Bank, on Cherry Street, just south of the "Lec Corner," and it is said that just before the bank failed, an ox-cart of specie was taken from the old stone vault of the bank to his house and thence to Cincinnati. Ephraim Cole's one hundred acres of land lay to the west of Sparks', and between him and George Harper, who had about seventy-five acres north of the town, now owned by Salathiel Sparks. Harper's residence was on the site of the present Sparks residence.

The nearest settlement on the west was that of General John McClanahan already mentioned. Thus the original proprietors of West Union and vicinity before the town was laid out were: Ephraim Cole, Joseph Darlinton, Salathiel Sparks, George Harper and Robert McClanahan.



NEW COUNTY JAIL, WEST UNION

Henry Rape purchased the lot on which was built McClanahan's house west of the public well. He occupied it for a hatter's shop and residence for a long time.

Ephriam Cole died about 1833, at the age of eighty-four, in the house now occupied by Jabez Eagle. He was a tall, spare man and of a taciturn disposition. It is said that he was a widower at the time of his death. The place of his burial is not known, but it is supposed to be in the Collings burying ground or the Village Cemetery.

The Village Cemetery was dedicated 1834, by deed from Robert Wood and wife to certain persons who had friends buried there before 1834. The spot was used as a cemetery as early as 1816. The first interment was one Miles, who died a stranger, in 1816, in West Union. The deed of the original dedication calls for three-fourths of an acre. Miles was buried near the old gate, where a walnut tree stood for many years. Nicholas Burwell was present at Miles' interment and gave the account of it to his son Samuel, who gave it to the writer.

The Lovejoy graveyard was dedicated in 1840, but it had been occupied for a cemetery long before then.

The house now occupied by Wm. Lafferty, where he conducts his furniture business, was built by Hon. William Russell, who owned through to the next street south, and included the spring situate in the rear. Mr. Russell built the present frame front of the house and the addition and wing to the south, which was afterwards changed by Wesley Lee and remains to this day as Wesley Lee changed it.

The Bradford Hotel, formerly the Marlatt House, was built in 1806, by David Bradford and occupied by him from that date until the day of his death in 1834. After his death it was occupied by his grandson, Samuel G. Bradford till about 1840.

The Florentine Hotel was first used as such by David Bradford, Jr., who conducted a hotel there for some ten years, probably from 1836.

The Miller and Bunn corner was known as the McCollough corner, and it was occupied as a store room by Samuel McCollough for many years.

The present Mullen corner was known as the Armstrong corner. The building was erected by William Armstrong and occupied by him for many years. Satterfield's drug store was originally a stone building and was known as the Hood corner and there John Hood, the father of James Hood, who was known as "Ahiezer," built the original building and occupied it as a storeroom. William Russell's store stood on the ground now occupied by the east end of W. V. Lafferty's furniture store. The log house built by General Darlington and overlooking Beasley's Fork Valley was torn down and used to build the east end of his residence on Main Street, east of Dr. Miller's residence.

The Siamese Twins were exhibited in West Union for two or three weeks in the east end of the building just east of Joseph Hayslip's residence.

John Sparks kept a store in the building now occupied as the post office.

An Irishman named McKorkle conducted a small brewery just north of the present jail where John Clark now resides, in 1820.

The late Judge Joseph Moore, of Portsmouth, Ohio, helped to build the old stone business house and dwelling in 1814, that stood on the Satterfield corner where James Hood once sold goods.

About that date the first "Windsor Chair" maker located in West Union. His name was Thomas Bereman, and he had an apprentice who caused him great annoyance by his "impudent manners" towards his customers. When this apprentice finally ran away from Bereman and the chairmaking business, as was required by law, Bereman offered a reward for his return, which was published in the county newspapers:

One Cent Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 16th inst., George Welch, an indented apprentice to the Windsor Chair Making and Painting business; twelve years old, light complexion. He had on when he went away a new suit of brown jeans, fur hat and new shirt and shoes; being somewhat better clad than he deserved, or is used for apprentices to be—very forward garrulous and impudent. Whoever returns said George, will be coldly treated and receive no thanks; but shall have the above reward without charge. All persons are cautioned about harboring him, as I believe he was persuaded away.

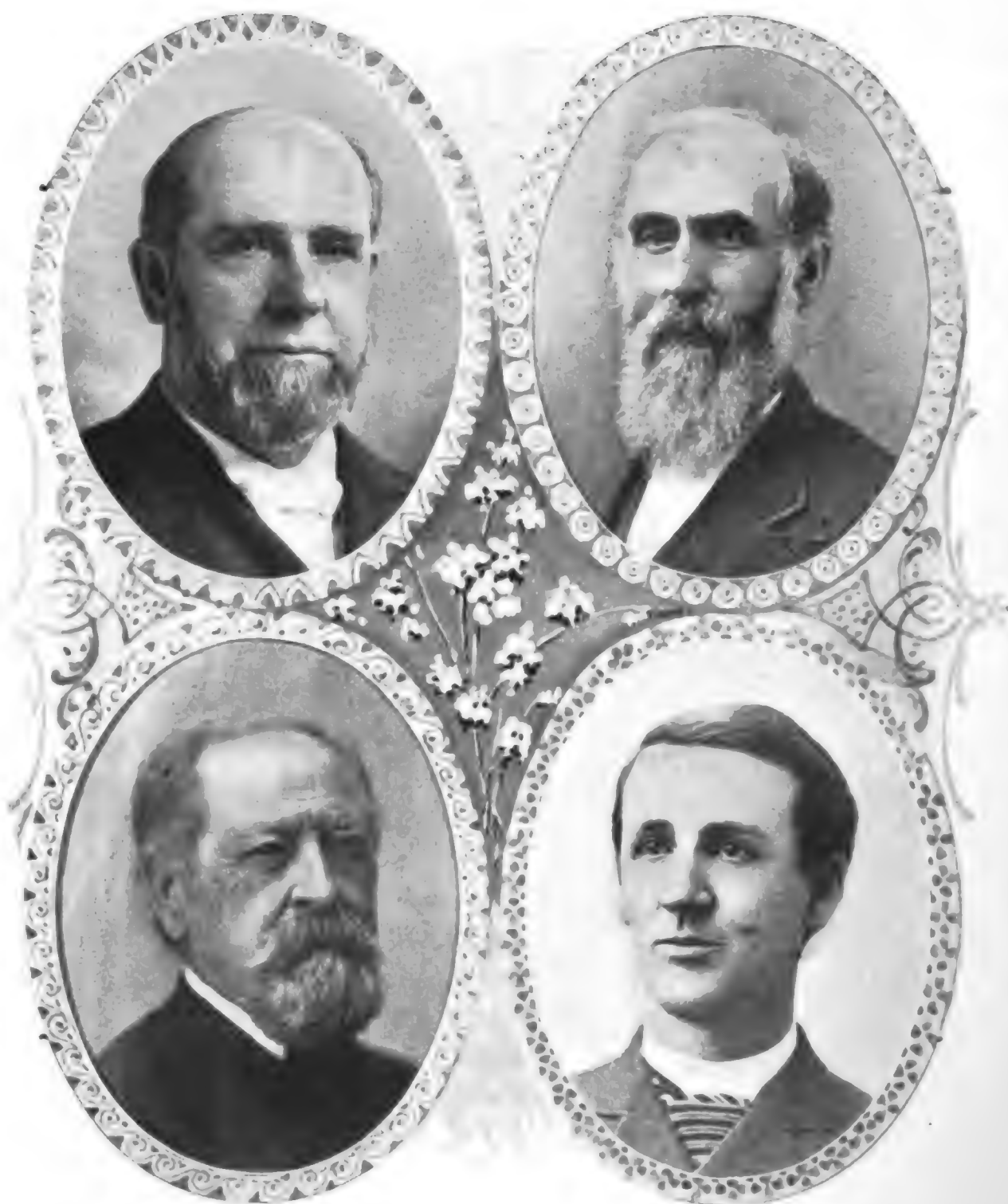
April 23, 1824.

Thomas Bereman, West Union, Ohio.

The old town of West Union is the only county seat in the State of Ohio without steam railroad or electric traction line. Since "time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," steam railroads have been building on paper, to West Union, the present "Black Diamond" route being the latest enterprise of the kind.

Smith's Tannery.

It is said that the tanyard and leather store of Lewis Smith, in West Union, is the only establishment in southern Ohio, where raw hides are tanned and dressed under the processes of "the good old days when honest men made honest wares and sold them at honest prices."



W. W. RAMSEY, D. D.
JUDGE WM. MCKENDREE

CROCKETT MCGOVNEY
ALBERT D. KIRK

CHAPTER XIII.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP

Wayne Township takes its name from "Mad Anthony" Wayne, the hero of Story Point and the conquerer of the Indians at "Fallen Timbers" in 1794. It was formed in 1806, and was one of the six townships into which the county was at that time reorganized. It originally included the territory now occupied by Oliver, Scott and Winchester Townships.

Surface.

The surface is undulating. In the east central portion it is broken by low hills, and deeply furrowed by the water courses. The soil is a heavy clay, highly impregnated with iron and for the most part produces fine crops of corn, wheat and clover. The narrow valleys are very fertile and grow an excellent quality of tobacco. In the western part of the township the soil is a compact boulder clay, and is rated as "thin land." The valley of Cherry Fork, a tributary of the West Fork of Ohio Brush Creek, embraces some of the prettiest farms and most fertile lands in Adams County.

Creeks.

Three small branches from the northwest, west and southwest portions of the township respectively, unite a little to the west of the village of North Liberty and form Cherry Fork of the West Fork of Ohio Brush Creek. It is a narrow and rapid stream and in its lower course attains considerable size. From the great number of large wild cherry trees that formerly grew in the valley of this stream it derives its name. At Harshaville it receives the waters of Grace's Run, a pretty little stream that flows through the north part of the township and which is augmented in its course by Martin's Run near the Oliver Township line.

Early Settlers.

Samuel Wright, who came from Kentucky to Cherry Fork and erected a cabin where the brick dwelling now stands on the Allison farm, just to the west of the present village of North Liberty, was perhaps the first settler within the present limits of the township. This was in March, 1799. Here he lived and died, having reared a large family, of which a son, William, was the father of A. M. Wright, the gunsmith of Cherry Fork, now in his eighty-fifth year, yet working at his trade like a man of forty. He has in his possession a pair of doe-skin gloves made by a sister of his father, Margaret McKittrick, as a wedding gift and which was worn by him at his marriage. A pair of silk stockings, worn by his father when he was married, and kept as "wedding" stockings

and worn by each of his seven sons and four daughters at their marriages, is also carefully treasured away by Mr. Wright.

In the year 1800, Adam Kirkpatrick came from Bourbon County, Kentucky, and settled on the farm now owned by Catharine Liggett on Grace's Run. He married Rosanna Patton. In this year, also, Joseph McNeil and his brother James built cabins on Cherry Fork about a mile southeast of the village of North Liberty. The next year Francis McClellan settled near the McNeils. Then came James and William McKittrick and located where John Widney now resides on lands then owned by Samuel Wright. In 1801, Robert Morrison settled on the farm now owned by William Morrison near Eckmansville. James Smith came to the Nathan Plummer farm in 1802, and Robert Foster located on the the Foster farm two miles southeast of North Liberty. In this year, also, James Young settled at Youngsville, and William Finley, James Finley. John McIntire and James Caskey located in the eastern portion of the township. Thomas Wasson, in 1805, built a cabin on the farm recently owned by Campbell Wasson. Daniel Marlatt, in 1804, settled on the old Marlatt farm west of North Liberty, and William and Daniel John, and James Ross came to the township about the time of its organization.

The Cherry Fork Cemetery

at the village of North Liberty is the oldest burial place in the township. General Robert Morrison has stated that he dug the grave for the first interment here, the little son of William Davidson killed by lightning in the year of 1802. The negro, Roscoe Parker, who was lynched by a mob for the murder of old Mr. and Mrs. Rhine, was buried in the northwest part of the old cemetery in the "pauper's corner," by old Sam Bradley, an ex-slave, who for many years was a familiar figure about the village of North Liberty.

The new cemetery south of the present U. P. Church is a prettily arranged and beautifully ornamented "city of the dead."

Churches.

There are four churches in the township: The U. P. (see sketch of) at North Liberty; the M. E. at same place; the Presbyterian, at Eckmansville, and "Peoples," at Youngsville.

Schools.

NORTH LIBERTY ACADEMY—The village of North Liberty in days gone by was a widely known educational center. "The Old Academy on the hill," with its broad, green lawn ornamented with shrubs, vines and evergreens, is held in the memory of hundreds of fathers and mothers as a beautiful oasis in the schooldays of their youth.

The beginning of the North Liberty Academy was a Select School taught by Rev. Jacob Fisher at his own home in the winter of 1848-9. In 1851 the old Associate Reformed Church building, one-half mile east of North Liberty, was moved to the village and fitted up for an academy building, where Rev. Fisher taught several terms. In the summer of 1852, Rev. James Arbuthnot taught a select school in the old brick church south of the village. In 1852-3, Rev. Arbuthnot and Rev. W. H. Anderson conducted a class in the old Associate building. In 1854, Rev.

Arbuthnot, James Wright and D. H. Harsha conducted the school. Then came Rev. Gilbert Small and Rev. N. R. Kirkpatrick. About this date a joint stock company was organized, and the present building was erected. It is a massive frame of the old academic style of architecture, with great dome rising from the center, and is after the lapse of nearly a half century, in good condition.

The following advertisement from an old newspaper points clearly to the beginning of the North Liberty Academy: "Efficient means having been taken permanently to establish an Academy at North Liberty, a suitable room has been provided for temporary occupancy, and arrangements have been made for opening a School on Wednesday, April 1, 1857, to be taught by the Rev. N. R. Kirkpatrick assisted by Rev. Gilbert Small. Tuition for languages, Algebra, etc., \$5.50; English lower branches, \$3.25; Boarding, \$2.00."

The Academy was conducted by teachers of more or less ability and with varying success financially, until 1868, when the academy was sold to Rev. Joseph Smith, a Baptist minister. He and his wife, a most excellent lady and teacher of marked ability, built up the school, improved the grounds, and did much to make the school prosperous. But Prof. Smith, a robust and strong-minded gentleman, with very pronounced views on the questions of temperance, politics and social affairs, was a thorn in the side of a little coterie of individuals such as may be found in all isolated communities, who assume to be social, religious and political autocrats. The community in and about North Liberty was mainly Abolitionist and radically Republican in politics, and Associated Reform (United Presbyterians) and Covenanters in religion, the very impersonation of "holier than thou." Prof. Smith was a Democrat, a Baptist, and an advocate of temperance who declared the secret indulgence in alcoholic drink, a greater evil than the moderate open use of the same. These differences of opinion between Prof. Smith and the would-be autocrats soon led to bitter personalities, with the result that his school was tabooed and he ostracised in the community. In 1882, Prof E. B. Stivers, of the Higginsport, Ohio, public schools, leased the Academy from Prof. Smith and opened a Normal and Training School for teachers. From the first the new school was a success. In the Spring and Summer terms of 1883 there were nearly 100 students enrolled and four teachers were employed. In September of this year, Prof. Stivers took charge of the West Union public schools, and the Academy having been purchased by the U. P. Church was again put under sectarian control. After two years of disappointment, the management leased the buildings to Prof. Jones, now Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Columbus, O., and Prof. Dodge, an eminent instructor, who again built the school up to its former standard. Profs. Jones and Dodge were succeeded by adventurers in academic and normal school work, with the result that the building and grounds were sold to the Board of Education of Wayne Township and converted into a public school building in 1893.

If many of the energetic and liberal minded men who at various periods attempted to found a permanent institution for the instruction and training of young men and women at the old academy had been unselfishly supported by the community, there would be there today a school with hundreds of students and an institution, a credit to the community.

Sub-District Schools.

The first schoolhouse in the township was a log structure on the Baldrige farm, in which William Patton was the first teacher

There are eight sub-districts in the township, and in each there is a plain, cheap frame schoolhouse by the dusty roadside with neither shade nor lawn excepting the town school in the old academy building.

Teachers are paid from \$25 to \$35 per month, and the schools are in session from six months to eight months in the year. The following is the enrollment in each district in the year 1899:

No.	Males.	Females.	No.	Males.	Females.
1	16	29	5	28	45
2	15	19	6	8	16
3	33	20	7	16	13
4	26	14	8	29	17

Mills.

Samuel Wright, the first settler at Cherry Fork, built the first mill, a tub-wheel, about the year 1802, on the creek near where Hunter's steam mill now stands. Afterwards, Robert Thomas erected a horse mill at this point which was in later years supplanted by a water mill and this in turn by a steam mill. At the present steam mill in 1879, the proprietor, Stewart McCormick, was mangled and killed by his clothing becoming entangled in the belting of the machinery. David Potts, his brother-in-law, succeeded Mr. McCormick, and conducted the business for some years. The present proprietor's name is Hunter.

Villages.

NORTH LIBERTY (or Cherry Fork) **POSTOFFICE** was laid out in 1848 by Col. William McVey. He was a radical Abolitionist and named the village North Liberty, as the new village plat lay north of Cherry Fork, and his residence and store to the south of that stream, opposite the old water mill. The village now contains two general stores, one drug store, hardware store, furniture store, and merchant tailor shop, A. D. Kirk, proprietor, and one hotel. There are two resident physicians, two churches, and one Lodge, I. O. O. F. Population about 300. It is nine miles from West Union and five miles from Winchester and fourteen miles from Manchester on the Ohio River.

YOUNGSVILLE is situated two miles to the southward from the town of Seaman on the C. P. & V Ry. It was founded by David Young who opened a small store there in 1840. C. E. Silcott & Company did a flourishing business there for many years. J. F. Young and others also, were merchants in the village. It has one church—The Peoples—in which any denomination may hold service. Population about 75.

ECKMANSVILLE—This is a little cluster of buildings two miles southwest of North Liberty, among which there is one store, one blacksmith shop and two churches—one M. E. and one Presbyterian. The village was laid out by Henry Eckman, a blacksmith, who first settled here in 1824. In the period from 1870 to 1885, John Morrison and son, and later A. B. Morrison & Company did a flourishing mercantile and banking business at this village.

The United Presbyterian Church.

About the year 1797-8 several families, members of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, came from Virginia, Pennsylvania and Kentucky to the East Fork of Eagle Creek, Adams County, in the vicinity of the present town of West Union. These families petitioned the Presbytery of Kentucky, and Rev. Adam Rankin was the first supply sent by that body. He preached at the house of James January who then kept a tavern at the foot of the hill west of West Union on the old Cincinnati road, in the autumn of 1799.

In the autumn of 1802 four ruling elders, Joseph McNeil, Stephen Bayless, John Leach and Paul Kerr, were elected, and ordained by Rev. A. Craig. This was the first organization of the A. R. Presbyterian Church in Adams County. The first Lord's supper was administered in the congregation by Revs. Rankin, Craig and Steele in the autumn of 1803. About this time Rev. Robert H. Bishop (afterwards President of Miami University) and Rev. David Risk, both recently from Scotland, came within the bounds of the congregation. Rev. Bishop continued as a stated supply until the summer of 1804. At this time Rev. Bishop refused a call as pastor of the congregation at a salary of \$400, one-half his time to be devoted to preaching to members on Cherry Fork (at North Liberty) of Brush Creek. The Rev. Risk was then called. He accepted and was duly installed as pastor of the congregation. In the spring of 1805 the members living at Cherry Fork were organized into a separate congregation, and John Wright, Samuel Wright, and John McIntire were ordained ruling elders who, with Joseph McNeil, ordained at Eagle Creek, constituted the first session of the Cherry Fork congregation. The church house was built of logs, the cracks chinked with blocks and daubed with clay. There was neither fire-place nor stove, and no floor. The congregation sat on slabs of timber supported on pegs. Rev. Risk continued in charge of the congregation about two years, dividing his time equally between it and the Eagle Creek congregation nine miles away. Rev. Risk demitted his charge in August, 1806, and until the autumn of 1809 these congregations were without a pastor. In the meantime the members residing on West Fork of Brush Creek and George's Creek (Tranquility) organized at the West Fork congregation and erected Hopewell Meeting House. In the summer of 1808 Rev. William Baldridge, of Big Springs, Virginia, preached to these congregations. On the twentieth of November he took charge of the congregation here, having removed with his family from Virginia. His time was divided one-half being devoted to Cherry Fork. For this latter service he was to receive \$165, one-half of this in articles of merchandise at the following prices as fixed by a committee from the congregation of which Judge Robert Morrison was chairman:

Beef and Pork, per cwt.....	\$2.50
Wheat, per bushel.....	.58
Rye, per bushel.....	.42
Corn, per bushel.....	.25
Oats, per bushel.....	.25
Whiskey, per gal.....	.50

Seven hundred linen, per yard.....	.50
Clean swingled flax, per yard.....	.12½
Maple sugar, per pound .....	.12½

At the beginning of Rev. Baldrige's pastorate the old log church at Cherry Fork was enlarged by taking down one side and adding a room by making off-sets where the extension began. One of these off-sets was arranged for a pulpit which placed it at the middle of one side of the building enlarged to 35x55 feet. Stoves were not provided until ten or twelve years later.

Rev. Baldrige was not installed as pastor, regularly, until the year 1820. The reason of this delay was that Rev. Baldrige was supposed to sympathize with Dr. Mason in his deviating course. In 1829 West Union, Cherry Fork, West Fork and Russellville (North Fork of Eagle Creek) united in calling Samuel C. Baldrige to be colleague to his father in a joint pastorate over these four congregations. Rev. William Baldrige died in 1830. The congregation was vacant for two years. In the spring of 1832, the Lord's Supper was administered by Rev. D. McDill.

On the first of November, 1832, Rev. Robert Stewart took charge of the congregation at Cherry Fork and West Fork. He was ordained and installed in the following December. He received as one-half his salary from the Cherry Fork congregation \$219.35. In 1833 a new brick church house 50x50 feet was erected containing fifty-eight pews.

In 1837 the question of Negro slavery and the temperance movement, divided the Cherry Fork congregation, and Col. William McVey with others formed the "Associate Congregation of North Liberty." In 1846 the Unity congregation was formed. Rev. Stewart died in the year 1851, having been born near Wheeling, Virginia, in 1796. In September, 1853, Rev. D. McDill was ordained and installed as pastor of the congregation. In 1855 the present commodious brick church was erected. It is 50x70 feet with a 22-foot ceiling. After Rev. McDill's resignation, John S. Martin was called and accepted, and was installed in October, 1877, which place he filled with marked ability until the date of his death, April 6, 1889. Rev. Martin received a salary of \$1,000.

On September 30, 1890, the present pastor, J. A. C. McQuiston, was installed over the congregation, at a salary of \$1,000. Rev. McQuiston is a native of Illinois.

The church is in a fairly prosperous condition—the membership being composed generally of prosperous farmers and merchants. The "clanish" spirit yet manifests itself among those of limited education and of little experience in the world, but the younger element is inclined to be liberal and broad-minded.

In fine weather the Sabbath service is largely attended, each member turning out in his best carriage drawn by his most spirited team—and it is a sight never to be forgotten, this line of carriages—a line not excelled in length or numbers at any place of worship in the State.

REMINISCENCES.

The last black bear ever seen in this portion of Adams County was caught in a trap by Samuel Wright's boys about the year 1835, near the mouth of Grace's Run on Cherry Fork. It weighed nearly two hundred pounds after being skinned and dressed. At that time deer were plentiful in this region.

A Remarkable Centenarian.

In 1883 there was living near Youngsville in this township, a pioneer of the western country, by name of Joseph Smittle. In August of that year, the writer attended a basket dinner given at the residence of the old pioneer celebrating his 104th birthday. He was then in full possession of his faculties, excepting his sight which was somewhat impaired. His hair was but slightly streaked with gray, and he had the general appearance of a well-preserved man of not more than seventy-five years of age. He lived to be 106 years old.

CHAPTER XIV.

WINCHESTER TOWNSHIP

This is the northwestern township of Adams County. It borders Jackson Township, Brown County, on the west, and Concord Township, Highland County, on the north. It is one of the more recently formed townships of the county, having been organized January 2, 1838, from territory four by six miles, off the west side of Scott, and a strip two by four miles off the north end of Wayne Township. It contains something more than thirty-two square miles or about 20,000 acres of land.

Surface.

The western part of the township is undulating, with low marshy areas at the head of the small streams whose waters reach the North Fork of Eagle Creek to the southwest or one of the forks of Ohio Brush Creek that flow across the northern portion of the township to the eastward.

The eastern part of the township is more hilly and the land rougher, than the western portion. The soil in the western part is chiefly the white clay, or boulder drift. These clay soils are rich in all the material of vegetable growth except organic matter, which being supplied by intelligent crop rotation, will gradually improve in productiveness. On the other hand, where the virgin soil has been sapped of its organic matter and not restored by intelligent cultivation, the lands have become cold and barren. It is remarkable that in traveling along the highways through this section, an observer will see on the one side fine fields of corn, oats, wheat, or grass, the products of intelligent farming; and on the other dreary fields of running-briers, poverty grass, and sedge, the harvest of ignorance and sloth.

The eastern part of the township along the numerous small streams and creeks possesses a good limestone soil—the uplands, however, are the yellow and white boulder clays. Under proper care and cultivation the uplands of this township would afford abundant pasturage for large flocks of sheep and herds of cattle. While the valleys would grow fine crops of clover, corn, wheat and tobacco.

Springs and Water Courses.

Every portion of Winchester Township affords fine springs of pure limestone water. These springs are found at the heads and along the courses of the numerous small creeks that flow through the township. Just below the site of every pioneer cabin in this township is a fine spring of water. These are factors which, when properly utilized, will make the township a grand pasturage area.

Three branches of the West Fork of Ohio Brush Creek traverse this township. From the northwest flows Little West Fork; from the west, arising in Eagle Township, in Brown County, flows West Fork proper; and from the southwest flows Elk Run, a wicked, rapid stream, in whose waters many a life has gone out in attempting to ford it when swollen. These three creeks unite on the eastern border of the township and form what is known as West Fork of Ohio Brush Creek, one of the most beautiful streams in the State. These streams have cut deep channels through the blue limestone underlying the surface, and in the deep pools along their courses, sheltered in these shelving layers of limestone, are found the gamest black bass that ever spun the reel of a sportsman's rod.

Early Settlers.

Among the first settlers in what is now Winchester Township was Joel Bailey. As early as 1799 he had come to Adams County and was one of the first court constables when Washington, at the mouth of Ohio Brush Creek, was the seat of justice of the county. He afterwards, perhaps about 1805, settled on what is now the Roush farm at the junction of the Buck Run and Seaman pikes east of Winchester. Here he built a stillhouse and a horse mill. He reared a numerous family, descendants of which are scattered from the Alleghenies to the Pacific coast.

John McIntyre, Andrew Clemmer and Israel Rhodes were early settlers on lands about one and a half miles south of Winchester.

Early Schools.

It is said that the first shoolhouse in this township was a log structure which stood near the present cemetery at Winchester. Richard Cross, a relative of the Alexander family, which settled about 1805 in that portion of Adams County now included in Eagle Township in Brown County, was the first teacher. When Joel Bailey resided near Elk Run his older children attended a school held in a little log cabin on the old Aid farm in the eastern portion of Jackson Township, Brown County. This was about the year 1811. Spencer Records was one of the first schoolmasters in the township.

Churches.

The churches in the township are Calvary M. P. Church in the Kennedy neighborhood in the northeast part of the township, and Centenary M. E. Church about three miles north of the village of Winchester. In the village of Winchester, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Baptist organizations are maintained. Of these latter the M. E. Church was organized in 1830 and the Baptist in 1831. In 1887 the Presbyterians erected a very handsome frame church at a cost of five thousand dollars. The Baptist organization was formed at the house of Spencer Records on West Fork, on the farm now owned by George Baker, in 1813. Elder Charles B. Smith was the first pastor, and had charge of the congregation until about the year 1820.

Archaeology.

In the northern part of the township are a number of small mounds, the work of the pre-historic inhabitants of this region. Some of the larger ones have been partially explored by treasure-hunters but without success, only some fragments of human skeletons, and trifling trinkets of stone and shells having been found.

Mills.

The first mill in the township is said to have been erected in 1809 on the site of Winchester by Richard Cross. It was an old-fashioned clumsy horse mill. About this date Spencer Records, who then resided on the farm now owned by George Baker, built a mill on Brush Creek near where the county line between Adams and Brown Counties crosses that creek. It was a treadmill. Afterwards Records built a "tub-wheel" mill on the site of what was later known as the old McCormick mill now in Eagle Township, Brown County. This mill was patronized for miles about as being the best mill in that region at that time. It had but one pair of buhrs, and Records dressed the stones himself from a kind of quartz found in the Sunfish hills.

In 1820, Ezra Sparks owned the treadmill where Winchester now stands. About this date Joseph Marlatt erected a water mill on Brush Creek at the mouth of Horner's Run, and a little later Stephen Tolle built one on Elk Run.

The first sawmill was built by Joel Baily on Elk Run in 1820.

SOME REMINISCENCES.**"Abolitionists Mobbed."**

In Howe's History of Ohio there appears some "reminiscences" of "Abolition Mobs," written by R. C. Rankin, of Ripley, Ohio. The scene of one of those "terrible" mobs is laid in a grove near Winchester.

Being interested in this matter of recording "pioneer scenes and incidents" the writer was greatly surprised to learn of this "scoop" having been made by a rival chronicler in the vicinity of the writer's own "vine and figtree." With a view of gathering some additional facts relative to the matter, the writer sought among others an interview with Mr. O. R. Smith, or "Reece" Smith, as he is familiarly known, to nearly every person in Adams County. Mr. Smith has resided in Winchester from his boyhood to the present day, and knows personally more of the history of the village and township of Winchester, perhaps, than any other person living. He is a prominent Mason, a Methodist, and a substantial business man.

Referring to the "mobbing" of Rev. John Rankin at Winchester as recited in the volume above named, Mr. Smith said: "I remember the incident as well as if it had occurred yesterday. It was in 1837, or perhaps 1838. Rev. John Rankin, Rev. Dyer Burgess, a gentleman named Weed, and John Mahan and some of the Hugginses from the neighborhood of Sardinia had announced an Abolition meeting to be held here in town (Winchester), but from some cause they were not permitted to speak in any of the churches, and so were obliged to hold their meeting in the grove out near where Dr. Noble's residence now stands. There were in Winchester at that time a few sympathizers with the movement among whom I may mention Dr. A. C. Lewis, Milton Colter and Rev. Hiram Burnett, a Baptist minister. But the majority of our citizens looked upon the movement at that time with disfavor, yet they made no attempt at its suppression. It was a matter in which men took sides in argument, which sometimes ended in bad feeling, as so often do political wrangles.

On this occasion there were a great many people in town from the surrounding country and as usual in those days there was some drunkenness and a great deal of loud and boisterous talk, but not at the place of meeting.

William Stockwell, an old sea captain and author of "Stockwell's Narratives," who then lived on Brush Creek near McCormick's mill, and some others, with a fife and drum corps, marched about the streets; and I remember that while here in town John Boone Fenton, Barney Mullen and Andrew Swarengen were about to get into an encounter with James Huggins and some of his friends, but they were kept apart by old Joel Bailey and others with cooler heads. There were no clubs or canes drawn at the meeting, and no personal encounters during its progress. I remember that Robert Patton was present, but he neither threw nor had he occasion to throw anyone off the speakers' stand.

The story in Howe's History is purely a fiction of the imagination. I might add that the opponents to the Abolition movement were not confined to any one political party—they were in the ranks of both Democrats and Whigs. Barney Mullen and Andrew Swarenger before mentioned were Democrats, while John Boone Fenton and Captain Stockwell were Whigs."

Morgan's Raid.

General Morgan and his staff arrived in Winchester about nine o'clock in the morning, and took up their headquarters in the hotel then kept by Nicholas Bunn on Main Street. There were no telegraph lines nor railroads in Adams County. The people depended upon the mails for their news from the outside world. The Cincinnati newspapers were carried from Maysville and Ripley on the Ohio River by the way of Cherry Fork and Winchester through to Hillsboro in Highland County.

General Morgan was anxious to see the Cincinnati newspapers, and remained in Winchester until four o'clock in the afternoon in order to capture the mail when it arrived. Becoming impatient he sent a detail of soldiers to meet the carrier, Gibson Paul, who was relieved of the pouches near the old Howard Alexander farm on the Cherry Fork pike.

Old Johny Frow was then postmaster and when Morgan's men took the captured pouches to their commander's room at the village hotel, the obliging postmaster hurried thither with the keys and proffered his assistance in opening the pouches and assorting the mail. General Morgan was staggered at the proposition for the moment, but quickly recovering himself, he replied that he would "assist the obliging postmaster down stairs," if he did not betake himself that way at once. The General assorted the mail himself.

After scanning the dispatches in the latest newspapers, General Morgan rode out to the old cemetery and delivered an address to his men there in camp, in which he advised them of their perilous situation. They then began to prepare in great haste for a renewal of the march, and left in great excitement, taking the Grace's Run route for Harshaville, Wheat Ridge, Dunkinsville and Locust Grove near where the army encamped that night. In the hurry and excitement an officer left his horse saddled and holstered in Bunn's stable.

The Escape of Captain Hines.

The following from Anna Meek McKee, of Chillicothe, graphically describes the exciting scenes in Winchester during the stay of the famous cavalry commander and his "raiders." Capt. Hines was under guard in the house of Norvalle Osburn and made his escape from there. He was directed to the cellar under the house of Hiram Israel De Bruin where a portion of the wall was taken out through the opening in which Hines crawled back under the kitchen floor. The wall was then carefully replaced, and Hines remained under the floor until after the departure of Morgan and his men. Then he was helped from his place of hiding as related below by Mrs. McKee:

"The summer of '63 I spent in Winchester, Adams County, Ohio, with my grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. H. I. De Bruin. When we learned that General Morgan had crossed the river and was in Ohio the consternation was terrible. On the morning of July 15, I think it was Monday, a rumor of his coming into Winchester was spread abroad, and before we could gather our wits he was in the town about 8 o'clock A. M. The whole army came and most of it stayed all day. Morgan with his body guard rode up to the old Sparks (then Bunn's) tavern and took possession of it. The men began to raid and rifle the homes and stores. A number of men called at the home of I. H. De Bruin, who was in the army, and asked his wife for the key to the dry goods store which had been locked on hearing the news of their coming into town. Mrs. De Bruin promptly gave them the key, and after being in the store a short time they locked it up and returned the key, and paid in confederate money for what they had taken saying to her that the store would not be disturbed again, which proved to be true. (It was thought by some that such was the case because they must have found in his desk evidence of the fact that the proprietor was a Free Mason and that over the store was the Masonic Lodge Room, General Morgan himself being a Mason.) Not so with the store directly across the way, for they rifled it of everything, and what they could not carry away, they tried to destroy, tying their horses's and mules' tails and manes with ribbons and destroying many things before our eyes, scattering pins, needles and small things over the floor of the store and in the street. Never will I forget what a sight that store was, belonging to Mr. Dick Thompson.

"One of the chaplains, Charles Price, of Nicholasville, Kentucky, spent quite a while on the piazza of my grandfather's home. He came to ask some questions about Hillsboro, knowing that they were not far from that town, especially of Dr. Samuel Steel, who was the Prebyterian minister in Hillsboro, who many said favored in looks H. I. De Bruin, and we thought he was under the same impression for he came up asking if we knew Rev. Samuel Steel. My grandfather referred him to me as being a resident of Hillsboro. He was a relative of Dr. Steel's wife and I had a pleasant chat with him because he knew many in Hillsboro who had visited in Kentucky. He was very interesting and very courteous.

"At three o'clock P. M. a great stir and commotion occurred on Main Street where the house of H. I. De Bruin stood just a half block from where they had entered the town, and here they had in a carriage a prisoner, Captain Hines, of Winchester, Ky. The commotion was caused by the escape of this prisoner. They rode up and down this street swear-

ing that they would burn to the ground the house in which he might be concealed. We were all unconcerned and innocent when, had the fact been known, our horrified faces might have told the secret, for my dear grandmother, then sitting on the piazza as calm as any of us, had secreted him. He had run into the back part of Mr. Jerome De Bruin's home, who lived just south of grandfather's, and Jerome had brought him to grandfather's house, and had quietly taken grandmother back to him. Oh, what a woman was she! I can hear her yet saying to the prisoner, 'Are you deceiving me?' and his reply, 'God knows I am not, for His sake protect me.' And she who had given three of her sons to her country was brave enough to protect him. He was hidden in such a place that he could hear all of the soldiers' ravings over his loss.

"About four o'clock the raiders began to leave the town, and it did not take long for all to get out, they seemed to be in a hurry. General Basil Duke, of Confederate fame was with them. I remember him well. After they had gone, Captain Hines was brought from his hiding place, and after having his supper was sent out north of town where some militia from Hillsboro were stopping.

That same evening word came of Hobson's approach with his seven thousand men. The night was spent in preparing sandwiches and other things for his great army which began to arrive early the next morning. Only the General and his staff stopped for a few hours, he having his headquarters in the best rooms of the De Bruin home. The army passed on in pursuit of Morgan, but not before they had a cup of coffee and a sandwich, which most of them took while on their horses, and they were a tired looking set. Captain Hines was brought in to see General Hobson who gave him a pass to Hillsboro and a horse to ride there and a pass to return to his home. He was wounded and at home on a furlough and this was how he came to be captured. He went to Hillsboro and spent a night at the home of Judge W. M. Meek before going on his journey home.

"After General Hobson and his staff had dined and he had finished his official business, they followed after the army. There was no time lost. Expedition seemed to be his watchword. All the time I was almost paralyzed with fear, but I have always been glad for the personal experiences of those memorable days."

Public Schools.

The school enumeration outside the village of Winchester is 297. The average wages paid teachers is thirty dollars per month. There are six subdistricts and each is provided with a frame schoolhouse twenty-four by thirty feet, one story high. The surroundings of these "colleges of the people" are uninviting. The play-grounds are bare of shade trees or ornamental shrubs, and present a picture of neglect.

In the village of Winchester there is a graded school attended by the pupils of school age within the special district. The present school building is a plain brick structure with four rooms and was erected in 1871. The estimated value of buildings, grounds, furniture and apparatus is \$2,000. The school term is seven months; the principal receives sixty dollars per month and the under teachers from thirty to forty dollars each per month. The school enumeration is 232. This special district was organized in 1865.

The Winchester Fair.

The Independent Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Adams, Brown and Highland Counties, was organized under the laws of the State in 1859. The first fair was held October 2, 3, 4, and 5, 1860. Moses Patterson was the first President and I. H. De Bruin, Secretary. The grounds of the Association occupied a beautiful tract of twenty acres south of the village about one-half mile. From its organization until about the year 1882 this was one of the most popular fairs in southern Ohio. From 6,000 to 10,000 persons attended here annually, and the Association paid dividends of from ten to twenty per cent to stockholders. But from bad management about the date last above mentioned the attendance began to grow smaller each succeeding year until 1897, when exhibitions ceased to be held. In 1899, the grounds were disposed of by the stockholders, and will be subdivided into lots for building purposes.

Postoffices.

There are but two postoffices in the township, Emerald, and Winchester, formerly called Scott.

EMERALD—Is situated in the northern part of the township and was established in 1868. Sanford Burba was the first postmaster.

SCOTT POSTOFFICE was established in 1820 and Judge Joseph Eyler was the first postmaster. On the first day of April, 1880, the name was changed to Winchester. It is a money order office.

The Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia Railroad.

The first railroad built in Adams County, the present C. P. & V. was a narrow gauge from Batavia Junction, called the Cincinnati and Eastern. The first passenger train entered Winchester, August 7, 1877. It was an excursion train of flat cars, and carried a motley crowd of enthusiasts from along the line to the terminus of the road. Here the train was engulfed on its arrival in a struggling mass of humanity seeking a first view of a locomotive and train of cars.

The Village of Winchester

was laid out November 8, 1815, by Joseph Darlinton, and named by him for Winchester, Virginia, near which he was born and reared to man's estate. The original plat contained seventy lots. Afterwards Joel Bailey laid off an addition of eighty-two lots, known as south Winchester. The village was incorporated in 1865, and has about 800 inhabitants. Joseph Eyler kept the first hotel on the northwest corner of South Street. James and Joseph Baily opened the first store in a log building that stood on lot forty-four, in 1819. Dr. A. C. Lewis was the first resident physician. The first tannery in the village was owned by Joseph Eyler; and the first oil mill was built by Levi Sparks in 1830. Moses Patterson operated a carding mill and a steam flouring mill from 1851 to 1863. These together with the tannery adjoining were burned in the fall of that year.

R. A. McMillan is the proprietor of a fine roller mill in the village at this time. The village contains two hotels, three dry goods stores, three

drug stores, two family groceries, and one sawmill. The Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias each maintain lodges. The Winchester Bank was organized in 1885 with Hon. L. J. Fenton as cashier.

In the present year, 1900, the citizens seem to have awakened somewhat from a lethargy of the "Sleepy Hollow" sort, and with some enterprising "newcomers," such as Messrs. Mecklin, McMillan and others, have succeeded in building in the town a bent wood works, canning factory, and a shoe factory.

PART III.

PIONEER CHARACTER SKETCHES

By **NELSON W. EVANS**

PIONEER CHARACTER SKETCHES

John Amen

was born April 9, 1799, in Botetourt County, Virginia. He was the oldest son of Daniel and Katherine (Heistand) Amen. He, with his parents, came to Ohio about the year 1808. They traveled in a four-horse wagon. They settled in Highland County, near East Monroe. They lived there a few years when his father bought some land a mile south of Sinking Springs in Adams County, and built the stone house that still stands there, and removed to it in about 1812. There the boy, John, lived until he was grown. He attended district school in winter time. His was a rather hard and uneventful life. When twelve years of age, he drove a team of four horses and sometimes oxen, hauling pig iron from Marble Furnace to the Rapids Forge, a foundry owned by John Benner, near Bainbridge, a distance of twenty miles, starting at four o'clock in the morning and returning the same day or night. His life was all work, no play. When twenty-one years old, he left home to work in the store of his brother-in-law, David Johnson, at Georgetown, for the sum of four dollars a month and his board. He saved his earnings and when twenty-four years old, he married Melinda Craighead, the daughter of a well-to-do farmer living two miles from Georgetown. Mr. Craighead was a Kentuckian with aristocratic notions. He thought the young clerk was no match for his daughter, but the young people were married, making the trip to the minister's, both riding horseback on one horse. Soon after their marriage, they went to the old stone house, making their home with his parents for several months, until a cabin was built for them on a farm owned by Daniel Amen, two miles north of Sinking Springs, where they lived and worked about six years, when, on account of failing health, he and family came to Sinking Springs, where he engaged in business for more than thirty years, enjoying the quiet village life. He was a great reader. Though very economical, he did not stint himself or family in reading matter. In politics, he felt a great interest, but had no desire for office. He was an Abolitionist when it was dangerous to own being a friend to the slave people. His house was a station on the underground railroad from which no slave was ever caught. He was fearless when he knew he was right. On one occasion, a family of seven slaves were brought into the community. A large reward was offered, and the pursuers or slave catchers were close behind them. Fearing to trust his son or any young person to carry them on, he had two fiery horses hitched to a covered wagon, and although he was a small man, and alone, drove away

just after dark, loaded the family in the wagon and hurriedly drove them to Marshall, eight miles north, when another party took charge of them. He used to boast he had helped more slaves to liberty than any one else near, and that he never had one captured in his charge. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and held the office of deacon for sixty years. In the year 1865, his wife died. After her death, he sold his old home and went to reside with his three married daughters, all of whom lived in Portsmouth, Ohio. He had one son, Daniel, who died, when thirty years of age, leaving two sons. The oldest, Harlan P. Amen, is president of Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, and the younger son, J. J. Amen, is a prosperous business man in Missouri Valley, Iowa.

The last four years of John Amen's life were spent at South Salem, Ohio, at the home of his eldest daughter, Mrs. E. McColm, who had removed from Portsmouth. He died at the age of eighty-eight, on December 27, 1887. Unto the last week of his life, he read the daily papers with all the interest of a young person. His last vote was for Governor Foraker. The fall before he died, he was taken to the election by a granddaughter. He was proud he had helped to elect the Highland County boy for Governor. His daughters are all living, Mrs. McColm in Norfolk, Nebraska; Mrs. P. J. Reed, in Cody, Neb., and Mrs. C. Gillilan at Sinking Springs, Highland County, Ohio.

James Anderson.

Of all the men who have lived in Adams County, none has enjoyed this life more or made it more pleasing to those around him than the subject of this sketch. James Anderson may have had fits of bad temper, but the writer never saw him in one or ever heard of him having one. He was always brimful and running over with good humor. He always persisted in looking at the bright and cheerful side of things and was always ready to laugh and to make those about him laugh. Trouble rolled away from him like water rolls away from a duck's feathers. The writer never knew him until he was between fifty and sixty years of age and the foregoing describes him then. His acquaintance from twenty-five to fifty would have been precious and valuable. He was a man to drive away despondency and to lift the world up. He had the keenest sense of humor of any man of his time in the county and yet he met and performed all the serious duties of life as a man and Christian should. Nature endowed him with great natural and physical vigor and he never wasted any of it, but expended it in proper channels.

He was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1796. His parents brought him to Adams County in 1807. They took up their residence one mile north of west Union and there he resided until 1866 when he removed to Sardinia where he made his home until his death, May 11, 1886. His father was Robert Anderson and his mother was Elizabeth Dickey, both from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. His father and mother died in Adams County and are buried in the old Trotter graveyard near the Wilson Children's Home.

Mr. Anderson was married June 2, 1831, to Mary Baird, sister of Robinson Baird, and daughter of James Baird, a brother of Judge Moses Baird. She only survived until May 7, 1840. By his wife, Mr. Ander-

son had the following children: George Washington, who married a daughter of Wade Baldrige; James Newton, William Henry, John, Elizabeth, and Mary. Washington is deceased. His widow and family reside at Webb City, Missouri. James Newton resides in Tulare, California; Elizabeth is the wife of Dr. Theo. Smith, of the same place. Mary is deceased. She died at Santa Cruz, Cal. Col. William H. died at McLean County, Illinois.

On November 7, 1844, he was married to Isabella Bryan Huggins, widow of Zimri Huggins. She had the following children by her first marriage: Nelson A., and Herman W.

To the last marriage were born the following children: Irwin M.; Benjamin Dickey, born June 8, 1847, residing at Santa Cruz, Cal.; and Martha Caroline, born February 12, 1850. She married J. Porter McGovney. He died and she married Frank Major. They reside at Salmon City, Idaho.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson reared the three sets of children without a jar. They all got along happily together. Mrs. Anderson had the same happy and genial disposition as her husband. When the furnaces were opened in Adams County, Mr. Anderson did a great deal of work for them in hauling iron to the river and supplies to the furnaces. He was a man never ambitious for public honors or offices, but he had a prominent place in the militia because his talents deserved it.

On June 26, 1838, he was commissioned by Governor Vance as Major of the First Cavalry Regiment, First Brigade, Eighth Division of the Ohio Militia, and on August 1, 1839, he was commissioned by Governor Shannon as Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment. When it is remembered that he was elected to those positions by those who knew him best, the honor will be more appreciated.

In 1862, he was selected as Captain of the "Squirrel Hunters" and took his company to Aberdeen to repel Morgan's Raid. James Anderson had a wonderful memory. He could remember every incident of his life and everything which had ever been told him. He was fond of telling of David Bradford's celebrated drive down the Dunbarton Hill. Bradford, who had a coach at Dunbarton, just repaired, wanted it down at the Sample Tavern at the foot of the hill. It was winter and the hill was covered with ice. He hitched two horses to the coach in front of the tongue and drove them from Dunbarton down the hill to the Sample Tavern. Bradford said it was a poor horse that could not keep out of the way of a coach. While Mr. Anderson was fond of telling humorous stories, yet he was a most earnest and conscientious man. He was anti-slavery. He was first a Whig and afterward a Republican. He was brought up an Associate Reform Presbyterian and adhered to that faith all his life. He was an elder for over thirty years. As a farmer, he lived comfortably and easy. He was not the man to worry himself to make money. He was honest and honorable in all his dealings. His life was a more valuable lesson than that taught by the Greek Philosophers, for he was up to their ideas and was a Christian beside. In August, 1886, his widow removed to California, where her son, Benjamin D., resides. She was born July 2, 1806, and died May 6, 1896.

Rev. James Arbuthnot

was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1796. His father, James Arbuthnot, came from Scotland when quite young and married Mary White, whose parents came from North Ireland. James Arbuthnot grew up to manhood on a farm in Ohio County, West Virginia, graduated from Jefferson College in 1820; attended the Theological Seminary at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and was licensed to preach by the U. P. Presbytery of St. Clairsville, Ohio, in 1823. He commenced his ministerial work at New Athens, Harrison County, Ohio, the same year and organized the academy at that place which in a short time grew into a college. In 1827, he moved to Savannah, now in Ashland County, Ohio, where he preached until 1840 when he moved to Greenfield, Ohio, and preached half the time there and the balance of the time at Fall Creek until 1851 when he moved to North Liberty, Adams County, where he founded the North Liberty Academy. He remained at North Liberty until 1854, when he moved to Unity in the same county and was pastor of the U. P. Church there for twenty years until compelled to quit preaching on account of old age. He was married December 30, 1823, to Eliza Armstrong, who died April 23, 1846. To this union there were born ten children, nine daughters and one son, namely: Nancy, Frances M., afterwards married to George M. Thurman; Ann E., afterwards married to Dr. W. P. Spurgen; Maria, Clara N., Ada, afterwards wife of Rev. J. G. McKee; Mary, Celia, afterwards wife of A. R. Clark; Sarah J. and James A. The daughters are all dead and his only surviving child is Col. James A. Arbuthnot, of Brookfield, Mo.

Rev. James Arbuthnot died at his home at Unity, April 18, 1880, in his eighty-fourth year. He was a man of strong convictions and would never consent to compromise anything which he felt to be right. He was one of the original Free Soilers and voted for Binney and Hale as the Free Soil candidates for President. Rev. D. McDill, D. D., said of him: "He was a wise, good, unassuming, godly man. He made no claims to oratory, but in preaching, spoke plainly and deliberately. His sermons were instructive and edifying. All who knew him recognized his sincerity and goodness."

Rev. James Arbuthnot married for a second wife Mrs. Mary Watt, in 1848, who died in 1876. She had a daughter who married Rev. N. R. Kirkpatrick at Ada, Ohio, and another who married R. P. Finley, of Youngsville, Ohio.

Rev. William Baldrige.

The Reverend William Baldrige was born in Lancaster County, Penn., February 26, 1761. His parents were from Ireland and members of the Irish Covenantor Church. The year after his birth they removed to the banks of the Catawba River in Lincoln County, N. C., where he resided until 1776, when he joined a cavalry company and served as a soldier during the Revolutionary War. Of this period of his life, the most interesting of all, we have no record, but from the course of his after life, we know that he did his duty as a soldier, conscientiously, and faithfully. He did not consider that in his seven years' service to his country, he had done more than his duty or that he deserved any special commendation therefor. After returning from the war, he prepared for college under the instructions of Rev. Robert Finley, and attended Dickinson College

in Carlisle, Penn., where he graduated in 1790 at the head of a class of twelve. Immediately after his graduation, he took up the study of theology, privately, with the Rev. Alexander Dobbins and studied under him one year. The second year of his theological studies he pursued under the Reverend Doctor Nesbit, of Carlisle, Pa. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Pennsylvania, Associate Reformed, in 1792, and ordained by the same Presbytery in 1793. On July 17, 1792, he was married to Rebecca Agnew. She was born December 12, 1772.

On October 18, 1793, he accepted a call to two churches in Rockbridge County, Virginia. One of them was a mile from the Natural Bridge. It has long since disappeared, the building destroyed and the congregation dissolved. His other church was Ebenezer, about five miles northeast of Lexington. He labored as regular pastor of these two churches, both Associate Reformed, until 1803 when his pastoral relation to them was dissolved, but what was an anomaly in Presbyterian practice, he remained their stated supply until 1809, when he removed to Adams County, Ohio, to accept a call as pastor to the Cherry Fork and West Fork congregations. In 1797, he was moderator of his synod and delivered an important judicial decision in a case before that body. During his residence in Virginia, he was twice offered the presidency of Washington College, now Washington and Lee University, but declined each time on the ground that it was his duty, as he saw it, to remain in the pastoral work. From 1803 to 1809, many of his congregation had emigrated from Virginia and located in Adams County, Ohio, at either Cherry Fork or West Fork. These former parishoners of his secured his call to the two churches of the two localities. During his residence in Virginia, he had been a faithful and acceptable pastor and had endeared himself to his people, and while there, the following children were born to him and his devoted wife: James R., May 22, 1793; Alexander H., January 13, 1795; John Y., December 20, 1796; William S., May 1, 1799; Samuel C., and Rebecca G., twins, February 18, 1801; David A., May 25, 1803; Wade, August 25, 1805; Agnew, December 5, 1807. With these eight boys and one girl and his wife, he made the journey overland to Ohio, in June, 1809, and locating at Cherry Fork at the age of 49. He spent the remainder of his life there. The following children were born to him and his wife Rebecca, in Ohio: Joseph G., June 16, 1810; Ebenezer W., August 1, 1812; William, August 17, 1814; Mary Jane, October 26, 1817, at whose birth the mother died. This daughter, Mrs. Mary Jane Waller, a widow, is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Julia Tappan, at Avondale, Ohio, the last survivor of her brothers and sisters.

On May 16, 1820, Rev. William Baldrige married Mrs. Mary Logan Anderson, a widow, and by her became the father of two children, Benjamin L., born February 9, 1821, and Nancy M., October 18, 1822. His daughter, Rebecca, married Joseph Riggs, December 8, 1819, a very prominent citizen of southern Ohio, and by him became the mother of a numerous family of sons and daughters, the former of whom and their descendants have distinguished themselves in financial circles, in the ministry, at the bar and on the bench. Of the Reverend Baldrige's sons, Samuel C. and Benjamin L. became ministers and Alexander H., Agnew and Ebenezer W. became physicians. Of the literary works of the Rev. Baldrige, we have but three sermons which were published in the *As-*

sociate Reformed Pulpit. These indicate that he was a fine sermonizer. But he especially excelled in pastoral work. He knew all the members of his congregation, and all their children by name, and knew their peculiarities. He made his pastoral visits regularly in each family and gave religious instructions in such manner as to make it attractive, and to fasten it to remain in the minds of those he visited. The Rev. Marion Morrison, now residing at Mission Creek, Nebraska, relates an incident of one of his visits to his father's, Judge Morrison's house, in which he heard a conversation between an older brother and the Rev. Baldrige, in which the latter sought to induce his brother to take a college education with a view of entering the ministry. This conversation so impressed young Morrison, then eight years of age, that he, in consequence thereof, took a college education and entered the ministry where he has labored successfully all his life. The Rev. Baldrige died in the midst of his labors on October 26, 1830.

Sixty-nine years having elapsed since his death, oblivion has claimed much that we would like to know of him, but the fact that he held but two pastorates in his lifetime; that he resigned the first and that death alone removed him from the other, speaks well of him as a minister. Sixteen years in the same churches in Rockbridge County, Virginia, and twenty-one in Adams County, Ohio, covered his ministerial work. He preached well in the pulpit and cared well and effectually for his people in their homes. The fact that Cherry Fork church grew and prospered during and after his labors in it speaks well for his work. The fact that for years past and that today the church at Cherry Fork is large and prosperous; that its influence is well recognized in the county and in its Presbytery and Synod; that it has sent out so many grand men and women to other parts of the country, is largely due to the labors of the Rev. William Baldrige between 1809 and 1830. He took the church four years after its organization and builded it for twenty-one years.

But while he was an efficient pastor, teacher and guide in the churches for thirty-seven years, he did something even greater than that. He reared a family of twelve sons and two daughters to be godly men and women, to be good citizens and to take honorable and prominent places in the world's work. Moreover, he laid the foundations of character in his sons and daughters, so deep, so wide, so strong in piety and moral truth that after seventy years, his descendants are men and women of the same stamp of moral worth, high character and sterling piety that he bore himself. Could he have done better as a life work than herein related? We think not. He performed his work so well and so thoroughly that it will last so long as descendants of his survive to illustrate and exemplify it. He sleeps in an unknown and unmarked grave in the Cherry Fork Cemetery.

Michael Baldwin

was a very marked and memorable member of our earliest bar. He came of a Connecticut family of note. One brother, Henry Baldwin, of Pennsylvania, was one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; another, a wealthy planter of Tennessee; a third lived in Connecticut.

Michael was admitted to practice here in 1799, and at once forced recognition of his energy, learning and sparkling intellectual gifts; and

almost as speedily developed his uncontrollable love of liquor, fun and frolic. He soon distanced all competitors for legal business save William Creighton, Jr., whose patient industry still retained him the larger and by far more lucrative practice. As between the two, it was the race between the hare and the tortoise again, and with the same inevitable result. One of the malicious stories of that day was, that certain other lawyers became so jealous of Baldwin's popularity and business success, that they encouraged the latter's passion for drink, so that his career might be shortened as much as possible.

In 1803, '4, '5, and '6, Baldwin, notwithstanding his dissipation, did a large amount of work. But from the latter date, there is a rapid decadence of his practice apparent in the records of the Court, and, by 1808, his name but rarely appears, save only as defendant in suits for tavern bills, borrowed money, and applications for the benefit of the insolvent law. We learn from Safford's "Life of Herman Blennerhasset" that Baldwin had been the United States Marshal for the State of Ohio, and that he was much embittered against President Jefferson for depriving him of that office. Aaron Burr advised Blennerhasset to retain Judge Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and Baldwin, for the defense of both themselves in the trials for high treason, which they expected to undergo before the courts of Ohio, but which trials never took place. In a letter written to his wife, under date of December 17, 1807, Blennerhasset says: "I have retained Baldwin and Burnett. The latter will be a host with the decent part of the citizens of Ohio; and the former a giant of influence with the rabble, whom he properly styles his 'bloodhounds.'"

It is very suggestive of the character of Baldwin, that at almost every term of his practice we find this entry upon the journal: "Ordered that Michael Baldwin, one of the attorneys of this Court, be fined ten dollars for contempt of Court, and be committed to jail until the fine be paid." Poor, brilliant, boisterous, drunken, rollicking Mike! By reason of commitments for contempt of court and *capiases* for debt, he became familiar indeed, with the inside of the old jail which stood at the northwest corner of Second and Walnut Streets.

He was a member of the Constitutional Convention and tradition asserts that he wrote almost the entirety of the first Constitution of Ohio in the bar-room of William Keys' tavern, using a wine keg for his seat, and the head of a barrel of whiskey for his desk. A queer origination, truly, for the organic law of such an empire as Ohio grew to be, before that Constitution was superseded!

He was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1803, 1804 and 1805. Fond of gambling, of course, for he seems to have had all the modern accomplishments. It is told that he opened a game of *vingt et un* for the benefit of such members as craved excitement. Baldwin, being banker and dealer, of course, won all their money and most of their watches. The party broke up and went to their several rooms, drunk, long after the "wee sma' hours" of the night.

Mike, used to such life, was in the Speaker's chair, on time, next morning, rapped the House to order, and proceeded with business. A call of the House was soon demanded, and the fact made officially apparent that there was no quorum present. The Speaker sent out the Sergeant-at-Arms for absentees, and that officer, in the course of an hour or two,

filed into the hall and in front of the Speaker's chair, some dozen or more of the half-asleep, and only partially sobered, gamesters of the night before. Thereupon Baldwin rose, and with dignified severity of manner, began to reprimand them for their negligence of the trusts reposed in them by their constituents, and reminded them of the great cost *per diem* to the infant State, of the sessions of the General Assembly, etc., until one of the party of culprits broke abruptly in upon the harrangue, with the exclamation, "Hold on now, Mr. Speaker! how the hell can we know what time it is, when you have got all our watches!"

At the June Term, 1804, the tavern-keeper, William Keys, sued Baldwin upon an account which aggregated twenty-five pounds, thirteen shillings, ten pence, a copy of which account is filed. Every item in it, save three, was for drinks in one form or another—brandy, spirits raw, bowls of toddy, punch, treats to the club, etc. The three exceptional items were suppers for himself, for which he was charged one shilling and six pence for each. But with each supper there appears a charge of three shillings for a pint and a half of brandy—a proportion of drink to meat which strongly reminds one of the bill rendered by Dame Quickley to Sir John Falstaff.

"Drinks for the Club" were undoubtedly Mike's treats to the "Bloodhounds," an organization of the rough and fighting men of that day, which Baldwin had gotten up and which he controlled. The "Bloodhounds" did his electioneering and fighting for him; and more than once delivered him from the jail by breaking in the door, or tearing an end out of that structure.

His brothers twice attempted to relieve him from the embarrassments of his debts, and for that purpose, sent him bags of coin amounting to a considerable sum. On these occasions, it is said he hired a negro for porter of the money, and went around to his creditors *seriatim*, allowing each one, irrespective of the amount of his account, to have one grab into the open-mouthed bag until it was gone.

His name appears in the records of the court for the last time in the early part of 1811, and he undoubtedly died soon thereafter.

His widow survived him for many years, and when not less than seventy years old, contracted a second marriage with Adam Stewart, of this county. An old citizen, speaking to us of "Kitty Baldwin" in her prime, remarked, "I tell you, she was the proudest widow that ever walked the streets of Chillicothe."

Robinson Baird

was born in Pennsylvania, October 6, 1792. He was the son of a farmer. His father had twelve children, of whom our subject was the eldest. His Christian name was his mother's maiden name. He obtained his education partly in Pennsylvania and partly in Ohio. His parents were born in Pennsylvania, but they came to Adams County and occupied rented farms for awhile. As soon as could be done, our subject's father bought a farm five miles from West Union and two miles from Bentonville, where Robinson Baird was reared to manhood. He always felt the want of a more complete education, and for this reason he took a great interest in the public schools. He very frequently served as local school director of his district.

Robinson Baird was a very strict Presbyterian. He was brought up that way and never wandered from it. He believed in the strict observance of the Sabbath and practiced it. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, was out both winters of 1812 and 1813, and endured many hardships. His Colonel was John Bryan. In politics, he was a Whig so long as that party existed. As a Whig, he voted for John Quincy Adams, when he was a candidate for President. There were only two others in his township who voted for Adams. He was a member of the American party when it was in existence, and afterwards of the Republican party.

He was married to Elizabeth Williamson, the third daughter of Rev. William Williamson, on June 13, 1815. She was born in South Carolina, on July 14, 1795. There were born to them ten children, two of whom died in infancy. Their oldest son, James T., was born March 18, 1816. He married Elizabeth Parker, July 1, 1842. He was a millwright by occupation, and was killed in St. Louis while working in a steam mill by the bursting of a boiler. He had two sons who were in the Civil War from 1861 to 1865. Nancy M. was born October 31, 1820. She married James McIntire, April 26, 1842. Major McIntire served in the Seventh Ohio Cavalry during the Civil War. He is now deceased. His widow survives him with a large family of children. Another daughter, Jane W. Baird, was born March 25, 1823, and married A. H. Mehaffey, September 2, 1846. Her daughter, Catherine, born March 20, 1825, was married to Jacob Mosier, May 27, 1846. A son, Thomas W. Baird, was born May 4, 1827. Joshua M. Baird, born October 5, 1829, married Margaret Graham, June 24, 1852. Harriet N. Baird, born November 7, 1833, married John L. Summers, February 28, 1855. Elizabeth V. Baird, born May 7, 1836, married Charles Fitch.

Robinson Baird died March 26, 1870. His wife survived him until August 17, 1876. Mr. Baird never sought public office, but was content to live the simple life of a farmer. He has numerous descendants, scattered over the United States, and from those known, we would say that he impressed upon them the same serious, honest, upright character which he bore all his life.

Samuel Grimes Bradford

was born in West Union, December 3, 1813. His father was Samuel Bradford and his mother, Ruth Shoemaker. They were married August 11, 1811, by Job Dinning. Her father was Peter Shoemaker, who lived below the iron bridge, and whose will was recorded in 1799. Samuel Grimes Bradford was Sheriff of Adams County in 1812 and 1813.

In October, 1810, he was appointed Recorder of Adams County to succeed General Darlington. On the seventh of July, 1813, he was Captain of a militia company. He left a deed partly recorded and started with his company for the war. He never returned. He died August 13, 1813, in the army and is buried at Urbana. His widow was married June 1, 1815, to Col. Samuel R. Wood, by whom she had five children, Mrs. S. P. Kilpatrick, of Dunbarton; Mrs. George Sample, of Cincinnati; Mrs. Rev. Lock, of Illinois; Mrs. Herdman, of Iowa; David Wood, of Newport, Ky., and Frank Wood, of Urbana, Ohio. David, the brother of our subject, who married a daughter of Rev. John Meek, lived and died in West Union. He, his father, General Bradford and his mother, Barbara Grimes, are buried in the stone enclosure in Branson's field just

north of the village cemetery at West Union. General David Bradford was one of the most important factors in the early settlement of Adams County. He owned a number of lots in the town of Washington and resided there while it flourished, and when it collapsed he went to West Union. When West Union was located he bought lots 10, 11, 18, 19, 65 and 75 at the opening sale. He built the Bradford House in 1804 and, from that time until his death, kept tavern there. He was County Treasurer of Adams County from June 6, 1800, until June 6, 1832. As he died in 1834 at the age of sixty-nine, he very nearly had the treasurer's office for life. In 1804, he was made a Quartermaster General of the militia. He was a very popular man, and from holding the County Treasurership so long without any complaint, must have been a very honest one, but we must get back to our subject, his grand-son, Samuel G. Bradford. He clerked in an iron store in Cincinnati when he was about nineteen years of age for James M. Baldrige. When he was twenty years of age, he returned to West Union. He was married here on November 6, 1834, to Amanda M. T. Tapp. By her, he had six children, Francis A., wife of Henry B. Woodrow, of Cincinnati; James H. Bradford, of Winchester; Jennie, the wife of Gabriel McClatchy; Matilda, who died a young woman; Harriet, widow of Capt. George Collings, of Indianola, Iowa, and Samuel N. Bradford, who lives in West Union. In the same year, he succeeded to the management of Bradford's Tavern, now the Downing House. He conducted it until 1840, when he leased it. He contributed \$200 to the erection of the Maysville and Zanesville Turnpike. In 1835, he took a drove of horses to Mississippi and sold them. On his return, he purchased the George Darling farm, formerly owned by Major Finley and moved there. His wife died May 2, 1847. In 1849, he returned to West Union and engaged in the tannery business with Edwards Darlinton.

On October 29, 1850, he was married to Miss Sarah W. Smashea, who survives him. He continued the tannery business until 1851, when he drove a notion wagon through the country until 1853. From that date until 1863, he traveled and sold tinware for A. F. Shriver at Manchester. In 1864, he went into the sutler business with Thomas Ellison and remained with him until the end of the war. Then he went to Mississippi and raised cotton until 1868. After that, he engaged in the grocery business at West Union with his son, Samuel N. Bradford. After continuing that business for a short time, he took the mail contract between West Union and Winchester and drove a hack on it for four years. After that he conducted a livery stable in West Union until his death which occurred November 29, 1890.

In politics, he was a Whig and afterward a Republican. He was a large, fine looking man in old age, and in youth, he was handsome. He was genial and companionable. He was always ready to do a kind act for a friend. He was esteemed highly by all who knew him as a good man and upright citizen. What characterized him above his fellow men was his love of children and of horses. When surrounded by children and encouraging their amusement, he was never happier. He was always pleased to have good horses and to be looking after them. He was in his feelings and in his thoughts a relic of the older time in which

he was always delighted to dwell. He passed away in peaceful sleep—"as one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

Moses Baird

was born near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1762. His father, James Baird, came from near Londonderry, in the north of Ireland. His mother was a Miss Brown, also from Ireland.

Moses Baird married Mary Adams, July 5, 1787, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, a woman of remarkable natural endowments and of distinguished and cultivated ability. They had one son, Robert, born in Pennsylvania, in 1788.

They located in Adams County in the rich Irish Bottoms, at Sandy Springs, on the Ohio River, and took up a tract about a mile square. Those who located with them were Joshua Truitt, William Early, Jonathan Kenyon, Abner Ewing, above, and John Adams, and Simeon Truitt, below.

They had in all thirteen children, twelve being thereafter born in Adams County, as follows: Margaret, 1781; Alexander, 1792; Elizabeth, 1794; Polly, 1796; Newton, 1799; James A., 1801; John A., 1803; Joseph C. V., 1805; Harvey, 1807; Harriet A., 1809; Chambers, 1811; Susan A., 1814.

Moses Baird was one of the Justices of the Peace of Adams County and one of its Common Pleas Judges under the Territory. He was elected a Commissioner of the County in 1803 and served three years. He was elected an Associate Judge of the County February 10, 1810, and served until April 10, 1821. He died November 1, 1841, and is buried in the Sandy Springs cemetery. He was tall, slender and active. He had a light complexion, brown hair, blue eyes, was nearly six feet tall, wore side whiskers and shaved the rest of his face. He was an easy, fluent talker, clear and concise in his expressions. He was an excellent judge of human nature and could judge a man on sight. He had easy manners, was pleasant and approachable. He was a good farmer and manager. He lived like a lord on his mile square of land. He raised all the crops he required and had five orchards of apples, peaches, plums and cherries. He had a great lot of stock, horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. He had all manner of fowls. He grew his own flax and sheared his own wool and made it into cloth on his own farm. His wife was a woman of great social attractiveness. She was one of the pioneer doctresses and a noted mid-wife, and died April 13, 1835, of a putrid sore throat, (diphtheria?) which came of attending a child which had the same disease. She and her husband were members of the Sandy Springs Church, and her religion was such that its influence could be felt by all who associated with them. Susan A., their youngest daughter, was the wife of James McMaster, who is still living (1899) at Sandy Springs, aged eighty-four. Their youngest son, Chambers, has a separate sketch herein. Their first three children, Robert, Elizabeth Adams and James A., made themselves homes within the original tract taken up by their father. The others went elsewhere into the Great West, and the descendants of Moses Baird are a great multitude, whom the census taker could enumerate, but it would take him a long time and a great deal of labor.

Rev. Dyer Burgess.

In writing a sketch of a person, in order to understand his life fully, it is sometimes well to begin several generations before he was born.

Dyer Burgess traced his ancestry to Thomas Burgess, who came from England to Salem, Mass., in 1630, but who settled at Sandwich, in Plymouth Colony. This Thomas Burgess is recorded by Dr. Savage as being a chief among them. In the church organized at Sandwich, Mass., in 1638, he was an original member, and he served the town in every office, humble or honorable, from land surveyor to deputy at the Court at Plymouth. He became a large landholder, and his patriarchial estate was still held by a lineal descendant in the sixth generation, in 1863.

Thomas Burgess died February 13, 1665, aged eighty-two years. His grave was honored by a monumental slab, imported from England. Aaron Otis says that this was the first monument set up for any pilgrim of the first generation. So that while Dyer Burgess' ancestor did not come over in the Mayflower, he was only ten years behind the first settlement, and of the same stock as the Pilgrim Fathers, and it is easy to see where he got his obstinacy and firmness of purpose.

The genealogy of the Burgess family was published in 1865, by the Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, of Dedham, Mass. From this, it appears that Thomas Burgess, who came from England, had a third son, Jacob. He married a Miss Nye, and had a son, Ebenezer, born October 2, 1673, who married Mary Lombard. Ebenezer had six children, all baptized September 23, 1711. Among them was a son Samuel, married to Jedidah Gibbs, March 30, 1732, and they had eight children. His wife died March 10, 1732, and he married Deborah Berse, November 7, 1754, and had four children by her. Jabez Burgess, one of the eight children by the first marriage, married Hannah Lathrop, May 3, 1754, and removed to Tolland, Conn., in 1783.

Jabez had nine children, among whom was a son, Nathaniel, born March 4, 1758, and married to Lucretia Scott in 1781. They had six children, of whom the subject of our sketch, Dyer Burgess, was born December 27, 1784, at Springfield, Vermont, to which place his parents had removed in 1781. So that our hero had a long line of fine old Puritan ancestors, with Scripture names, and all of whom lived godly lives, and died full of years, in the hope of the gospel.

Dyer Burgess completed a scientific course at Dartmouth College, to which he afterwards added a knowledge of Latin and Greek, and medicine. He became interested in religion, and was ordained a minister at Clovernook, Vermont.

At the age of sixteen years, he began to preach as a Methodist minister, but finding his views more in accordance with Congregationalism he joined that church and studied theology with the Rev. Dr. Wines. He came to Ohio in 1816, and was received in the Miami Presbytery from the Northern Association of Vermont, September 2, 1817. At Piqua, he organized a Presbyterian Church in the latter part of 1816. In the following year, it united with Troy to secure Mr. Burgess' services as a missionary. Presbytery met in Springfield the first Tuesday in September, 1817, and the two churches, Piqua and Troy, wanted the Rev. Dyer Burgess to preach for them, which he agreed to do for six months, at a salary of one hundred dollars. At the end of the six months, the



REV. DYER BURGESS
ANTI-MASONIC AND ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATOR

two churches gave him a call as a regular pastor. In his old age, the last journey he took was to attend, at Piqua, the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the church there. From there he went to the Presbyterian Church at West Union, Ohio. While in charge of the church at West Union, during a period of nine years, from 1820 to 1829, he resided across the street from the church in a frame house, directly east of that occupied by J. M. Wells, Esq., and while there, he did his own cooking, except the baking of his bread, which was done by the ladies of his congregation and brought to his house.

In Adams County he was brought into contact with the Rev. Wm. Williamson, with Rev. James Gillilan and Rev. John Rankin; with Mr. Carothers and Mr. Dickey, and with Col. John Means. These gentlemen were born and educated in South Carolina, and most of them had been slaveholders, but having conscientious scruples as to the wrong of slavery, they left their native state and came to Ohio.

In 1823, he organized the Auxiliary Bible Society of Adams County. Rev. Wm. Williamson was its first president, and Mr. Burgess was its corresponding secretary. The society is still in existence.

He was a very earnest man, and not only was he a strong opponent of human slavery, but he was a very great advocate of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, and opposed to secret societies. He was also opposed to the use of tobacco in any form.

He thought and felt so intensely that his expressions in public speaking and in preaching had a wonderful effect on his hearers. He was a man of much more than ordinary intellect and was an excellent preacher.

He first preached for seven years in West Union, Ohio, but it seems that his doctrine was too radical for the people there, and he ceased to be their pastor, and was succeeded by the Rev. John P. Vanlyke, after which he preached in Manchester, Ohio.

One of Mr. Burgess' elders was Gen. Joseph Darlington, the Clerk of the Courts, of Adams County. Darlington when a young man in Virginia had owned slaves. He had one, Dick, who was a refractory and ugly fellow. He sold him and kept the money. Mr. Burgess got to hear of this, and said at one time, in a sermon that in his congregation was one who had the price of blood in his chest. It was supposed that Mr. Burgess' strictures bore hard on General Darlington, who was not a pronounced anti-slavery man. Some one asked Mr. Burgess how General Darlington stood his anti-slavery doctrine. "Oh," said Mr. Burgess, "he stands it like an ox."

About this time the Rev. Burgess formed an attachment for Miss Elizabeth Means, the daughter of Col. John Means. His suit was discouraged by the brothers and the family, as they thought she ought to do better than to marry a poor minister. The matter never came to a proposal, but on the twenty-seventh day of April, 1827, Miss Means married Dr. William M. Voris. This event was entirely unexpected to Mr. Burgess, and struck him like a bolt of lightning out of a clear sky. At a solemn communion service season the Sunday following, he preached from the text: "Little children, keep yourselves from idols," and he preached with such pathos and depth of feeling that his hearers could not but believe that his idol had been shattered when Miss Means married Dr. Voris.

On March 19, 1831, he married Miss Isabella Ellison, the daughter of Andrew Ellison. She was a maiden lady of about his own age, and he married her in Cincinnati, where she was making her home with her brother-in-law, Adam McCormick.

The Rev. Burgess was very much opposed to secret societies. On June 5, 1831, he began the publication of a semi-monthly periodical at Cincinnati, Ohio, entitled, "Infidelity Unmasked."

There were twenty-four numbers of it; the last number appeared April 22, 1832. Mr. Burgess was the editor. It does not appear that he wrote any editorials of any consequence, but the periodical is made up chiefly of extracts from other periodicals of like character and from lectures and addresses against Masonry and slavery. The burden of the periodical is against Masonry, with an occasional article against slavery. In his prospectus, the editor states that he does not expect much patronage, that his object is that his work might appear in the Day of Judgment, and bear witness that he has not shunned the whole counsel of God, and that under the influence of the Spirit, he has undertaken to lift up the standard when the enemy comes in as a flood. He also stated in the prospectus, that, firmly believing that Masonry and slavery are identified, and that slavery is practical heresy of a damning character, he has, after deliberately counting the cost, dared to undertake the difficult and responsible duties of editor of a periodical paper, the leading object of which is to clear the sanctuary of both of these abominations. He proceeds to say that he does not charge that *all* persons are infidels; but he does say, and will undertake to prove, if God permits him to succeed with the work, that Masonry is infidelity, organized and masked. He further declared that the paper would consist principally of extracts from other works which have been published in Europe and America, in which the principles of Masonry have been fully discovered and exposed.

Short communications on the subject of Masonry and slavery were thankfully invited, and would be inserted. The price of the periodical was \$1.00 in advance, \$1.25 in six months, and \$1.50 at the end of the year. The bound volume consists of 384 pages.

At the close of the work on April 21, 1832, the editor states: "I have now finished what I have steadily resolved on for more than twenty years. I have published my sentiments against the worst institution that ever subsisted; and I hope God will smile upon my poor labors, and make them a blessing to my acquaintances, and graciously accept of me, for Christ's sake.

"I have written but little for the paper, because I have always found abundantly more material ready prepared, in a style much superior to what I could produce myself. I have published but a small part indeed, of what I intend on the subject of slavery; and shall, if encouraged, continue to issue my paper in West Union, Adams County, Ohio, and to that place, I invite my correspondents to make their future communications."

It appears from the periodical, that in April, 1831, the Editor secured the Chillicothe Presbytery to declare that it was unlawful and inexpedient to have its members connected with the Masonic fraternity. By his like influence, in October, 1831, the Synod of Connecticut declared that a connection with Masonry was inconsistent with Christianity.

On page 266, of his "Infidelity Unmasked," Mr. Burgess has a letter of nearly two pages, addressed to Oliver M. Spencer, a prominent Methodist minister of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Masonry. It seems that Mr. Burgess had attended a Masonic funeral at Cincinnati, at which Mr. Spencer was present as a Mason, and Mr. Spencer's appearance raised the choler of Mr. Burgess.

On page 26, June 26, 1831, he states that the Presbytery of Chillicothe has made Masonry a term of communion, and that one person had argued to him that Jesus Christ was a Mason. He says that Christ declared openly in the Court of Pontus Pilot (so printed in the newspaper), "In secret have I said nothing."

On June 1, 1830, Mr. Burgess delivered an address at the court house at West Union, Ohio, on the subject "Solomon's Temple Haunted, or Free Masonry, the Man of Sin in the Temple of God." His lecture was delivered at an anti-Masonic meeting. He took the ground that Masonry was (1) treason against the Government, (2) treason against God. He stated in his address that Washington in his youth took three degrees in Masonry, and then in his farewell address, raised his voice against all secret societies, and went to the Invisible World. He said that on the strength of Washington's Masonry, thousands have been tumbled into the imaginary grave of Hiram Abiff, for the sake of stooping to folly, like Washington. He states that Masonry was first instituted June 24, 1717, and that the Masons filled almost every office in the Republic. He spoke of the Masonic celebration of St. John's Day, as a "Gobbler's Strut."

It seems, from this periodical, that on the twenty-eighth of September, 1831, William Wirt, of Maryland, and Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania, were nominated as anti-Masonic candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

The book is largely filled up with letters from a Rev. Henry Jones, who signs himself a dissented Royal Arch Mason.

This Rev. Jones was expelled from King Hiram's Lodge in Waitsfield, Vermont, on September 24, 1828, for unworthy and unmasonic conduct. On October 8, 1828, his church at Cabot, Vermont, had a meeting and highly approved of his conduct in leaving the Masons, and in their judgment, stated that the oaths and obligations of Masonry were no more binding on its members than the oath of Herod to slay John the Baptist, or that of the forty Jews who banded together to kill Paul. This Rev. Jones furnished no less than ten different papers for Mr. Burgess' periodical.

Rev. Burgess fought Masonry as a greater evil than slavery. He has been dead twenty-two years, and he survived slavery by ten years, but Masonry still exists in a renewed vigor. The Rev. Burgess was mistaken as to Masonry.

He wasted a great deal of superfluous energy on Masonry which had better have been doubled up on slavery and tobacco. On the subject of Masonry, Mr. Burgess was a fanatic; but upon alcoholism, the use of tobacco and slavery, he was simply a thinker years ahead of his time.

His favorite text against secret societies was the language of the Lord Jesus Christ, in the eighteenth chapter and twentieth verse of St. John's Gospel in His answer to the High Priest: "I spake openly to the

world and in secret I said nothing," and upon this text, he preached a most powerful sermon, which his hearers never forgot.

The Manchester Presbyterian Church took a Mason into full membership. Mr. Burgess remarked to Mrs. A. B. Ellison, that after that, he would never again visit Manchester Church, or commune with it—and he never did.

To illustrate how strongly Mr. Burgess thought and felt on the subject of secret societies—when Abraham Lincoln was first a candidate for President, Mr. Burgess wished to support him, but would not do so until he had written to Mrs. Lincoln and received an answer to the effect that Mr. Lincoln did not belong to any secret society. Then he supported Mr. Lincoln's candidacy most heartily.

Directly after his marriage to Miss Ellison, which entirely revolutionized his finances, as she was wealthy and willing to spend her money for their joint enjoyment, he returned to West Union, and there built the property now occupied and known as the Palace Hotel, and immediately took possession of it. From that time on, until the death of his wife, the Rev. Burgess had no particular charge, but preached when and where he pleased. He and his wife lived in great state in their then elegant home—as, when completed, it was the finest house in the county. They kept two pews in the Presbyterian Church at West Union, and these they had filled every Sunday. They entertained a great many visitors—usually had their house full of visitors, and especially Mrs. Burgess' relations. These she invited from far and wide and entertained them for a long period of time.

While living in this property, Mr. Burgess took it upon him to study Greek, which he had never studied before; and while engaged in that study, he was so intent upon it, as he was upon everything else which he undertook, that he invited every minister far and near to make him a visit; and when the visitor arrived at Dr. Burgess' residence, he found that he was expected to read Greek with him and to instruct him in that language.

At one time, when he was preaching in West Union, Rosanna, a colored nurse of Mrs. Ann Wilson's, had one of Mrs. Wilson's children there, as it was customary in those days to take the babies to church. This particular baby began to cry very loudly. Mr. Burgess paused in the midst of his sermon, and said in a commanding voice, "Rosanna, take that child out!" and out it went.

As before stated, he was a frequent visitor in the family of Col. John Means, and there he met, at one time, Maj. Barry, a young gentleman from Mississippi, who was a nephew of Col. Means, and who was making a protracted visit at his uncle's. Maj. Barry's father was an extensive slaveholder, and Mr. Burgess took pains to impress his views upon Maj. Barry, claiming that he was a mild Abolitionist. Maj. Barry was so impressed with Mr. Burgess' arguments, that he was almost willing to adopt the Abolitionist views himself.

Col. Means lived about three miles back of Manchester, and one Sunday, he and his family with Maj. Barry rode to Manchester to attend the Presbyterian Church there, and hear the Rev. Burgess preach. During his sermon, he remarked that a slaveholder was worse than a horse thief. This statement aroused Maj. Barry's ire, as his father, a most estimable man, was a slaveholder, and he arose and left the church.

When he was about half-way out, Mr. Burgess thought he would emphasize the statement, and he said that a slaveholder was worse than ten thousand horse thieves!

Maj. Barry wrote him a note the next day, and told him that if that was his mild Abolitionism he wanted none of it, and that he would be gratified to see him in purgatory.

The Rev. Burgess took his note, and called upon Mrs. Dr. Willson, Sr., and expressed himself horrified that one human being could wish another in torment, and said to Mrs. Wilson, "He might as well have wished me in hell." Maj. Barry afterwards told Dr. Wilson that he could see Burgess' throat cut from ear to ear and feel gratified at the sight.

Mr. Burgess was a most companionable man, and had a wonderful fund of humor. He had a happy faculty of clothing his thoughts in appropriate language, and his acrimonious denunciations were confined to his lectures and sermons.

When he was about to marry Miss Ellison, Aunt Ann Wilson, at whose house he was very intimate, rallied him about it, and wondered that he had not selected a younger and more handsome lady. Mr. Burgess replied that he loved youth and beauty as well as ever.

His wife died in their home, now the Palace Hotel, in West Union, November 3, 1839. She disposed of her property by last will and testament drawn by Hon. George Collings, father of Judge Henry Collings, of Manchester, Ohio. The will made no provision for Mr. Burgess except to give him two rooms in her house for life, but she had already given him a number of claims which she deemed a suitable provision for him.

In 1830, it was the custom everywhere in Adams County for the farmers to furnish whiskey for their harvest hands, and to distribute it freely among them. In that year, Mr. Burgess made a temperance address at Fenton's schoolhouse, on Gift Ridge, and his speech on that occasion was so powerful that it induced all the farmers on Gift Ridge to abstain from having whiskey in the fields during harvest, and since then it has never been used in harvest in that locality.

On one occasion when Mr. Burgess was going from Manchester to Cincinnati on a steamboat, "The Huntress," accompanied by his wife, a number of Kentuckians were traveling on the boat, and the Rev. Burgess took occasion to air his views on Masonry and slavery.

The Kentuckians, who were both Masons and slaveholders, proposed to hang him right there on the boat, and went so far as to secure a rope for the purpose and suspended it from the pilot house. Charles Stevenson, from Manchester, and John Sparks, of West Union, were on the boat, and the former was a Mason. Both of these and the Hon. John Rowan, of Louisville, interceded with the angry Kentuckians, and the captain of the boat saw that it would ruin his boat if a man were to be hung on it. The Kentuckians asked the price of his boat and wanted to pay it for the privilege of hanging Mr. Burgess. His wife went on her knees and begged for his life. But Mr. Burgess himself asked for no quarter or mercy, and would not apologize a whit, or stop his denunciations. Had he lived in Joshua's time, he would have preferred a position upon

Mount Ebal, rather than upon Mount Gerizim, for he was a master-hand at denunciation, when it suited his purpose.

The story is that the Kentuckians were the ones most to blame in the matter, but in truth the ones on the boat, who insisted most strenuously on the hanging of Burgess on that occasion were natives of Connecticut and of Ohio. Hon. John Rowan, himself a slaveholder, told Mr. Burgess on the "Huntress," that if he went below Cincinnati, it would be impossible for him to protect him. This incident occurred late in the thirties in this county. The friends of Mr. Burgess had him get off the boat at Ripley and give up his trip to Cincinnati.

His home in West Union, during the lifetime of his first wife, was called "Anti-Slavery Palace." The Abolitionists from far and wide visited him, and were always made welcome. The Rev. Stephen Riggs, Rev. Caskey and Mr. Longley were often at his home and studied with him.

In 1840, he left Adams County, and went to Washington County. He made his home there, and for a long time preached to the churches in Warren, Belpre and Watertown. In his sermons he always came out strong in his denunciatory parts. He was clear and pointed in his statements, and at times waxed eloquent. One thing is certain, no one could go to sleep under his preaching.

On August 31, 1842, Mr. Burgess was married to Mrs. Elizabeth W. Voris, widow of Dr. William M. Voris, and the daughter of Col. John Means, and who was Mr. Burgess' first love. They were married at the home of her brother, Hugh Means, the former residence of her father in Adams County, Ohio. She was born in South Carolina in 1799 and came to Ohio in 1819 when her father came to this State to free his slaves. She was a noble Christian woman and lived a long life of sincere piety and good deeds. One of her daughters by her first marriage was the wife of the Hon. Wm. P. Cutler, of Marietta, Ohio. Mrs. Burgess died February 28, 1889, in her ninetieth year, having lived with Mr. Burgess thirty years, and survived him nearly seventeen years.

In person, he was tall, over six feet high, straight as an Indian, with a haughty courage. He was slightly inclined to corpulency. He had a large head, a high forehead, with heavy arched brows, and a square face, with a great deal of determination expressed in it.

He was as fully opposed to the use of liquors and tobacco, as he was to Masonry and slavery.

At the age of eighty-three, in 1868, he had a severe attack of what he considered typhus fever. He was sick twelve weeks, and delirious most of the time. He regarded his recovery as wonderful, and writing to a friend, he said: "I seem a wonder to myself. Under Providence, I ascribe my recovery to Mrs. Burgess. It is astonishing that she did not break down, but is still busy with domestic affairs. South Carolinians who could free their slaves and do their own work are most efficient laborers."

This last sentence refers to her father, Col. John Means, bringing his family and twenty-four slaves from South Carolina, in 1819, when Mrs. Burgess was twenty years old.

He says that the Abolition movement originated in Ohio, and that the two Mr. Dickeys of Tennessee, and himself, were the first projectors of

the scheme, which at last succeeded. He also states that Rev. James Gilliland, Rev. Robert G. Wilson, and Rev. Samuel Carothers, were their earliest coadjutors. That they commenced operating in about 1817; that in 1818, he introduced a paper into the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia, which passed that body, and came near destroying him. He wrote to his cousin that those who would not speak to him then, would now willingly pass as having been friendly to the measure.

In 1857, he addressed an open letter to the *Free Presbyterian*, when it was proposed that they should return to the old church. He said: "It is proposed that we return to Egypt. Some of us, at least, have no hankering after garlic. We pledged ourselves, in the name of Christ, not only not to sustain human slavery, but also not to sustain secret conspiracies; either the curse-bound Danites of the Mormons or any other conspiracy so bound. We pledged ourselves, also, not to sustain at the Lord's table, self-destroyers; whether the instrument of destruction was the pistol, alcohol or that specific poison, filthy tobacco. Shall we violate that pledge "

Until the age of eighty-three, his faculties retained their vigor. In 1867, he attended the semi-centennial of the church at Piqua, Ohio, and there he contracted a severe sickness, which affected his mental faculties, but did not affect his general health.

His memory of passing and recent events was gone on his recovery, but he could repeat whole chapters of the Bible, and page after page of favorite old authors. He could give a rational and clear exposition of almost any scriptural passage. His power in prayer was unaffected to the last. Thus while in the last five years of his life, his communications with earth were cut off; his connection with Heaven was clear to the last. He died in 1872 at the age of eighty-eight.

Why have we brought forward anew the memory of this man of God? Because in his time and in his place, he was the First Apostle of Personal and Social Purity. Because when the use of whisky and tobacco were almost universal, he had the courage to preach against them and depict their evils. Because when the national conscience was debauched and demoralized by that great curse of slavery, he had the discernment to see the evil of it, and to be the first to denounce it. Because he was a man of enlightened conscience, and had the courage to preach according to its dictates. Because he lived as he preached, and exemplified his ideas in a long and useful life. Such men should not be forgotten. The record of their good lives should be graven in living characters on the memory of each generation following them, and so long as the record is remembered, our people will seek the right, and try to follow it as Dyer Burgess did in his eighty-four years.

Nicholas Burwell

was born near Winchester, Virginia, September 11, 1794. He learned the shoemaker's trade as a youth at Winchester, and while residing there was in the War of 1812. In 1815, he and Murtaugh Kehoe, also a young shoemaker, came to the West from Winchester, Virginia. They floated down the Ohio River and landed at Portsmouth, Ohio. Kehoe was favorably impressed with the place and resolved to remain and did so. Burwell thought two of the same trade should not locate in the same

town, and he went on to Limestone, now Maysville. There he heard of West Union, then a new town, only eleven years old, and he went there and set up in the business of shoemaking. He lived there five years when he was married to Sarah Fenton, daughter of Samuel Fenton, of Gift Ridge, one of Adams County's pioneers. They were married April 19, 1820. She was born September 22, 1802. The minister who performed the ceremony was Rev. Greenbury Jones, one of the pioneer Methodist preachers. On this occasion, Rev. Jones alluded to them as children, owing to their youthful appearance.

Nicholas Burwell and his wife went to housekeeping in West Union and lived there all their lives. Their oldest child was Elizabeth, born May 5, 1821, and married Joseph West Lafferty, May 24, 1838. Their oldest son, Samuel, was born November 20, 1822. He is the veteran editor of the *Scion* and was married to Margaret Mitchell, March 30, 1848. William Burwell, the second son, was born October 20, 1826. He married a Miss Murphy of Buena Vista and is now deceased; Martha Ann, born January 16, 1830, married Ellis Bottleman, April 12, 1854; Edward was born January 26, 1834; Michael Henry was born February 26, 1839, and is now deceased. Mary, the youngest daughter, married Smiley Lockwood, May 23, 1860. She is now a widow residing at Winchester.

Nicholas Burwell conducted a shoe shop in West Union all his life. He was contemporary with Judge Byrd and knew him well. The Judge took a fancy to Mr. Burwell's cow at one time and gave him \$50 for her, an extravagant price at that time. Nicholas Burwell was one of the pillars in the Methodist Church at West Union. He always attended all its services week days and Sundays and never missed one. He was particularly punctual at the Wednesday evening prayer meetings. The other pillars in the church whom the writer remembers, were Abraham Hollingsworth, Adam McGovney, William R. Rape and William Allen. They were always present as well as Burwell. The latter always felt well assured of his eternal salvation. At many of the meetings, he would get very happy. He was enthusiastic in his devotion to the church. With him, it was always first. Everything else was secondary. He was a thin, spare man, wore a silk hat and went along the street with his head slightly bowed as if in a deep study. He was cordial with and genial to every one. His likes and dislikes were very strong, a trait inherited by all of his descendants. He was often given to hyperbole in common conversation, another family trait, but he was honest and an honorable man, a good citizen and a good Christian. He feared the Lord but nothing else. He was active and energetic, very fond of physical exercise. Within a few months prior to his death, he walked from Manchester to West Union. In his old age, he was as good a walker as any boy. He entered into rest in all the triumph of his faith, July 1, 1879. His wife followed him, January 14, 1885. They rest side by side in the old cemetery at West Union, waiting the sound of Gabriel's trumpet.

John Belli

was a citizen of the world. His father was a Frenchman, his mother a native of Holland, and he was born in Liverpool, England, in 1760. He received a good education in England in a military school. When he came of age, he was in Amsterdam, Holland, and received his coming of

age papers from the estates of Holland and West Friesland. When he undertook to start to the United States, it was from Paris, France, and he had a letter of recommendation from John Jay. He came over with a Mr. Francis Bowers, of Ostend, a merchant who was bringing over goods. His letters of introduction were to Mr. Josiah Watson, of Alexandria, Va. He had been studying about the United States and had become filled with the extreme Republican notions of that time. In theory of government, he was a rabid republican; in his own personal relations, he was an aristocrat, though he was hardly conscious of the fact. Mr. Jay, in his letter, described him as a young man worthy of trust. He came alone, without any members of his family. He landed at Alexandria, Va., in May, 1783. That was then an important seaport. He engaged in business there as a clerk at first, and afterwards as a merchant, and remained there until the spring of 1791, a period of eight years. Of his life in Alexandria, we have no account, but he formed a number of valuable and important acquaintances in that time, among whom were Col. Alexander Parker and Gen. George Washington.

In October, 1791, Gen. Knox, then Secretary of War, sent him to the Northwest Territory on public business. What his functions were does now clearly appear, but it was of a confidential character.

On April 18, 1792, when he was in the Northwest Territory, President George Washington sent him a commission as Deputy Quartermaster on the General Staff of Wayne's Legion. This commission is in the hands of John Belli Gregory, his grandson, at Fontana, Kentucky. It is on parchment, illustrated, and bears the original signature of President Washington and Secretary of War, Henry Knox. The commission does not state his rank, but it was that of Major, hence his title. He went by way of Pittsburg, then called Fort Pitt and down the Ohio River to Fort Washington. Gen. Knox gave him a letter dated September 30, 1791, directed to the Deputy Quartermaster at Fort Pitt, stating that he was to have transportation down the Ohio River as he was on public business of great importance. He went direct to Fort Washington, where it appears he was stationed until the time of Wayne's expedition against the Indians.

There is preserved a list of the Quartermaster's stores he had on hand at Fort Washington, November 1, 1783. Mr. Gregory also has in his possession a letter addressed to Major John Belli from Gen. Anthony Wayne, in answer to one of May 30, preceding. He tells the Major that he is glad he has been successful in purchasing cattle; that 300 per month will be required independent of accident; that he must forward those on hand by first escort. That he has three weeks' supply for the Legion, nor can he think of advancing with less than 600 or 800 cattle, which would not be more than ten weeks' supply, should they all arrive safe. He stated that the wagons would set out from Fort Jefferson the next morning for Fort Washington under a good escort, commanded by Major Hughes, and they were not to be delayed at Fort Washington more than forty-eight hours, to be loaded with tents, intrenching tools and axes. Also he was to send such hospital or ordinance stores as he had been provided with, together with all the hunting shirts, or shirts and tools that were in his possession. Also, that his own private stores were to be forwarded under a select guard, which he will request Major Hughes to furnish from his department.

He was directed to use as many private teams as could be obtained which, with the use of the water transport, when a favorable rise may happen in the Miami, would enable him to forward the grain to Fort Hamilton, which the Quartermaster General had required. He was not to lose a moment in mounting the dragoons and furnishing all the necessary accoutrements. He was also to be furnished with \$2,000 in specie, and \$8,000 in good bank bills to be replaced by his department. He was told that every arrangement would be made by his department for a forward move by the first of July. He wished the Major every success in his purchases and supplies of every nature in the line of his department and signed himself, "I am sir, your most ob'dt humble serv't., Ant'y Wayne."

As soon as the expedition was successful, Major Belli, went east and settled his accounts with the department. He returned with some \$5,000 and bought 1,000 acres of land at the mouth of Turkey Creek and placed a man named Wright upon it, who cleared up a part of it, built a log house and planted an orchard. This was the first settlement in Scioto County, though the historian, James Keyes, disputes it, and says the first settlement was near Sciotoville, by the Bousers and Burts.

He laid out the town of Alexandria, at the mouth of the Scioto River, and gave it its name for Alexandria, Virginia, where he had first landed in this country, and had spent eight years. He spent considerable time in and about Alexandria as the agent of Col. Wm. Parker, for whom he located much land in Scioto County. In September, 1797, he was appointed Recorder of Adams County and held the office until October, 1803. He was a Justice of the Peace for Adams County, appointed by the Judges of the General Court, April 28, 1801, and his commission is in existence.

It seems he spent a great part of his time in Kentucky. He evidently did not and could not attend personally to the duties of the office of Recorder of Adams County.

On the twenty-first of March, 1800, he concluded some very important business in Kentucky, for on that date, he was married to Miss Cynthia Harrison, a cousin of Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison. Her father, Samuel Harrison, was a very prominent man in Kentucky, and a large slaveholder. He owned the site of the town of Cynthiana, Ky., and laid it out. He named it for his twin daughters, Cynthia and Anna, born just before the town was platted. On his marriage, Major John Belli moved to his land at the mouth of Turkey Creek. He named his home, "Belvidere," and he kept a carriage and horses and traveled in style. In every county of the territory, there was a Colonel of the Militia and a Major. Nathaniel Massie was the Colonel of the Adams County Militia and John Belli, the Major.

On August 29, 1804, he was commissioned by Edward Tiffin, Governor of Ohio, Major of the Second Battalion, 2nd Regiment, 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, Ohio Militia.

During the time that the town of Washington was flourishing as the county seat of Adams County, Major Belli was there much of the time. When he was absent, I do not know who attended to the duties of his office as Recorder, but have an idea it was General Darlington, who was always ready to do anything to accommodate his neighbors.

Major Belli had five children, four daughters and a son. His daughter Eliza was born December 3, 1809. She married Moses Gregory, October 20, 1826. Her son, John Belli Gregory, who was a citizen of Scioto County for many years, at one time, member of the Board of Public Works in this State, and afterwards its Engineer, resides at Fontana, Ky., and has kindly loaned the editor of this work the papers of Major Belli. His son, Hiram D. Gregory, is a lawyer at Covington, Ky.

Major Belli, after 1803, devoted his whole time to the improvement of his land on Turkey Creek, though he was a land owner in many places. He at one time owned a large tract near New Hope in Brown County. In 1806, he built him a large two-story frame house on his land at the mouth of Turkey Creek, but did not live to enjoy it. In October, 1809, he was taken with one of those fevers against which it seems the pioneers could not contend, and he died and was buried on the river bank near his home. His widow continued to reside there until 1838, when her home, built by the Major in 1806, was accidentally destroyed by fire. She removed to Illinois where she died in 1848. In 1865, the Major's grave was washed by the river and Mr. Gregory had his remains exhumed, and reinterred in the cemetery at Friendship. A picture of the Major is in the possession of Mr. Gregory. It represents him with powdered wig and a continental coat, faced with red.

Major Belli was a gentleman of the old school. He never changed his dress from the style during the Revolution. While he lived among backwoodsmen, he always had his wig and queue, wore a cocked hat, coat with facings, waist coat, knee breeches, stockings and shoe buckles. His queue was carefully braided and tied with a ribbon, and this was his style of dress at all times.

While he believed himself to be a Republican, as the term was understood in his time, he had pride enough for all the aristocrats in the neighborhood. He was a disbeliever in slavery and it is thought his location in the Northwest Territory and his maintenance of his residence here, was on account of his repugnance to that peculiar institution. His wife's slaves were brought to Ohio and freed, and this through his influence.

Daniel Boyle.

John Boyle, father of our subject, was born on the banks of the river Boyne, in Ireland, a Roman Catholic. His wife, Sarah Wilson, was reared a Presbyterian. Her father was a linen merchant, a wealthy man for his time. He never forgave his daughter for her marriage, but she adhered to her religion and converted her husband to it.

Our subject was born on the banks of the river Boyne in 1787, and emigrated to this country with his father, mother, brothers and sisters when he was eight years of age. The family located first at Shippensburg, Pa., and afterwards moved to Greensburg, in the same state, where the father died. John Boyle reared a family of nine children. Daniel had a common school education and was apprenticed to the tin and coppersmith trade in Pittsburg. His master's name was Hampshire. At the close of his apprenticeship, in 1817, he married Margaret Cox, then residing in Pittsburg, but a native of Carlisle, Pa. Daniel Boyle worked at his trade in Pittsburg and in New York and Philadelphia. He walked from Pittsburg to Philadelphia no less than seven times. In 1819

he came down the Ohio River from Pittsburg in a flatboat with his wife and household goods. Mr. Boyle left the boat at Manchester and came to West Union when the town was fifteen years old. He opened out the tinning business and carried it on there with the exception of a short time until near his death.

He bought a part of lot 67 on the corner of Main and Cherry Streets where he resided until his death. In 1829, he rented his premises and removed to Cincinnati where he and John Sparks kept an iron store. David Sinton was a clerk for them at a small salary. This venture was not profitable, and he returned to West Union after one year, where he continued his tinning business until 1872. When a young man, he made general trading trips to the South as was common at that time. While on one of these trips, he was an eye witness to the New Madrid earthquake in 1811.

He was a Justice of the Peace of Tiffin Township from January 10, 1835, until 1838, and one term was sufficient for him. He possessed the strictest integrity. He was frugal and unostentatious in his manner. He always tried to do his duty by his neighbors, and in the several cholera scourges he and his family remained in the village and did all in their power to minister to the sick and dying and to aid the families of the victims. There were born to him and his wife nine children, three sons and six daughters. Of these, Sarah, the eldest daughter, resides in the old homestead. She bears the burden of years with grace and honor. She possesses that sterling character of her father, hers by birthright, and is respected and honored by all who know her.

Daniel Boyle had excellent tastes. He was fond of music, being a player on the flute and clarinet. He was also a great reader and particularly of historical subjects. He took the *Cincinnati Gazette* from its first issue until his death. In politics, he was a Whig and a Republican. In his religious attachments, he was a member of the United Brethren Church. His faith was strong and he was devotedly attached to his religious principles. He departed this life in the peace of God, May 29, 1874. His aged wife followed him August 26, 1876. He was a just man, who loved to render to every one his just dues. He left a memory of which his family can be proud and which posterity would do well to hold in lasting remembrance.

Charles Willing Byrd

was born in Westover, Charles City County, Virginia, on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of July, 1770, at one o'clock in the morning, so reads the record in the old Westover Bible. He was the second son and the seventh child of the third Colonel William Byrd, of Westover, Charles City County. His mother, Mary Willing, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on the tenth of September, 1740, and was the daughter of Charles Willing, and his wife, Ann Shippen, of that city. His father was a Colonel under General Washington in the early part of the Revolution, but died when his son was but seven years of age. Thus left in his mother's care, she sent him at an early age to her brother-in-law, Thomas Powell. Mr. Powell, who married Mrs. Byrd's sister, was a member of the Society of Friends, and from whom Judge Byrd imbibed many of his views in regard to slavery, temperance, physical, moral and religious culture, for which views he was noted in his day. Thus we have

the Friends' ideas grafted on the old cavalier, fox hunting and rollicking, Virginia stock. One of the reasons his pious mother gave for putting her son under this influence to be educated was on account of the skepticism and infidelity that had crept into the old college of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, Virginia, where all the preceding Byrds who had not been educated in England, had attended college.

Judge Byrd received his entire academic and legal education in the city of Philadelphia, and was a finished scholar and a gentleman of rare polish and elegance. He pursued his law studies in Philadelphia with Gouverneur Morris. He knew intimately, through his mother's family, the Hon. Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution. Directly after his admission to the bar in 1794, he went to Westover to spend the summer. There his brother-in-law, Benj. Harrison, wrote him that Robert Morris wanted an agent to go to Kentucky and take charge of his lands there and bring them into the market; and to any one who would do so, he would give him a salary of one thousand dollars a year, and he urged young Byrd to take the appointment and go to Kentucky at once. He did so and Robert Morris gave him a power of attorney, the original of which is in the hands of the Judge's descendants. He went to Lexington, Kentucky, and there met the family of Col. David Meade of Chaumiere, who had removed from the estate of Maycox, Prince George County, Virginia, opposite Westover and whose family were intimate friends of the Byrds. Col. Meade had four young daughters, and it was very natural that young Byrd should fall in love with one of them, which he proceeded very promptly to do, and on the sixth day of April, 1797, which was Easter Sunday, and which Judge Byrd, in his quaint way, called the "Day of his Resurrection," he was married to Sarah Waters Meade, the second daughter of Col. David Meade. Her eldest sister married General Nathaniel Massie, the founder of Manchester. After his marriage, he returned to Philadelphia and remained there until he was appointed by President Adams, Secretary of the Northwest Territory, which appointment was made in January, 1799. He held this munificent office at a salary of \$400 a year, until he succeeded General Arthur St. Clair as Territorial Governor, and retained that position until 1802, when the State was organized and Governor Tiffin took charge on March 4, 1803. His commission as Secretary of the Territory in which he was sworn in as Secretary by Arthur St. Clair is in the possession of his family. On the third of March, 1803, he was appointed by President Jefferson, United States Judge for Ohio and held that position until his death on the eleventh day of August, 1828. During the time he was Secretary of the Northwest Territory and Federal Judge, up to June, 1807, his residence was on Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, which was then known as Byrd Street. The Presbyterian Church now stands on what was part of his home. Judge Burnet, Nicholas Longworth and George Hunt were among his many friends. The father of the late Vice President Hendricks kept a school in his vicinity. On June 8, 1807, he bought from his brother-in-law, Gen. Nathaniel Massie, a tract of six hundred acres in Monroe Township, Adams County, Ohio, being known as Buckeye Station and Hurricane Hill. He took up his residence there at once, at a point on the ridge overlooking the Ohio River, a romantic spot where there is a fine view of the Ohio both up and down stream, and under

which the river almost directly flows. He held this property until August 15, 1817, when he conveyed it to John Ellison, Jr. In 1811, Nathaniel Massie, of Hillsboro, Ohio, lately deceased, then a boy of six years, in company with his father and mother, visited his uncle Judge Byrd at Buckeye Station. Mrs. Byrd, nee Sarah Meade, died February 21, 1815, and was buried at the Station. Judge Byrd removed to Chillicothe and lived there one year. He went to West Union in 1816 and resided there until March 16, 1823, when he removed to Sinking Spring, in Highland County, where he had bought a large tract of land and built a brick house. He resided there until his death.

While residing in West Union, on March 8, 1818, he was married to Hannah Miles, a widow with four children. He believed the water of the "Sinking Spring" in Highland County, to possess remarkable medicinal properties, conducive to health and longevity, and so persuaded was he of this, that he bought the property having the spring thereon and built a fine brick mansion there, which is standing to-day. It seems that notwithstanding he had been reared in the elegant home in Westover and moved in the highest circles at Philadelphia, he had a strong taste for the primitive and quiet life he found at Buckeye Station at West Union and in the wild country of Highland County. He was very strict in the observance of Sabbath and would not, on that day, ride to church on horseback. He had a very strong liking for the principles and teachings of the Shakers, as appears by his will.

Unlike the typical Virginian, he was a total abstainer from all kinds of liquor, in an age when whiskey was pure and temperance societies unknown. He was very temperate in his eating, and guarded the digestion of his children in a manner unknown to the mothers and fathers of this day. He kept small silver scales by his plate, upon which he weighed every article of food which they ate, allowing a certain quantity of fat, sugar, and phosphates, with each portion. He had peculiar ideas as to the preservation of life to longevity, and yet, died suddenly at the comparatively early age of fifty-eight, when he had never been seriously sick in his life. He was engaged in the trial of a mail robbery case when he took his final sickness. His associate, Judge Todd, of Kentucky, took sick at the same time and they both died within an hour of each other. The cause of the death of these two judges is a mystery to this day. The children of his first marriage were all born between 1798 and 1810, and were Mary Powell, Kidder Meade, William Silonwee and Evalyn Harrison. His daughter Evalyn married her cousin and raised a family. She has two daughters now living at Nicholasville, Mrs. Anna Letcher and Miss Jane Woodson. The children of his second marriage were Jane and Samuel Otway, both deceased. Samuel Otway died at the age of forty-five, and left a son, William O. Byrd, who died a few years since at the age of forty-one.

While a resident of West Union, Judge Byrd lived in the property opposite where Mrs. Sarah W. Bradford lives, and afterward in the Judge Mason property on Mulberry street, where Mr. Riley Mehaffey now lives.

Judge Byrd kept a diary from 1812 to 1827. He writes nothing about his doings in the courts, the lawyers he met, or the judges with whom he sat, but a great deal about his diet. It appears that he was a

dyspeptic, and suffered with a disordered stomach, and that his private thoughts were largely about his diet and the better preservation of his health. He was constantly making experiments in dieting on himself and his children. He notes Judge Todd's opinion as to medicines. Had he lived in our day, he would have been called a crank. At one time, he thought river water was the best and had three barrels of it hauled to his house for his use. At another time, he thought McClure's well in West Union was the proper water to use. At another time, he thought the water at Yellow Springs was the best, and when he became convinced that the Sinking Spring water was the best, he bought property there and made it his home. He refers to Judge John W. Campbell in his diary on the subject of grape culture only. He refers to the Rev. Dyer Burgess on Free Masonry. He speaks of his horses which he named Dolly, Paddy and Paul. The latter was named after a blacksmith who shod them all, and who was probably an ancestor of the Pauls of Bloom Furnace. At one time, when he was riding to Chillicothe, Dolly shied at a black hog along the roadside. He then had black hogs painted on his barn door where she could shy at them at her pleasure. He, at another time, became of the opinion that ammonia was healthful, and he had a seat fixed in his barn and spent a great deal of time there where he could inhale the fumes of it from the stable.

The Judge was very fond of sauer kraut and made frequent mention of it. Another vanity of his was boiled pullet. He had a horror of bile on the stomach, of jaundice and of epilepsy, and frequently writes of these, though it does not appear that he was ever afflicted with the latter. Occasionally, he wrote about the Erie Canal and of canals projected in Ohio, and frequently gave figures and statistics.

In November, 1826, he gave an item of seventeen dollars, travelling expenses from Philadelphia to Maysville, Kentucky; five dollars for tavern bills from Pittsburg to Maysville, and eight days allowed for the trip. At times he contemplated joining the Shakers and would sit down and write in his journal his reasons pro and con. One of his reasons, con, was the weakly state of his health, which would or might render it injurious to him to take such a diet as they use, and to rise hours before day as they used to do and sit by their stoves. Evidently the Judge liked good things to eat and to lie abed of mornings. Another reason, con, was that if he joined the Shakers, Hannah could get a divorce from him under the laws of Kentucky, and could marry again and probably would, and that would be sinful in her. Evidently he did not consider the sin of leaving Hannah and his family. His son, Samuel, said that his whole idea of the Shakers arose from a disordered stomach, which was no doubt true. Here is a tribute to his wife: "Mrs. Byrd, this morning after sunrise and before ten o'clock in the morning, April 23, 1827, after dressing and washing herself, got breakfast, consisting of excellent coffee, with hot bread and butter, milked three cows, disposing of the milk in the usual way; washed up the breakfast things; made three pies; dressed and washed the little boy (Samuel); made up other bread, working it over a great deal, setting it away to rise a first and second time; and churned our butter; all these nine several things after she was dressed and had washed her face and hands, between sunrise and ten o'clock in the morn-

ing, and without any help from Catherine or any one else." We pause to inquire where the Judge was and what he was doing all the time he was making these observations. We very much suspect he was in bed.

August 22, 1822, he writes that he has put \$1,400 in the hands of William Russell, to trade in, to be invested in merchandise, the profits of which he was to account for on fair and just principles and the money was to remain in his hands for four years. He writes that Mr. Russell had purchased \$4,000 worth of merchandise and expected it on in one week's time. The same day he wrote that Mr. Sparks stated that in two months last past, he had sold \$3,000 worth of goods. On February 26, 1822, he wrote that he had bought $39\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of beet sugar at $27\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

On December 19, 1822, he made an estimate that a single man may dress decently for thirty-three dollars per annum, including washing, mending, shoes, handkerchiefs and a hat, and for thirty-seven dollars, he may, if he lives in a rented room, with another, get his whole living in addition, his rented room, his washing, his bedding, and his bread and water, included, full total, seventy dollars. What a thing for our young men to look back to, that the young man of 1827 could live for seventy dollars a year. On February 26, 1823, he was living on venison at two cents a pound. Mutton, at the same time, was four and a half cents a pound. It was then fifteen days' passage to Maysville from New Orleans, and that it cost fifteen dollars to go from Maysville to Pittsburg. On June 10, 1822, he devotes two full pages to General Darlington's, Mr. William Russell's, and Judge Campbell's culture of grapes. In June, 1822, he writes that it takes Paul, the smith, an hour to make nails and fit a pair of shoes and put them on, the shoes being made previously. He devoted a great deal of space in his journals to his children. His objection to a frame house, he wrote, was that it was an ice house in winter and an oven in summer, which has a tendency to produce derangement of the bowels. The Judge had the house at Buckeye Station in view when he wrote that. He gives a great deal of good advice to his children, but it is so much like what has been stated that we leave it out.

I have endeavored from the light afforded me, which is meager, to form an estimate of the character of Charles Willing Byrd, first United States Judge in Ohio. There are some strange contradictions in it. Had his father lived, there is no doubt he would have been reared a typical Virginian of the first families, But his father dying at the age of forty-nine, when he was but seven years of age, and his mother being a Philadelphian and having brothers and sisters living there, he was sent to Philadelphia and placed under the care and instruction of a Quaker who it seems had sufficient influence to mould his character. It was there he received his ideas against the use of liquors and against human slavery. His ideas of Republican simplicity were partly his own and partly from Mr. Jefferson, his personal friend and friend of his father and mother. I have not been able to secure any of his writings except his will, and some of his journals.

That he was a gentleman in the fullest, highest and the purest sense of the term, there can be no doubt. A tinge of sadness was no doubt cast upon his life by the death of his father, and the extraordinary and almost

inconsolable grief of his mother, which he was compelled to witness. His habits of prudent economy can be attributed to the fact that his father's estate was largely impaired by debts made by a course of liberal and reckless living incident to his day.

He had been a witness to the curse of slavery in Virginia, of its wastefulness and destruction of fine estates and that embittered him against the institution. Then his instruction in Philadelphia was that the institution was a positive sin. His mother was compelled to live in a less expensive house in order to extinguish the debts of his father and that intended to impress upon him the importance of economy and simplicity in living.

When he went to Kentucky, a young man of twenty-seven years, it was natural that he should visit the friend and neighbor of his father, on James River, Virginia, Col. David Meade, then living at Chaumiere Du Prairie, nine miles from Lexington. It was quite natural that he should be well received there and that he should fall in love with and marry the daughter of Col. Meade, whose social standing and his own were equal.

It was natural that he should receive the appointment of Secretary of the Northwest Territory from President John Adams. From one of the best families of Virginia and protege of Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, that followed.

It was natural that he should receive the appointment of United States Judge from Jefferson, for the latter knew him as a scion of one of the most prominent families of Virginia, and in sympathy with his Republican notions of simplicity, which he had imported from France and which were much in vogue in those days.

There is, however, one feature of his character I cannot understand. He had been residing in Cincinnati on Fifth Street from 1798 till 1807. His eldest child was but nine years of age and he had five younger. He bought a tract of 700 acres of land in the then wilderness of Adams County and moved there, where he resided till 1815, or about that time. Why he should want to take his wife and young children into this wilderness, when he had a life position, which required him to discharge his duties in the large cities, seems strange.

Judge Campbell, one of his successors, when appointed, resided in Adams County but moved to Columbus where he was required to hold court. On the other hand, Judge Byrd, after having occupied his office for four years, removed to the country and continued to reside there for the remaining twenty-one years for which he held the office of Judge. At Buckeye Station, he could see all the steamboats or craft which passed up and down the river and could take boats to Cincinnati or points up the river. Being a Virginian he loved the country, as the English, their ancestors do, and have always done. At that day, few, if any, Virginian gentlemen would live in cities or towns, who could live in the country.

Why he removed to West Union in 1815, we cannot conjecture, unless on account of the death of his wife, he desired to see more of society. He resided in Chillicothe for one year, but did not seem to like that place and returned to West Union. In traveling from his home to hold his courts, he went from West Union through Dunbarton, Locust Grove and Bainbridge to Chillicothe. Sinking Springs was on his route, and hav-

ing tasted the water there, he became satisfied there were some wonderful qualities in it, though it was not considered peculiar before, nor has anyone since Judge Byrd's time regarded it as anything extraordinary. He, however, had the water brought to him at West Union for some time and finally purchased the property on which the spring is located, built a home there, which was an extraordinary one for his day, and resided there until his death.

The home is still standing and till lately was occupied by his grandson, William Otway Byrd. The neighborhood of Sinking Springs was, in 1825, much more remote from haunts of men than Buckeye Station, and why Judge Byrd, who had been reared in the most elegant society, and in his youth and young manhood had moved in the best circles of Virginia and in the city of Philadelphia, then the metropolis of the United States, who had moved in the best society in Cincinnati, should want to seclude himself and family in the wilds of Highland County, seems unaccountable.

His childish and youthful ideas of religion were derived from two sources, that of his father and mother who were attached to the Episcopal Church, and from his uncle, Mr. Powell, of Philadelphia, who was a Quaker.

It seemed the Quaker ideas predominated with him, and at the time he wrote his will he appeared to think the Shakers had the true ideas of religion.

None of his decisions have been reported. McLean's Reports do not begin until 1829, the year after his death, and no reports on his circuit were published during this time.

He sat in the celebrated case of *Jackson vs. Clark*, 1st Peters, page 666, when it was tried in Columbus, Ohio, in July, 1826, and the decision of the Circuit Court was affirmed in the Supreme Court.

The generation which knew Judge Byrd personally and that which followed him has passed away and thus the avenues to a knowledge of his character are closed. Had any of his decisions been reported, or had we any of his writings, or were there extant any of the books he had written, we could judge of him, but as it is, our judgment of him is very meagre and narrow. Tradition tells us that he was learned in the law and had the training of a complete and thorough education. He was evidently a good judge, or we should have heard to the contrary. He must have had a large capacity for business, or Robert Morris would never have entrusted him with an important mission on his own private business in Kentucky. President John Adams had a good opinion of him and his abilities or he would not have appointed him Secretary of the Northwest Territory. President Thomas Jefferson must have had a good opinion of him or he would not have made him United States Judge.

Stephen Wilson Compton

was born September 25, 1800, in Harrison County, Kentucky. He was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Harper) Compton. His parents emigrated from Virginia in 1790. His mother's (Elizabeth Harper) father was the original proprietor of Harper's Ferry in Jefferson County, Virginia. Samuel Compton settled in Adams County where Dunkinsville now stands in about 1806. When old enough to be apprenticed, he was

indentured to William Roff, of West Union, to learn the saddler's trade and served out his indenture. At the end of his apprenticeship, he traveled about and worked at different places, including Newport, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio, which then had a population of only 20,000 people. When in Cincinnati, he worked on Main Street when there was only one building on it, on the west side of the street between Fourth and Fifth Streets, the old Presbyterian Church.

He married Harriet Donalson at Manchester in 1826 and settled in that town. He engaged in the saddler's business there in all its branches and carried it on there until 1844. He was a rapid and expert workman in his business. Owing to the sparsely settled condition of the country, he sometimes made more work than he sold, and then he would travel about and dispose of it by barter, trading with the merchants and taking their goods in exchange for his work, as much of the business of that time was transacted in that way, owing to the scarcity of money.

In 1844 he bought a farm near Winchester and removed to it and remained there until 1857 when he removed to the vicinity of Hillsboro. He resided in Highland County until 1860 when he removed to a small farm in Harveysburg, Warren County, Ohio. He had seven children, all of whom lived to maturity. His oldest son was named Israel Donalson, after his wife's father. He entered the service of his country on the fourteenth of August, 1862, in the 79th O. V. I. as First Lieutenant of Co. H, at the age of 33. He died at Gallatin, Tennessee, December 31, 1862.

His daughter, Ann E., married William Crissman and lives near Eckmansville, Ohio.

Samuel W. lives at Fayette, Fulton County, Ohio. He enlisted at the age of 28, on the nineteenth of April, 1861, in Co. F, 2d O. V. I., for three months' service, and was mustered out June 19, 1861. On the same day, he enlisted for three years in Co. F, 12th O. V. I., and served until the first day of July, 1864.

A daughter, Mary J., unmarried, lives at Stout's P. O., Ohio.

Another daughter, Carrie, married J. N. Patton, and lived in Washington, D. C. She died some three years ago.

A son, Joseph William, now a clerk in the Postoffice Department in Washington, D. C., enlisted in Co. F, 12th O. V. I., for three months' service, on June 19, 1861, at the age of twenty-one. He was mustered out July 11, 1864.

The youngest son, John Donalson Compton, who is Deputy United States Marshal at Covington, Kentucky, living at Dayton, Kentucky, enlisted in Co. F, 12th O. V. I., January 28, 1861, for three years and was transferred to Co. H, 23rd O. V. I., July 1, 1864. In July, 1864, the 12th O. V. I. was consolidated with the 23rd O. V. I. and the new organization called the 23rd O. V. I. He was discharged from this service August 8, 1865. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Compton's four sons all served in the army in the Civil War.

In 1866, he sold his farm in Warren County and removed to Stout's P. O. in Adams County, and engaged in the grocery business. He was postmaster and resided there until his death in 1882, at the age of eighty-two. He is buried at Manchester, Ohio. His widow survived him until 1893, when she died at the age of eighty.

He always took an active interest in politics, but never sought or held any public office with the single exception of school trustee. He felt a great interest in education, desiring to provide the advantages which were denied him in his childhood. He had no school education but was able to keep his accounts and correspondence very creditably. He was first a Whig and afterward a Republican when the latter party was formed. He was very loyal during the war and had no toleration for those who were not. He was anxious that all his sons should serve their country and while he could not go in the service himself, he did all he could to promote the comfort of those in the field and to aid and encourage them in their services. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and lived up to all that implies. He was a man of strict integrity, honorable in all his dealings and in his intercourse with his fellow men. He had the respect and good will of the entire community in which he resided. He was a useful citizen and his life's work is best exemplified in his sons and daughters, who are all honorable and useful members in the community.

John Campbell.

The earliest ancestor of which we have any account was Duncan Campbell, of Argyleshire, Scotland. He married Mary McCoy in 1612, and removed to Londonderry in Ireland the same year. He had a son, John Campbell, who married in 1655, Grace Hay, daughter of Patrick Hay, Esq., of Londonderry. They had three sons, one of whom was Robert, born in 1665, and who, with his sons, John, Hugh and Charles Campbell, emigrated to Virginia in 1696, and settled in that part of Orange County afterward incorporated in Augusta. The son, Charles Campbell, was born in 1704, and died in 1778. In 1739, he was married to Mary Trotter. He had seven sons and three daughters. He was the historian of Virginia. His son, William, born in 1754, and died in 1822, was a soldier of the Revolution, and as such had a distinguished record as a General at King's Mountain and elsewhere. He married Elizabeth Willson, of Rockbridge County, Virginia, a member of the distinguished Willson family. They had eleven children. Their son, Charles, was born December 28, 1779, and died September 26, 1871. He was married September 20, 1803, to Elizabeth Tweed, in Adams County. He had five sons. The third was John Campbell, of Ironton, born January 14, 1808, in Adams County, Ohio.

The Willson family intermarried with the Campbell family, who also have a distinguished record. Colonel John Willson, born in 1702, and died in 1773, settled near Fairfield, then Augusta County, Virginia, and was a Burgess of that county for twenty-seven years. He once held his court where Pittsburgh now stands. His wife, Martha, died in 1755, and both are buried in the Glebe burying ground in Augusta County, Virginia. His brother, Thomas, had a daughter, Rebekah, born in 1728, and died in 1820, who married James Willson, born in 1715 and died in 1809. This James Willson, with his brother, Moses, was found when a very young boy in an open boat in the Atlantic Ocean. They were accompanied by their mother and a maid. The mother died at the moment of rescue and the maid a few moments after. The captain of the rescuing ship brought the boys to this country where they grew up, married and spent their lives.

James Willson had a large family of sons and daughters. His daughter, Elizabeth, born in 1758 and died February 27, 1832, married William Campbell, the Revolutionary General. Her brother, Moses, was the father of Dr. William B. Willson, of Adams County, who has a sketch in this work, and also of James S. Willson, the father of Dr. William Finley Willson, who also has a sketch herein. Judge John W. Campbell, United States District Judge, who has a sketch herein was a son of the Revolutionary General, William Campbell, who removed from Virginia to Kentucky in 1790 and from Kentucky to Adams County, Ohio, in 1798. Our subject was a resident of Adams County from his birth until 1857, when that portion of Adams County where he resided was placed in Brown County. He was reared on his father's farm and received what education he could obtain at home. He clerked for his uncle, William Humphreys, who had married his father's sister, Elizabeth, at Ripley, in 1828. After learning enough of the business, as he thought, he induced his uncle to go in partnership with him and they started a store at Russellville, Ohio. Here John was popular with every one and would have succeeded, but the place and business was too slow for him. He had \$600 saved up and he sold out the business and put his capital in the steamboat, "Banner," of which he became clerk. The boat was in the Cincinnati and Pittsburg trade. After his second trip on the steamboat, he made up his mind that was not his vocation. While coming down the river on this trip he met Robert Hamilton, the pioneer master of the Hanging Rock iron region and made inquiries for any opening in the iron business. Mr. Hamilton invited him to get off at Hanging Rock. He left the boat and accepted a clerkship at Pine Grove Furnace. This was in 1832. Mr. Campbell was anxious to stand well in the estimation of Mr. Hamilton. Shortly before his steamboat venture, he had met in Ripley, a young lady named Elizabeth Clarke, niece of Mr. Hamilton's wife. He fell in love with her. She made her home with her aunt, Mrs. Hamilton, who was a daughter of John Ellison and a sister of William Ellison, of Manchester. Naturally, Mr. Campbell would accept an invitation to go to Pine Grove Furnace. He was ambitious to succeed as a business man and he believed he could do so under Mr. Hamilton's teaching. He wanted to marry his niece who stood to Mr. Hamilton as a daughter. He succeeded in both purposes. The next year, 1833, he took an interest with Mr. Hamilton in building the Hanging Rock Forge at Hanging Rock. The same year he and Andrew Ellison built Lawrence Furnace for the firm of J. Riggs & Co. This year was formed the celebrated partnership of Campbell, Ellison & Company, of which he was a partner and which continued in existence until 1865. In 1834, he and Robert Hamilton built Mt. Vernon Furnace and he moved there and became its manager. The furnace was the property of Campbell, Ellison & Company for thirty years, and largely the source of the fortunes made by the members of that firm. It was at this furnace Mr. Campbell made the change of placing the boilers and hot blast over the tunnel head, thus utilizing the waste gases, a method after generally adopted by all the charcoal furnaces of that region and in the United States.

On March 16, 1837, he was married at Pine Grove Furnace to Miss Elizabeth Caldwell Clarke, already mentioned, and they began housekeeping at Mt. Vernon Furnace.

In 1837, he had an interest at Vesuvius Furnace, and he induced the other owners to test the hot blast principle. This was the first hot blast put up in this country and though it met with strong opposition through expectation of bad results, the experiment proved satisfactory in producing an increased quantity of iron for foundry use. Mr. Campbell was always among the first to project any useful enterprise. He was largely concerned in the first geological survey of the State, and by reason of his study of local geology he purchased lands extensively in the Hanging Rock region with a view to future development of their mineral resources.

In 1845, he left Mt. Vernon Furnace and took up his residence at Hanging Rock.

In 1846, he and Mr. John Peters built Greenup Furnace in Kentucky, and in 1846, Olive Furnace, Ohio, to which was added Buckhorn. In 1847, he built Gallia Furnace, and in 1848, he and others built Keystone Furnace. In 1849, while residing at Hanging Rock, he evolved the project of establishing the town of Ironton. The Ohio Iron and Coal Company, composed of twenty-four persons, was formed. Twenty of the organizers were iron masters. He became the president of the company and was its soul, so far as a corporation is capable of having a soul. The company purchased forty acres of land, three miles above Hanging Rock, and undertook to form a model town and succeeded as near as anyone has ever succeeded. Mr. Campbell gave the town its name, "Ironton." He was one of the projectors of the Iron Railroad which was designed to make the furnace, north and east of Ironton, tributary to the town. In 1850, Mr. Campbell moved to the city of Ironton which thereafter was his home during his lifetime. The same year he purchased La Grange Furnace. The same year was built in Ironton the foundry of the firm of Campbell, Ellison & Co. In 1851, Mr. Campbell became one of the founders of the Iron Bank of Ironton, afterwards changed to the First National Bank. In 1852, he was one of the organizers of the Ironton Rolling Mill, afterward the New York and Ohio Iron and Steel Works. The same year he took half the stock in the Olive Furnace and Machine Shops. The same year he purchased the celebrated Hecla Cold Blast Furnace. In 1853, he became one of the largest stockholders in the Kentucky Iron, Coal and Manufacturing Company, which founded the town of Ashland, Kentucky.

In 1854, he, D. T. Woodrow and others, built Howard Furnace. The same year he built a large establishment to manufacture an iron beam plow, and also built Madison Furnace. This year he took stock in the Star Nail Mill, one of the largest in the country and now known as the Belfont Iron Works. In 1855, he, with V. B. Horton, of Pomeroy, organized a company and built a telegraph line from Pomeroy to Cincinnati. In 1866 he organized the Union Iron Company, owners of Washington and Monroe Furnaces, and was its president for many years. From his majority he had been opposed to the institution of slavery, and was an Abolitionist. His opinions on the subject of slavery were no doubt largely formed by his associations with Rev. John Rankin and men of his views, but as he grew older, his views against the institution intensified. His home was one of the stations on the Underground Railroad, and there the poor, black fugitive was sure of a friendly meeting and all needed assistance.

Mr. Campbell acted with the Whig party, and after its death, with the Republican party. He was a delegate to the State Republican Convention in 1855. He never sought or held any public office until 1862, when, in recognition of his great and valuable services to the Republican party and to his country, President Lincoln appointed him the first Internal Revenue Collector for the Eleventh Collection District of Ohio, and he served in the office with great fidelity and honor until October 1, 1866, when he was succeeded by Gen. B. F. Coates.

In 1872, Mr. Campbell reached the height of his fortune. He was then worth over a million of dollars. Up to that time he had invested in and promoted almost every enterprise projected inside the circle of his acquaintance. He had not done this recklessly or extravagantly, but from natural disposition to promote prosperity.

In 1873, the Cooke panic overtook the country and from that time until 1883, there was a steady contraction in every enterprise with which Mr. Campbell was connected. In 1880, it was largely through the influence and work of John Campbell that the Scioto Valley Railroad was completed to Ironton and eastward.

In 1883, the Union Iron Company failed. For years Mr. Campbell had sustained it, and for some time had been endorsing for it personally, hoping to sustain its waning fortunes, but its failure was too much for him and he was compelled to make an assignment in his old age, but he went down with that grand and noble courage, which in his youth and middle life had caused him to go into every business venture. No one who knew Mr. Campbell ever thought any less of him on account of his failure, but he had the sympathy and good will of every man who had known him in a business way. His changed financial condition never affected the esteem in which he had been held or lessened, in any way, the great influence he held in the community. He survived until August 30, 1891, but owing to the condition of business affairs and his advanced age, was never able to retrieve his lost fortunes.

In the case of Mr. Campbell, it is most difficult to make a just and true character estimate which will truly display the man. He had so many excellent qualities that there is danger that all may not be mentioned. He had a wonderful faculty of looking forward and determining in advance what business enterprises would succeed. The writer does not know a proper term by which to designate this feature of his character. He could and would predict the success of a proposed business venture when all others were incredulous. He lived to see his business judgment verified. He never hesitated to act on his judgment of the future, and personally, he was never mistaken or wrong. He had a wonderful influence over his fellow men. He could bring them to his views and induce them to carry them out. He was never haughty or proud. He was approachable to all. He took a personal interest in all men of his acquaintance who tried to do anything for themselves. He was always the friend of the unfortunate. The colored people all loved him. In the slavery days no fugitive ever called on him in vain. He was sure of aid, relief and comfort in Mr. Campbell. His judgment was incisive. He examined a matter carefully and made up his mind, and when once made up, he was immovable. He possessed a most equable temper. He never got impatient or angry. Under the most trying circumstances, he

was calm and gentle. He was, in his time, by far, the most conspicuous figure in the Hanging Rock iron region. He was identified with every public enterprise in Ironton from the foundation of the town. Many of the important industries in Ironton owe their success to his excellent judgment. No one went to him to enlist him in a worthy public enterprise who did not succeed. No meritorious appeal for aid was ever made to him and refused by him. He was always ready to aid any deserving man or association of men, either in business or charity. The universal sorrow expressed on the occasion of his death and funeral show how he stood among his fellow citizens. There was a public meeting called to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the community. The bar of the county met and passed resolutions, though he was never a member of that body. The city council also met and made public record of its sentiments. He had the confidence, the respect, the esteem and love of the entire community. The attendance at his funeral of itself demonstrated the regard in which he was held. No greater funeral was ever held in Ironton. The city police were mounted, the city and county officials and the bar attended as bodies. All the church bells were tolled and all business suspended. It was well that the whole city mourned, because to John Campbell, more than to anyone else, was it indebted for its existence and its prosperity. In the space allotted in this book, justice cannot be done to the career of Mr. Campbell. We have given and can give but a partial view of his career and character. His wife survived him. They had five children, three daughters and two sons, who grew to maturity. His eldest daughter was Mrs. Henry S. Neal, who died before her father. His second daughter is Mrs. William Means, of Yellow Springs, Ohio. His daughters Emma and Clara are both now deceased. His son, Albert, resides at Washington, D. C., and his son, Charles, at Hecla Furnace. His wife died November 19, 1893.

Col. Daniel Collier

was one of the pioneers of Adams County who came to the Northwest Territory in 1794. He was born in January, 1764, and died on his magnificent farm on Ohio Brush Creek, where he is buried, April 17, 1835. His wife was Elizabeth Prather, born December 9, 1768, and who died August 4, 1835. She bore him twelve children: James, John, Thomas, Daniel, Joseph, Richard, Isaac, Sarah, Elizabeth, Katharine, Luther and Harriet. The latter was born September 17, 1815, and married Andrew Ellison, a son of James Ellison, a native of Ireland.

Col. Collier selected the site of his future home on Ohio Brush Creek while with Nathaniel Massie and others surveying in that region. The lands, five hundred acres, were purchased from Gen. William Lytle, who held military warrants of Jonathan Tinsley, John Shaver and George Shaver, Virginia Line, Continental Establishment. The site of the homestead is on an elevated terrace some forty acres in extent formed in the geological past by a drift of conglomerate in Ohio Brush Creek. The general level of this terrace is about twenty-five feet above the bottom lands along the creek, and from it a fine view of the valley presents itself for miles up and down the stream. At the base of this drift several fine springs of most excellent water wells forth. The one across the public road opposite the Collier residence afforded the water supply for the old still-house

owned by Col. Collier. There was a fine young poplar sapling near it which young Tom Collier climbed and bent over while the Colonel and his wife were temporarily absent from home. On his return Thomas received a "grubbing" for the supposed destruction of the young poplar. That sapling is now a most beautiful and stately tree.

Col. Collier was prominently identified with public affairs of Adams County in his time. He was commissioned Colonel of the Third Regiment, First Brigade, Second Division, of Militia by Governor Samuel Huntington, December 29, 1809. He served in the War of 1812 and was in the engagement at Sandusky. On May 2, 1814, Acting Governor Thomas Looker, endorsed Colonel Collier's resignation as follows: "The resignation of this commission accepted on account of long service, advanced age and bodily infirmities."

Among Col. Collier's old tax receipts in possession of one of his grandchildren, is one dated September 8, 1801, for one hundred and seventy-five cents, his land tax for that year. Subscribed by John Lodwick, Collector for Adams County. In 1811, the tax on the same land was nine dollars as shown by the receipt of Thomas Massie, Collector.

Rev. James Caskey.

Rev. James Caskey was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, March 8, 1807. His father, James Caskey, was born in County Derry, Ireland, February 21, 1773. He married, in Ireland, Peggy Anderson, born February 21, 1770, emigrated to this country and located in Rockbridge County, Virginia, about 1787. He re-immigrated to Ohio and located at Cherry Fork in 1811, where he spent the remainder of his life. Our subject attended Miami University and graduated there in 1831. He studied theology part of the time at the Associate Reformed Theological Seminary at Oxford, Ohio, and afterwards at the seminary of the same church at Alleghany. April 30, 1835, he was licensed to preach by the First Presbytery of Ohio and was ordained and installed as pastor of the West Union and Russellville churches the same year. During his residence in West Union, he was quite intimate with the Rev. Dyer Burgess, and held the same views as did the latter in regard to slavery. He resigned the church at West Union in 1838 and moved to Ripley, in Brown County. He resigned the church at Russellville in 1851. He was the pastor of the United Presbyterian Church in Ripley, Ohio, from 1838 until his death, February 9, 1854. He was married May 21, 1839, to Isabel Wallas, a daughter of Judge Wallas, of Urbana, Ohio, and left two children, Mrs. Margaret C. Roberts, of 100 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass., and James D. Caskey, of No. 2715 Twenty-second St., Minneapolis, Minn.

He was a very fine preacher, preparing his sermons with care. For years he was Clerk of the Presbytery, and his records were always prepared and recorded in a very neat style. He was a pleasant speaker. His style of sermonizing was attractive; his language was comprehensive and his reasoning always logical. As a man, he was exemplary and he commanded the respect of all who knew him. He was but forty-seven years of age when he died and his career of usefulness was cut short by the "Last Enemy." His ashes repose in the old cemetery at Ripley.

Leonard Cole

was born in Harford County, Maryland, in 1788, the son of Ephriam Cole and his wife, Ada Mitchell. In 1793, his parents moved to Mason County, Kentucky, and in 1794 they joined Massie's colony at Manchester, and in 1795 his father located just south of West Union and built a home near Cole's Spring. The house is gone and the spring has been forgotten, but both were on the slope of the hill to the east of the Collings graveyard, looking down into the valley of Beasley's Fork. Here Leonard Cole grew to manhood. He was one of the early schoolteachers in West Union and instituted the reprehensible custom of flogging every boy in school if any mischief was done by a single one. He was a firm believer in King Solomon's rule as to the use of the rod and applied it to both boys and girls. As to the custom of flogging all the boys when any mischief was done, that was kept up by the successors of Mr. Cole, and the writer suffered from that custom with the other boys of his time. Mr. Cole always thought a boy never got a lick amiss, and if he did not deserve it at the time he received it, he would very soon afterward and he might as well have it in advance. Aside from his whipping proclivities, Mr. Cole was a very good teacher. He was a follower and disciple of Gen. Jackson. He was a Justice of the Peace of Tiffin Township from 1829 to 1832. He was a candidate for Auditor in 1825 and received 478 votes. Ralph McClure received 130 and Joseph Riggs 715, and was elected. In 1827, he was again a candidate for Auditor, and received 303 votes to 876 for Joseph Riggs. He persevered in seeking the Auditor's office, and when Joseph Riggs resigned in 1831, he was appointed and served five months, October 3, 1831, to March 6, 1832. He was elected and served from March 6, 1832, to March 4, 1844, twelve years.

Mr. Cole was first married to a Miss McDonald, by whom he was the father of a large family of children. When first married, he was emphatically an ungodly man. He was opposed to his wife attending church, and she went secretly. Mr. Cole was at this time a fighting and drinking man. At one time he was indicted for seven assaults and batteries, all charged in one week. He got so dreadful that his wife could not live with him and left him. He did then what all prodigals did, shipped on a flatboat to New Orleans. He came back by steamboat and when the latter was a short distance below Memphis, in the night, it ran into a snag and sunk immediately. Cole swam to a snag. In the darkness, he feared he would not be discovered and would be left there to die. He vowed to the Lord that if rescued, he would devote the remainder of his life to His service. Soon after he was rescued, Mr. Cole went home, hunted up his wife, and was reconciled to her. He joined the Methodist Church and lived a member of it the remainder of his life. He maintained family worship, but would interrupt it to drive the pigs out of the yard, to drive the dog out of the kitchen, to serve a neighbor with milk, or for any other necessary work, and many tales are told of this peculiarity of his. When James Moore was courting Caroline Killen, he did it at the house of Leonard Cole, as he was forbidden at William Killen's home. On one occasion, when Caroline Killen and James Moore were at Mr. Cole's, they were present during family worship in the evening. Mr. Cole prayed for those who were going to bed and for those who were going to sit up—Caroline Killen and James Moore.

Mr. Cole acquired the confidence of the entire community after he joined the Methodist Church, and lived the life of a model citizen. His first wife died in 1838, and in 1839, he married her niece of the same name. There were no children of this marriage. In 1850, he removed to Brookville, Kentucky, where he died in 1857, and where he is buried. Mr. Cole was an intensely earnest man in all he did. When he was a drinking and fighting young man, he went into it with all the force of his nature. When he reformed, his devotion to the church and to good citizenship was as earnest as human effort could make it. He left many descendants, but none of them are known to the writer.

Allanah Cole.

Ephriam Cole, a man of good English descent, married, in 1773, Sophia Mitchell, of Maryland. It is said of them that as boy and girl, they lived on adjoining plantations, on the Susquehanna River, near the Chesapeake Bay.

When the accounts of the adventurous conduct of Daniel Boone, in Kentucky, inspired the husband to follow that intrepid hero, the brave young wife was ready to leave a refined home, where her mother, although the proud descendant of the English Kents, had taught her daughters those homely virtues, which fitted the women of those times for the perils and hardships of pioneer life. It is needless to follow this resolute couple through the pathless forests, inhabited by red men, whose savage nature had been justly roused by the white men, who came to steal their lands and drive them from their homes.

At Williamsburg, Ky., where they made their home, Mrs. Cole was ever the ruling spirit of the family of three boys and five daughters.

In 1800, Allanah, a fourth son, the subject of this sketch, was born. The remittance from Mrs. Cole's home and her untiring energy kept the family above want, and the girls as well as the boys were, for those times, well educated, but there came a time, shortly after the birth of Allanah, that the parents felt that better times awaited them in Ohio. They located in West Union, a town settled by persons far above the average: schools and churches, the best obtainable, were there and Allanah did not fail to appreciate his mother's earnest desire to have him take advantage of all that was offered. At that early day, a college education meant a long journey eastward and a greater outlay of money than could be obtained by even the most prosperous. These West Union people determined to surmount the seemingly insurmountable difficulties and when their brightest sons and daughters were ready for a higher education, "Dewey's Grammar School" was awaiting them. This school must have been in advance of the so-called colleges which sprang up in other Ohio towns a little later, for we hear of no one being excluded on account of sex. Allanah Cole was a student of "Dewey's Grammar School," where he became acquainted with Miss Nancy Steece, one of the girl students, who years after became his wife.

After leaving "Dewey's Grammar School," Allanah's first business venture was the index to his character. Hearing that horses were bringing fabulous prices in New Orleans, he went to Mr. John Sparks, a wealthy citizen of the town, who directed him that he could buy, on time, as many horses as he could drive. Mr. Sparks said: "I'll go on you!

paper, Al." It was then determined, and the nineteen-year-old boy was soon started on his long journey, over bad roads, sometimes mere bridle paths, with his trusty men driving his fine horses. He arrived in New Orleans in six weeks, long rests having been needed to keep the horses in marketable condition. The venture was successful and Allaniah was soon at home paying every cent due his creditors, besides being able to show Mr. Sparks that his good offices had not met the too frequent ingratitude of beneficiaries. Years after Mr. Cole would speak to his children of Mr. Sparks' great kindness to him, when he had "nothing but his good name." After several similiar expeditions south, Allaniah found himself the proud possessor of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars. His next venture was at an iron furnace, in Lawrence County, where he learned the business, before he risked his precious, hard-earned five thousand.

In the beginning of the year 1828 he made his best and most successful venture, when he married the "Dewey's Grammar School" student, the daughter of Henry and Mary Anne Steece. Henry Steece was a German, who came early in the history of Pennsylvania to develop that iron center of the world. He was what, at the present time, would be called "the chemist of a furnace." When, toward the latter part of the past century, marvelous accounts of the great iron ore deposits of Brush Creek, Adams County, Ohio, reached the Pennsylvania "iron men," Mr. Steece soon started with his family, consisting of wife, four sons and five daughters, down the Ohio River in a keel boat, to a landing (now called Manchester) twenty miles from their objective point, Brush Creek. It is recorded that Archie Paul and James Rodgers, afterwards distinguished "iron men," were on the ground to meet them, and that one at least, of the three furnaces—"Old Steam Furnace, Marble Furnace and Brush Creek Furnace"—was already nearly ready for the "Dutchman," Henry Steece, whose valuable work was to terminate so soon. When Henry Steece's work was finished, his widow, who was already understood and appreciated as a woman of great intellectual and moral force, did not fail of the moral support of her husband's friends. While she in turn repaid their kindness with intelligent help that broadened their homes, and kept their children fit companions for her talented boys and girls, whose discipline and education had added to her task of supplying their daily bread. Nancy, the youngest of the girls, was sent to West Union to Dewey's Grammar School, to board in the family of Mr. Armstrong, a wealthy merchant. An illustration of the hospitality of pioneer times, as well as the desire of making their academy famous, it may be told that when the mother went to Mrs. Armstrong, to pay her daughter's board, she refused to accept payment, saying, "Nancy is the guest of my daughter. Keep your money."

About 1830, Mr. Cole bought the Old Forge, eight miles above Portsmouth, on the Scioto River, where he lived but two or three years, when he went to take the then great charge of Bloom Furnace. While at Bloom, he was among the first to introduce the "Sunday Reform," against the judgment of most of the furnace men, who felt sure that stopping the furnace from midnight Saturday until midnight Sunday, would give the much dreaded "chill." Few, looking at these old furnaces today, could realize their past importance, the army of workmen, wood-choppers, ore diggers, lime diggers, lime burners, stone-coal miners,

charcoal burners, besides the many employed on the immediate furnace grounds.

At Bloom, Mr. and Mrs. Cole, while accumulating what was in those days considered a large fortune, were unconsciously doing missionary work. The schoolhouse, of their building, was also the place of worship, and Mrs. Cole saw to it that the people were not neglectful of the privileges of religious as well as mental training.

A curious phase of that age, at the furnaces, was, notwithstanding the houses were of rough logs and the want of which is now considered necessary furnishings, the high style and strict etiquette of living, the table linen was always the finest and cleanest, the silver bright, the china beautiful, the glass clear, knives and forks polished after each meal. It is told of Mr. Cole, that when a young man appeared at his table, on a warm day, without his coat, he rose and waited: "Mrs. Cole always liked the gentlemen to wear their coats here." Needless to say the man put on his coat.

Mr. Cole, though not a drinker, kept the friendly glass, to drink with friends, but the arguments of a speaker of the first temperance society—The Washingtonians—convinced him that total abstinence, on his part, was the only way to reach the many inebriate men of his employ, whom he had vainly tried to help. The evening of that temperance lecture, will be remembered today, if any one is living who witnessed Mr. Cole's signing the pledge and inviting his men, who were present, to follow his example. Nearly all took the pen and many confirmed drunkards kept their pledge till the end of their lives.

In the Spring of 1842, at the urgent request of his wife, Mr. Cole retired from business and removed to West Union, to educate their young family, but in November of the same year, Mrs. Cole was taken ill, and in two weeks Mr. Cole was left with six motherless children.

In 1844, the family went to Kentucky, the ideal state of the Cole family. In the fall of the same year Mr. Cole married Miss Louisa Paul, a niece of his first wife. Miss Paul was a beautiful lady, of refinement, good judgment and common sense, who did what she could for the children of her adoption. After years of prosperity in the iron business of Kentucky, Mr. Cole returned to Ohio, on account of failing health, living several years in Portsmouth, before returning to Bloom Furnace, where he died in 1866.

Rev. John Collins

was born in Gloucester County, New Jersey, November 1, 1769. When a boy, the first money he earned was a dollar, and with that he bought a new testament and committed a large portion of it to memory. In his twenty-third year he went to Charleston, South Carolina, by sea and remained a year. In November, 1793, he was married to Sarah Blackman, who survived him. In 1794, he became a Methodist, though he had been reared a Quaker. At the time he joined the Methodist Church, he was a major in the militia, but resigned soon after. Directly after this he was licensed as a local preacher in the Methodist Church and he became noted for his sermons as such. He traveled in west New Jersey, and in 1804 he came to Ohio and settled in Horse Shoe Bottoms, about twenty-five miles above Cincinnati, in Brown County. Before coming

to Ohio, he visited the Northwest Territory, in 1802, and then removed his family the next year. He continued to reside on his farm in Brown County until a few months before his decease, when he removed to Maysville, Kentucky, and resided with his second son, George Collins.

In 1804, he preached the first Methodist sermon ever preached in Cincinnati, to twelve persons, in an upper room. This was in the house of Mrs. Dennison. His text was, "Go ye unto all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature, etc." His congregation were melted to tears by the pathos of his sermon and one person was converted and afterward became a local preacher. A short time after he formed a class of eight persons, of whom Mr. Gibson was the leader, and he was the only one of them whose circumstances admitted of his entertaining the minister. In 1807, Mr. Collins became a traveling minister, and was appointed to the Miami Circuit with the Rev. B. Lakin as a colleague. His wife prayed for his success during his absence at the time he had appointed for public worship at each appointment.

In 1808, Mr. Collins traveled the Scioto Circuit, and in 1809 and 1810, the Deer Creek Circuit, then the Union Circuit, embracing Dayton and Lebanon. At this time, 1811, there was no Methodist preaching in Dayton, and Mr. Collins was the first one to preach there. He organized a church there and caused an edifice for public worship to be built. This was the beginning of Methodism in Dayton. In Lebanon, he had a great revival and numbers were taken into the church. In 1812, he retired from the ministry and remained on his farm until 1819 when he was appointed Presiding Elder in the Scioto Circuit and continued in that office during 1820. It was during his eldership that Chillicothe had a great revival of religion. At one time, while preaching in Chillicothe, he preached with such impassioned eloquence that the congregation remained one hour after the benediction, and a Presbyterian, present, said the sermon was the most eloquent he had ever heard.

In 1821 and 1822, he was stationed in Cincinnati; in 1823 in Chillicothe, and in 1824, in Cincinnati. From 1825 to 1828 he was in the Miami District; from 1828 to 1831, he was in the Scioto District. In 1832 and 1833, he was in the New Richmond District. In 1834, he was stationed in Cincinnati, and in 1834 and 1835 he traveled the White Oak Circuit, and this was his last work as an active minister. In 1836, he was superannuated, but visited about and preached as his strength permitted.

He died on the twenty-first of August, 1845, in his seventy-sixth year, in the city of Maysville, Kentucky.

During the time of his activity in the ministry, the Methodist Church had not a more successful minister than Mr. Collins. He was unassuming and gentlemanly in his manners, instructive and religious in his conversation, and evinced so much interest in the spiritual welfare of his hearers that all who became acquainted with him, loved him. He was a great reader and thorough in his thinking. His biblical knowledge was complete and always available. He had an extensive knowledge of history and literature. His perceptions were quick and accurate, and his power of discrimination perfect. His mind was well balanced and his statements were deliberate and never necessary to recall or qualify. He was a most perfect judge of human nature. There was never a suspicion of affection in his nature. He was always earnest, always sym-

pathetic, and the tones of his voice were captivating. He never preached without shedding tears and nearly always he caused weeping in his congregation. Nothing he said ever seemed premeditated. He always seemed to be full and overflowing with his subject. Above all, he was sympathetic. When he described a situation or condition, his hearers felt it, and they sympathized with the subject just as he did. He did not teach the terrors of the law, but the love of the Gospel. His social intercourse with his fellow men was such, so gentle, so kind, so full of interest for those he met, so full of spiritual sympathy that it is said he preached more out of the pulpit than in it. His friends loved him and loved to be in his presence. Moreover, when he secured the affection of anyone, he never lost it. His personal appearance always made a favorable impression. His dress was always neat, always plain and Quaker like. Solemnity and benovolence were blended in his countenance which was always pleasing and impressive. His eyes at once attracted those who met him. His voice was full of melody, so full that, often when reading the opening hymn in his expressive manner, tears would come into the eyes of his hearers.

A daughter of his was the wife of Nathaniel Massie, Jr. She is buried beside her husband at the old South Cemetery at West Union.

James Mitchell Cole

was born August 26, 1789, in Harford County, Maryland. His father was Ephriam Cole, and his mother was Ada Mitchell, born in the same county, near Havre-de-gras. His grandparents on both sides were born in the same county. He came to Kentucky with his parents in 1793 where they located in Mason County. In 1794, they removed and located near West Union, Ohio, on the second farm near to the right on the old Manchester road, at one time occupied by Mr. Harsha. He had three brothers, Ephriam, Leonard and Allaniah, and three sisters, Ada, Zilla and Elizabeth. He was married in 1809 to Nancy Collings, daughter of James and Christian Collings, who was born in Manchester, March 16, 1794, in the Stockade. Her parents were also from Harford County, Maryland. James M. Cole was a soldier in the War of 1812, and obtained a land warrant for 160 acres for military services. After his return from the war, he resided on a farm near West Union. From 1830 to 1833, he was one of the County Commissioners of Adams County. From 1833 to 1837, he was Sheriff of the county. In 1839, he removed to a farm opposite Concord, Kentucky, and resided there until 1850. He then purchased a farm in Lewis County, Kentucky, some miles below Vanceburg and lived there until 1860, in which year he died on the sixteenth of August. He was buried in the Collings cemetery, south of West Union. His wife died in March, 1861, and is buried by his side.

In politics he was a strong Democrat all his life, a follower of Andrew Jackson, and he and his wife were both earnestly and enthusiastically attached to the Methodist Church. He was of more than the average intelligence and had a very high sense of integrity. He possessed great wit and humor and fine conversational powers. His wife was a woman of extraordinary force and grasp of subjects. She possessed the most wonderful fortitude and tenacity of purpose, and was never known to

lose her self poise. They reared a large family of sons and daughters. The sons have largely followed professional pursuits and have distinguished themselves. As most of them are sketched in this work, they are not further noticed here.

George Campbell

was born in New Jersey, January 3, 1778. His father was in the Revolutionary War and was wounded at the battle of Trenton, December 26, 1776, and died of the same in 1778. After his father's death, his mother moved to Kentucky and married a man named Peterson. In 1792, George, who could not get along with his step-father, ran away and went to the Stockade in Manchester. The settlers had him drive out their cows in the morning and drive them in at evening. In the Fall of 1793, on one occasion, when George was out in the forest to bring the cows in, he saw a party of Indians who discovered him at the same time. They were lurking about to take a prisoner or a scalp. George at once set up a series of Indian yells and started for the Stockade. The Indian yell was as well understood by the cattle as by the settlers. The cattle took fright and went for the Stockade on the run. The boy also did the best running he ever did in his life, yelling in Indian style all the time, and he could imitate the Indian yell most perfectly. The result was as George expected. The settlers rushed out of the Stockade fully armed, and met young Campbell. The Indians, unable to overtake George, and seeing the settlers, fled. Evidently they wanted to capture the boy as they made no attempts to shoot or tomahawk him. George grew to manhood in Adams County and spent his life there. He married Katherine Noland on September 15, 1803, and in 1804 settled in Scott Township, where he died October 30, 1854.

George W. Darlington

was born November 18, 1793, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and died November 8, 1881, in Winchester, Adams County, Ohio, while on a temporary visit there and had therefore, reached the grand old age of eighty-eight years. He belonged to a family of remarkable longevity. His father, General Joseph Darlington, died at eighty-seven, one brother at ninety, another at ninety-one, and his sister, Mrs. Sarah Van Deman, of Delaware, at eighty-six years. He was the second son of Gen. Joseph Darlington. Not long after his birth, his father removed to the Northwest Territory, settling in 1797 near the present town of West Union. Here George remained with his father until he grew to manhood, gathering such an education as could be found in that pioneer life, and being thoroughly drilled in the strictest tenets of the Presbyterian faith, which never departed from him, for he lived and died in it. The General was never so busy in his struggles for livelihood, or in the discharge of his important official duties, but he could give his personal attention to the instruction of his children in all moral and religious doctrine. He was a firm believer in the shorter catechism, the Westminster confession and the Decalogue, particularly the fourth commandment. Many are the stories told,—doubtless problematical,—of the manner he required the observance of the Sabbath, such as fastening the bees in their hives, or tying the dog's mouth on that day, but George thoroughly remembered his drilling on that subject, and all through his life he "remembered the Sabbath day to keep it holy." Through the superior abilities of his

father, supplemented by the instructions of a mother of more than ordinary wisdom and literary tastes, he enjoyed many more than the usual educational opportunities for that day. He was inclined to mercantile pursuits, and about 1825 located at Newark, Ohio, and formed a partnership with his brother Carey in the dry-goods business. They were both gentlemen of fine personal appearance, of stately deportment, and of exemplary habits. During the life of this partnership, George secured a contract and constructed a portion of the Ohio Canal through Licking County. In a few years they dissolved partnership, Carey ultimately locating in Montana Territory, and George settling in Greenup County, Kentucky, where he continued to reside until his death. He enjoyed the utmost confidence of the people of Eastern Kentucky, serving for many years as Sheriff and Collector of Revenues of Greenup County. He was also engaged in the manufacture of iron, and at one time constructed an extensive manufactory for extracting oil from coal, but the great discovery of petroleum in the oil fields of Pennsylvania and elsewhere closed his new enterprise at a heavy loss.

At an early day, he was the owner of a few slaves, but an enlightened conscience told him it was not right to hold human flesh in bondage, so he took them across the Ohio River and purchased them a comfortable home, leaving them with the warning "that if they did not behave themselves, he would take them back to Kentucky."

He was a most uncompromising supporter of the administration of President Lincoln in the war for the preservation of the Union. He endorsed the proclamation freeing the slaves, not only as a war measure but because he thought it was right, and as an old Henry Clay Whig, he believed in the highest protection to American industries.

During his life of eighty-eight years, he saw the pioneers sweeping down the western slope of the Alleghanies, spread themselves over the whole of the Northwestern Territory, converting it all into new states in the Confederacy, and extending westward across the Mississippi to the extremest verge of the continent. The marvelous growth of the country in agriculture, in manufactories and in the sciences, as also in the improvement in the condition of all classes from the inventions and discoveries in his day, was the subject of frequent comment by him. He was universally beloved by old and young, and no one ever received intentional unkindness from "Uncle George." Many a young man was indebted to him for his unostentatious aid in some critical time in his life. He was a genial gentleman of the "old school," a good conversationalist, a pleasant companion, a warm friend and an honest man. There was a quiet humor about him that was at times refreshing. He was a man of most abstemious habits, so that he enjoyed exceptional health to the last. He believed in temperance in eating as well as in drinking. The strength of a constitution built up by a life of such temperance was well illustrated towards the close of his life. About six years before his death, he had the misfortune to fall and break his leg, but such was the healthfulness of his constitution that he was out walking with a cane in less than six weeks after the accident. He accumulated a handsome property, which he divided with most rigid impartiality among his relatives. He was never married. He died in the communion of the Presbyterian Church and was buried in the cemetery at West Union, where his father, mother and other relatives sleep.

Hyman Israel De Bruin,

son of Israel Hyman and Judith DeBruin, was born December 24, 1796, in Amsterdam, Holland. His parents were Hebrews and, by tradition, of the tribe of Levi. They gave this, their eldest child, a thorough education, of which he made good use, and which proved a valuable legacy to him in a long and active business life.

His parents died when he was young. After attaining his majority he had a great desire to come to America, but with limited means could not see his way clear. Just then he found a good friend coming to this country, who offered to advance his passage. He accepted the passage money, as a loan, and in October, 1819, he sailed for America. After a long and stormy voyage he landed at Philadelphia early in January, 1820. His and his friend's destination being farther west, they made the trip over the mountains on foot and in an emigrant wagon, which they had procured that they might ride when tired of walking. The trip was a hard one, but they reached Pittsburg after many days. There they took passage on an Ohio River boat and after a tedious trip landed at Maysville.

A stranger in a strange land, Mr. DeBruin, with business intent, at once started out to find employment, and was soon rewarded in securing a position as bookkeeper in a large commission house owned by Mr. Andrew M. January, who accepted the obligation, which had been assumed by this kind friend from Amsterdam.

Mr. DeBruin had the contract made in legal form and entered upon his work, in his characteristic and systematic way. He was a fine penman and a model clerk. He remained with his new employer several years until he had cancelled the obligation for his passage and saved enough to go into business for himself. The friendship thus formed with Mr. January was never broken.

On March 14, 1832, Mr. DeBruin was married to Miss Rebecca Easton, daughter of Rev. Edward and Mary Easton, of Linconshire, England, who came to this country in 1820.

In July, 1833 when the terrible epidemic of cholera was raging in Maysville, Mr. DeBruin removed his family to Winchester, Adams County, Ohio, where he continued in the mercantile business until about 1854. Having gathered together quite a little sum, about sixty or seventy thousand dollars, he retired from business and lived a quiet life.

He became a member of the Methodist Church in January, 1844. He was class leader and superintendent of the Sabbath School for many years and was never absent from church or Sunday school unless out of town or sick.

There were born to these parents twelve children, eight sons and four daughters. Four died in infancy and two at the ages of thirty-four and thirty-two. On February 12, 1898, the first born, Rev. Israel Hyman DeBruin of Columbus, Ohio, passed away in the seventy-fifth year of his age. There are still five children living, three sons and two daughters. The youngest, a son, aged thirty-three, and the oldest about seventy-two.

Our subject's political affiliations were with the Whig and Republican parties. His first vote cast, on becoming a legalized citizen of the United States, was for James Monroe, for President. He was an ardent

admirer of Mr. Clay and voted for him three times for President. He voted the last Whig ticket in 1852 for General Scott. After that he voted the Republican ticket. His last vote for President was for General Grant, in 1868.

Mr. DeBruin died at his home in Winchester, September 9, 1871, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His wife died on February 25th, in her seventieth year.

Israel Donalson

was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, February 2, 1767. His father moved to the County of Cumberland, in the same State, where he received his education. While too young to take any part in the Revolutionary War, he remembered much of it. It seemed he obtained a fair education prior to his twentieth year. In 1787, he left his home in New Jersey for the West, traveling alone and unaided. He first located in Ohio County, Virginia, where he remained until the Spring of 1790. In this time, he farmed, taught school and acted as Indian ranger and scout. In May, 1790, he went down the river on a flat-boat accompanied by a fleet of the same kind, and reached Maysville on June 1st. During that summer, he taught school at Maysville. That winter he formed the acquaintance of General Nathaniel Massie and in the Spring of 1791, went to reside in the Stockade at Manchester. In April, 1791, he, Nathaniel Massie and James Tittle went up the river in a canoe with a surveyor's chain and compass to do some surveying. They got ashore just below Wrightsville, near a large mound which stood on the river bank, but is now washed away by the river. There they discovered two canoe loads of Indians, almost in shore. The Indians discovered them at the same time. Donalson and his two companions started to run. He was in the rear, and as he went to jump a branch his foot caught in a root and he fell forward. Before he could rise, three Indians were upon him, and he was a captive. The Indians started on a march with him, and marched all day and for two or three days when they reached the camp of their tribe. Here they began to make an Indian of him, by training his hair Indian fashion, with turkey feathers and putting an Indian jewel in his nose. After he had been with them several days, he determined to escape, come what would. He slept between two Indians, securely tied, but he gnawed his thongs loose and crawled away one morning about daybreak. The Indians discovered his escape almost immediately, and pursued, but he escaped without arms of any kind. He reached Fort Washington about May 1st. He first met Mr. Wm. Woodward, for whom the Woodward High School is named, who took him to the Fort. Here he remained several weeks when he returned to Limestone and afterwards to Manchester.

Mr. Donalson was well qualified for a school teacher before leaving New Jersey. He took up this occupation at Manchester as soon as there was a call for a teacher, and he followed that with surveying, which he had also studied in the East, more or less all his life. He was in Wayne's Campaign against the Indians in 1794.

He married Miss Annie Pennyweight on November 15, 1798, and had to go to Kentucky for that purpose, as there were no legal authorities to solemnize marriages in that part of the Northwest Territory at that time.

In 1802, Mr. Donalson was elected one of three delegates from Adams County to the first Constitutional Convention of Ohio. His associates were Joseph Darlington and Thomas Kirker. The Convention met in Chillicothe on November 1, 1802, and was in session until November 29th, when it completed its work. The journal of the Convention is very meagre, as nearly all the work was done in committee of the whole and no record kept. On the question of inviting Governor St. Clair to address the Convention, he and his two associates voted "no," but the affirmative carried it nineteen to fourteen. He usually voted with his colleagues on all questions. On the question of a poll-tax, he voted "no," as did his colleagues. On the question of allowing negroes and mulattoes to vote, he, Kirker and Massie voted "no," while Byrd and Darlington voted "yes." He, also, with Kirker, Byrd and Darlington voted "no" to the proposition of forbidding negroes and mulattoes to hold office in the State, or to testify against a white man. On the last day, sixty copies of the journal of the Convention and eighty-eight copies of the Constitution were ordered delivered to Israel Donalson for Adams County. We would like to know what became of the seven hundred copies of the journal ordered printed. Only four are now known to be in existence out of that number. Of those delivered to Mr. Donalson for distribution, none are now known to be in existence.

Israel Donalson was appointed postmaster at Manchester in 1801, and served until September 27, 1813. In 1808, he started a carding-mill in Manchester, but it does not appear how long he operated it. In the War of 1812, he went out in the general call for troops.

He was a resident of Manchester all his life, and was a devout member of and a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church of that place. He was Clerk of the Session for many years, and the records appear in his very clear hand. He was also frequently a delegate to the Presbytery of Chillicothe, which he first attended at Red Oak in 1825, and on September 4 and 5, 1849, he was last present at Eckmansville. Altogether he attended the Presbytery some nineteen times.

In 1847, there were but five survivors of the Constitutional Convention of 1802 living. Ephriam Cutler, of Washington County; Jeremiah Morrow, of Hamilton; John Reiley, of Butler; General Darlington and Israel Donalson, of Adams. Cutler wrote a letter to each of the other four, and received an answer from each. Donalson's letter is dated May 20, 1847. He condemned the Mexican War then in progress. He wrote to Judge Cutler again on August 1, 1848. He spoke of his captivity among the Indians lasting a week and says from that day to this "my life has been one of turmoil." He says he has met with pecuniary losses but is thankful to God who sustained him. John Reiley died June 7, 1850; General Darlington died August 2, 1851; Jeremiah Morrow died in 1852; Judge Cutler survived until July 8, 1853, and from that time until the ninth of February, 1860, Israel Donalson was the last survivor of the Convention. His picture in this book was taken at the age of ninety-one, but he survived until ninety-three. He was a man of the strictest integrity, honorable in all his dealings and highly respected by every one. In his political views he was a Democrat and later a Whig.

Hamilton Dunbar.

Andrew Dunbar, father of the subject of our sketch, was born in Winchester, Virginia. His wife was Deborah Mitchell, of the same place. They were married in Winchester, Virginia, about 1779, and several of their children were born there. They emigrated to Lewis County, Kentucky, in 1794, when their son, Hamilton, born August 28, 1782, was twelve years old. Here Andrew Dunbar adopted the business of trading along the river with a large canoe between Alexandria, Ohio, and Maysville, Kentucky. One night his boat capsized, and he was lost, leaving a widow, four sons and three daughters. At the time of his father's death, Hamilton was living on the home farm near Concord, Kentucky. Not long after the family moved to Adams County, Ohio. As it was a custom in those days that every boy should learn a trade, Hamilton selected that of a carpenter and followed it in Adams and adjoining counties. He entered the land east of West Union, on the Portsmouth road, where John Spohn formerly resided. He was married January 14, 1808, at West Union, Ohio, to Delilah Sparks, born January 1, 1792, in western Pennsylvania, a daughter of Salathiel Sparks. Mrs. Dunbar died at West Union, Ohio, August 14, 1828, and is interred in Lovejoy Cemetery. They were married at the residence of the bride's father in the property east of West Union where Thomas Huston formerly resided and afterwards owned by Hon. J. W. Eylar. Soon after their marriage, Hamilton Dunbar purchased the lot just opposite and west of the stone Presbyterian Church and built the residence thereon in which he continued to reside until his death. The house is now occupied by Vene Edgington. Mrs. Dunbar's brother, John Sparks, was a banker in West Union, and died there in July, 1847. His wife was a sister of David Sinton, of Cincinnati, Ohio, the well known philanthropist.

George Sparks, her brother, died in West Union in 1842, leaving two sons, Salathiel and George. The children of Hamilton Dunbar are as follows: John Collins, born December 2, 1808, and died the following year; Ann, born November 21, 1809, and became the wife of Peter Bryant, of Kentucky, July 16, 1837, and died July 19, 1894; Grace, born December 6, 1812, became the wife of David Murray, April 22, 1829, and died in Georgetown, Ky., April 18, 1833; Agnes, born August 27, 1815, married April 3, 1838, John L. Cox, and is now living in Abilene, Kansas; L. William Willson, born November 16, 1817, and now resides at Locust Grove, Ohio; David Dunbar, born February 4, 1820; George Franklin, born August 3, 1822, and died at Ripley, Ohio, June 13, 1872; Johanna, born July 4, 1824, married Jesse Fristoe in 1843, and died at Manchester, Ohio, May 10, 1866; John Sparks, born December 6, 1827, died at Sigorney, Iowa, June 14, 1866. In those days people believed in the old scripture command to multiply and replenish the earth and practiced it.

Mrs. Hamilton Dunbar married at the age of sixteen and became the mother of nine children in the succeeding twenty years. She was a pattern of all domestic virtues known at that time, and died at the age of thirty-six. Her husband survived her seven years, but did not remarry. Hamilton Dunbar did work for Judge Byrd, while the latter was a resident at West Union. He built the manager's house at Union Furnace in Lawrence County. He built a dwelling house at Union Landing for

Thomas W. Means, and another dwelling house at Hanging Rock for Andrew Ellison. In West Union, he built a house for Peter Schultz, being the home where Auditor Shinn died in 1851, of cholera, and afterwards, used by J. W. Lafferty for a carding mill. He also built the house now occupied by W. V. Lafferty on Main Street, opposite the old Bradford Tavern. At the time he worked in West Union, carpenters went into the woods, cut down the timbers for cross-beams, sills and upright posts and hewed them with broad axes, got out the studding and rafters and roofed with lap shingles. As to all of the houses built by him, the work was done in this manner.

He also built the forge house for Sparks and Means, at Brush Creek—Forge Furnace. He also did the carpenter work on the home for Col. John Means, below Bentonville, and now owned by A. V. Hutson. But every carpenter has his last contract and Mr. Dunbar had his in the Hollingsworth House on Main Street in West Union, Ohio. He began work on that in June, 1835, and had begun on the excavation. John Seaman had taken the contract for the excavation and had worked all day on Saturday, June 27, 1835. He lived east of the village some two miles and had gone home that evening. He was in the prime of life and vigor. He had made all arrangements to go forward with the work on the following Monday, but that night he was taken with the cholera and died on Sunday, the 28th. He was the father of Franklin Seaman. Hamilton Dunbar had overseen the work on the Hollingsworth contract on Saturday, as usual, and had attended the Methodist Quarterly meeting on that day. He retired to bed in good health. Later in the evening, he was attacked by the dread Asiatic cholera and died Sunday morning at four o'clock. He went out with the rising sun. At that time it was customary to bury a cholera patient in a few hours after death. He was buried that afternoon at the Lovejoy graveyard. In those days there were no hearses, and the body of the deceased was taken out in a road wagon. The few mourners who attended the interment followed the wagon afoot. Nelson Barrere, of Hillsboro, was in West Union at that time and attended the funeral.

Hamilton Dunbar was the first victim of the scourge that year. He died in the house built by him directly opposite the old stone Presbyterian Church.

He was six feet high, of a large frame, weighed 180 pounds, had blue eyes and a fair complexion. He joined the Methodist Church a few years before his decease and was zealously attached to it. He was a man of great firmness of character and his family loved and respected him. With them his word was law. He was a Whig in politics and devotedly attached to his party, as earnest in politics as he was in all other things. His political guide was the *Liberty Hall* and *Cincinnati Gazette*.

His sudden taking off was a great blow and loss to the young community then only thirty-one years old, which has not been entirely forgotten after a lapse of sixty-three years.

Rev. Robert Dobbins,

a pioneer of Adams County, was born in Northampton County, Pa., April 20, 1768. His father was William Dobbins, a native of Ireland. Young Robert was reared among the Friends in Pennsylvania, but in

1793 he united with the M. E. Church in which organization he became a noted divine. In his early manhood he worked on a farm and flatboated on the Ohio River. In 1791, he married Miss Jane Boyce, a native of Cannonsburg, Washington County, Pa., and in 1804 he removed with his family to the East Fork of Eagle Creek in Adams County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm now known as the Early farm. There he reared a family of ten children among whom was a son, William Dobbins, who was a noted school teacher in early days in Adams County. During his residence in Adams County, our subject rode the old Scioto Circuit and preached to the pioneer Methodist Societies in Brown, Adams, Scioto and Highland Counties. He was an associate of the Rev. James Quinn and Henry Bascom under Bishops Asbury and McKendree. It was Rev. Dobbins who successfully prevailed upon David Beckett to make a full confession at West Union on the morning of the day of his execution for the murder of Lightfoot, after Lorenzo Dow had exhausted his persuasive powers on the condemned and had failed to elicit from him a confession of the crime with which he was charged.

Rev. Dobbins was a preacher of great force, and his magnetic powers in the pulpit were most wonderful. In the pioneer days of Methodism in Adams County, he and the Rev. John Meek conducted camp meetings on East Fork of Eagle Creek on the Richard Noleman farm where thousands gathered to drink in the word of God from the lips of those eminent divines.

In the year 1818, the wife of Rev. Dobbins died at Horse Shoe Bottoms on White Oak Creek in what is now Brown County, where he had removed after disposing of his farm on Eagle Creek, and on June 24, 1819, he married Miss Jennie Creed, a daughter of Mathew Creed, of Rocky Fork, Highland County, and soon thereafter removed to Greene County, Ohio. While a resident of that county he represented it in the Legislature from 1826 to 1829. In 1830, Rev. Dobbins associated himself with the Methodist Protestant Church because the office of Bishop in the M. E. Church had become repulsive to his democratic ideas of government.

In 1829, he removed to Sugar Creek, Fayette County, where he owned a large farm and where he spent the remainder of his eventful life.

In 1844 he was elected by the Whigs in the Fayette-Clinton district to a seat in the General Assembly of Ohio where he served with great distinction in those troublesome times in Ohio State affairs. He was then in his seventy-seventh year.

He is described as being of a stocky, heavy build, head very large, with blue eyes, a prominent nose, and pleasing countenance. He died January 13, 1860.

Andrew Barr Ellison

was born in Manchester, December 19, 1808, the son of John Ellison, Jr., then Sheriff of Adams County, and Anna Barr, his wife. He was the eldest of a numerous family, and grew up and was trained as boys usually were at that time. From accounts we have, we believe that he, as a boy, and his boy companions had more enjoyment than boys now do. At any rate, he had more sport in hunting. When he was about sixteen or seventeen years of age, he clerked in two different stores in West Union

for Thomas McCague & Company, and for Wesley Lee. At that time, it was customary to set out a bottle of good old corn whisky and treat each customer. Young Ellison set out the bottles and glasses many a time, but did not drink himself. His father died a few months before he became of age, and in 1830 he went to Cincinnati and into the employment of Barr & Lodwick, who had a store there and one in Portsmouth. In 1832, he was engaged for a short time in their employment in Portsmouth, and while there witnessed the great flood of 1832. Those of 1847, 1833 and 1884 he witnessed in Manchester. October 20, 1833, he was married to Miss Rachael A. M. Ennes, daughter of Judge Ennes, of Cincinnati.

In 1834, he took up his residence at Lawrence Furnace in Lawrence County and was store-keeper and manager until 1840, when he removed to Manchester, where he resided thereafter during his life. In Manchester he bought out the merchandising business of Henry Coppel and continued it until he went out of business in 1880, forty years. His store in Manchester, during its continuance, was one of the institutions of the county. It was known far and wide. Mr. Ellison kept all kinds of merchandise. If one could think of any article he wanted and could not find it in any other store in Adams County, he was almost certain to find it at A. B. Ellison's. He was the principal merchant in the county, and while in his time department stores were unthought of and unheard of, yet he practically kept a department store. During the early period of his merchandising in Manchester, he and Thomas W. Means went East together to buy their goods every year. During his business career no one ever visited Manchester without having his attention called to A. B. Ellison's store and without visiting it. People went from all parts of the county to deal with him. His store stood on Front Street facing the river, and to all passing boats he and his store were familiar figures.

One of his most notable characteristics was his rugged integrity. He was plain and frank in manner even to brusqueness, yet he had an underlying vein of great kindness. His generosity was large, but without display.

His dress was always of the same style, black in color, low crowned soft hat, low cut vest and small pleated bosom shirt. His marked individuality caused him to be regarded as eccentric. He had but one price for his goods. If he could not sell any article at the price he marked on it, it remained unsold.

No one acquainted with his character ever attempted to 'jew him down, but if a stranger tried it, he was at once told, "This is my price, if you do not want the article, let it alone." After this lesson, the same person never tried it a second time. He had a great flow of spirits and a keen sense of humor. The anecdotes floating about Manchester, illustrative of his peculiarities, are legion, but one which will illustrate him well, is given: A customer owed him a note for merchandise long past due and which he had failed to pay after repeated duns. One day when this person was in the store, Mr. Ellison took him to one side and said to him in his peculiar brusque way, "If you don't settle with me, I swear I will tear that note of yours up. I won't have it." The manner in which this was done so impressed the customer with its awfulness that he actually paid the note at once.

Mr. Ellison was a prominent Mason and took a great interest in the order. In sentiment, he was a Presbyterian, but was not connected with the church. He was always one of its most liberal supporters.

No sketch of Mr. Ellison would be complete without mention of his loyalty to the Union during the Civil War. He never missed an opportunity to show a kindness to a Union soldier going to or returning from the war to their families at home. He watched the struggle with the most intense sympathy for the Union cause and with an unfaltering faith in the result. He had three daughters, Ann Eliza Herron, wife of Rev. R. B. Herron, a Presbyterian minister, but both now deceased; Mrs. Susan Barr Drennan, wife of Samuel Drennan, Esq., residing in Manchester, and Mrs. Rachael Shiras, wife of Peter Shiras, banker, of Ottawa, Kansas. Mrs. Herron left a son and daughter grown and the latter married. Mrs. Shiras has six children grown up, and some of them married. Mr. Ellison's wife died March 10, 1875, and thereafter he made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Drennan, in Manchester. He retired from business in 1880, and from that until his death on the fifteenth of April, 1888, he enjoyed the society of his daughter's family and his old friends, without any cares, till the end came, with peace.

He was a unique character, noted and talked of everywhere in Adams County, but highly respected by everyone for the most excellent qualities in his rugged character. He had the business qualities of his grandfather, Andrew, with the sterling virtues of his mother. All of Anna Barr's children were noted men and women, as a careful perusal of this book will show.

Cyrus Ellison

was born in Adams County, August 16, 1816, the son of Robert Ellison, the third son of John Ellison, who emigrated from Ireland in 1785. Robert Ellison was married to Rebecca Lockhart. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He had a family of ten children, his son Cyrus being the fourth son and the youngest child but one. The children were reared as all children of pioneer families were, and our subject had only such advantages as the schools of that day offered. He was, however, a great reader and student, so far as he could obtain books. His ideas of wisdom were those of the illustrious King Solomon. He believed "that out of wisdom came the issues of life." He began the world for himself at the age of seventeen years as a clerk in West Union, where he remained until the age of twenty-four at a salary of five dollars a month and his board. He saved his money which he invested in Indiana Scrip, which was then known as "wild-cat money." The failure of the banks which issued the scrip depreciated his capital and gave him a severe blow, but his brother, John Ellison, loaned him \$1,100 and he invested it in the mercantile business at Manchester, and he managed to make and save a considerable amount of money.

On September 11, 1845, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Stevenson, daughter of Charles Stevenson, one of the prominent pioneers of Adams County, who had emigrated from County Donegal, Ireland. He maintained his home in Adams County until 1853 when he removed to Ironton, in Lawrence County, and became associated with the firm of Dempsey, Rogers & Ellison, the latter being John Ellison, his brother. This partnership owned Aetna and Vesuvius Furnaces and he became

their general agent until 1857, when he became a partner, the name of the firm being Ellison, Dempsey & Ellison. When the Lawrence Iron Works Company began business in 1852, Mr. Ellison was its manager, and when that company was incorporated in 1862, he became its president, and remained such until he retired from active business.

In 1857, he was one of the stockholders in the Ohio Iron & Coal Company, by which the town of Ironton was laid out. In 1872, he was one of the organizers of the famous Aetna Iron Works, at that time, the largest iron furnaces in the United States. Mr. Ellison was a director in this company, and, at one time, its president. It purchased from the Ellison, Dempsey & Ellison Company, the old Aetna and Vesuvius furnaces and seventeen thousand acres of valuable timber and mineral land in Lawrence County. Mr. Ellison was one of the original stockholders of the Ironton Gas Company, and its president from January 25, 1876, to January 25, 1881. He was also at one time a stockholder in the First National Bank at Ironton, Ohio. With his brother, John Ellison, he was one of the builders of the Iron Railroad which connected the rich mineral fields of Lawrence County with the Ohio River, at Ironton. He was president of this road from 1859 to 1879.

In 1872, ten gentlemen, including Mr. Ellison and his brother John Ellison, met in the former's home and organized the First Congregational Church of Ironton, and built the present handsome structure. This church was dedicated without debt, owing to the liberality of the men who organized it.

Mr. Ellison, from the habit of extensive reading, kept up during his entire life, was a well-read man. He was a most entertaining conversationalist, and always, even in his last days, interested in current events. He was fond of traveling, and until the infirmities of age disabled him, he traveled a great deal.

From the time he came of age until the organization of the Republican party, he was a Whig. While he was never ambitious for, or sought office, he took a great interest in political matters. He was a leader in all enterprises which were for the benefit or development of his city and county, and was prominently identified with all the iron interests of Lawrence County. His superior executive ability, excellent judgment and natural discernment were the conditions of his success. In all the positions of trust which he occupied, and they were many, he discharged his duties with great ability and to the satisfaction of all those who had business connections with him.

He was a man of fine personal presence, about six feet, two inches tall, and well proportioned. He had fine regular features, light hair and flowing beard, ruddy complexion and deep blue eyes. In his associations with his fellow men, he evinced great natural dignity, and his presence impressed strangers on sight that he was a man of importance, which was strictly true. Socially, he was much liked by all who knew him, of genial manners and a gentleman of the old school.

From his first marriage, there were three daughters, Frances, who died in infancy; Mary Adelaide, who married John Thornton Scott, son of Robert Scott. She has two sons, young men, who distinguished themselves in the late Spanish War. His third daughter, Rosa, is the wife of Charles Brunell McQuigg, son of the late Colonel McQuigg, of Ironton.

He was an officer in the Ironton Regiment, 8th O. V. I., during the Spanish War.

Cyrus Ellison's first wife died in 1864, and 1870, he was married to Miss Josephine Glidden, who survived him.

Mr. Ellison was, at one time, the possessor of great wealth, but owing to the shrinkage of iron, his investments were lost, and at the time of his death, only his life insurance was left of all he had accumulated. He died on the sixteenth of February, 1897, at the ripe age of eighty years. He left behind him the memory of a life full of wonderful energy, a long vista of useful, happy years, and his bright and cheerful old age was crowned with his good work fully completed. His last years were cheered by the presence and companionship of his greatful and devoted daughters. He was interred at Woodlawn, near Ironton, but his memory will remain green, sweet and precious in the hearts of all those who knew him and who respected and loved him for his virtues.

William Ellison

was born in Manchester, Ohio, June 19, 1796. His father, John Ellison, was born in Ireland in 1752, the son of John Ellison, born in Ireland in 1730. John Ellison, father of our subject, located at Manchester and purchased land extensively. His wife was Mary Bratton, born in Ireland, September 28, 1767 and died in Manchester in her one hundredth year.

John Ellison and Mary Bratton were married in Ireland. They had eight children who grew to maturity and eight who died in infancy. He died February 21, 1826, at the age of seventy-four years. He made a will drawn by a clergyman, and after he was dead thirty years there was extensive and expensive litigation to construe it and determine its meaning. Moral: Never have a will drawn by any other than a lawyer. From the time he came of age until 1831, our subject was engaged in the commission, shipping and forwarding business at Manchester, Ohio, in connection with his brother, David Ellison. At that time he went to Lawrence County as the manager of Mt. Vernon Furnace and became a member of the firm of Campbell, Ellison & Company, known all over southern Ohio. He retained his interest in that firm until his death. He returned to Manchester in 1835 and from that time was practically retired from business. He was married to Mary Patton, of Ross County, in 1827. She died in 1828, leaving no surviving child.

Mr. Ellison was married to Mary Keys Ellison, whose father, John Ellison, Junior, was a full cousin to William Ellison, on June 19, 1833. She was born January 25, 1812. They had the following children: Mary Ann, who married Rev. D. M. Moore; Sarah Jane, married Archibald Means; Robert Hamilton, who has a separate sketch herein, and Julia, who married John A. Murray. William Ellison died November 1, 1865, and his wife, May 14, 1888.

William Ellison was six feet, three inches in height, thin and spare. He possessed great natural dignity and equipose of character. He thought much and said little. He was a man of the strongest convictions. Nothing could swerve him from a course he believed to be right. In politics, he was first a Whig, and then an Abolitionist. He was a Republican from the organization of that party and from that time, until 1864, took

an active interest in politics. In 1855, he and E. P. Evans were the delegates from Adams County to the State Republican Convention. He attended the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia in 1856. He also attended the Republican State Convention in 1857 and was a member of the Committee on Resolutions. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Baltimore in 1864. He kept up all the activities of life as long as his health permitted. He joined the Presbyterian Church at the age of twenty and lived up to its teachings faithfully and conscientiously all his life. He was a superintendent of the Sabbath school for over thirty years and a ruling elder in the church for over forty years. He was never absent from Sabbath school, the church or the weekly prayer meeting unless he was sick or absent from home. It was a fixed principle of his life never to allow any secular business to interfere with his social or private Christian duties. He often contributed one-third of the minister's salary in cash and donated food, etc., equal to one-half more. The incidental expenses of the church, when not paid in full, were made up by him. For many years prior to his death, he was regarded as the wealthiest man in Adams County, and he devoted much time to public and private charity. He was constantly looking after the poor and contributing to benevolent objects, but it was all done quietly and unostentatiously. He daily visited the poor, the sick and the afflicted and administered to their wants, temporal and spiritual. He was much given to hospitality and was a most kind and generous friend. He had some grave financial troubles and some of the most harrassing social troubles, but he bore them all with the greatest equanimity and fortitude. In them all, he was like Job—he sinned not nor charged God foolishly.

On his death-bed, his religion stood him well. He knew he was to die. He disposed of all his worldly business days before his death and would not refer to it afterward. When he felt the near approach of the last enemy, he sent for all his family and bade them a calm farewell. Among them was his mother in her ninety-eighth year. He was as calm and self-possessed as though death were nothing but the passing from one room to another. After giving a suitable message to each, he took his right hand and felt the pulse of his left wrist. After watching it for a moment, he said "Almost gone," replaced his right hand by his side and soon after died, most calmly. His faith in the religion he had lived was most complete. His dying hours were the most sublime of any Christian's death in Manchester before or since. At his funeral all the people turned out and all the poor were there and wept at his grave. Then and not until then were his benefactions to the poor known and they were told by recipients themselves. The writer was at his funeral and the grief of those whom he had befriended seemed as great as those of the members of his family. Till the people stood by his open grave, the extent of his good works in Manchester was not known. Thirty-four years have passed since that memorable funeral and the place of William Ellison in the church and community of Manchester have not been refilled. No one who has come after him has been able to do the good he did. To say that William Ellison was the best citizen in Adams County in his time would offend none who were cotemporary with him, for all would con-

cede it. It is to be hoped that the memory of his pure and upright life and his kind and good deeds may long remain fresh and green with the people of Adams County.

Edward Evans.

His great-grandfather, Hugh Evans, was a Quaker, came over with William Penn in 1682, and located near Philadelphia. He had a son, Edward, who located in Chester County. His son, Hugh, became a school teacher in Chester County, and Mad Anthony Wayne, when a boy of twelve years, was one of his pupils, and a very mischievous and unruly one. Hugh Evans also had a trade, as that was thought necessary in those days. He was a weaver as well as a school teacher.

Hugh Evans, the father of our subject, removed to what was then Cumberland, but is now Bedford County, Pennsylvania, about ten miles above Bedford borough on the Juniata River.

Edward Evans was born April 27, 1760, an only son. He had two sisters older than himself who died in young womanhood, but not before they had made themselves some reputation for attainments in vocal music. The family attended the commencements of Princeton College, and they sang in the commencement exercises.

Edward Evans spent his boyhood as the boys of his time did. He was fond of fishing in the Juniata River, and from the time he was twelve years of age, often made trips alone to Hagerstown, Maryland, to obtain salt. In these trips, he usually took a train of twelve pack horses. He would carry the horse's feed in the packs in going over and leave it at stopping places where it would be used on his return. The salt, when brought to Bedford, was sold for as high as twelve dollars per bushel. In his sixteenth year, the Revolution began. Till that time, the family had been Quakers, but King George did away with that, and father and son abandoned that faith. Hugh Evans went into the war in 1776, and served two months, but he was lame and had to give it up. Then Edward determined to go and did go, and became a member of Captain Samuel Dawson's Company of Col. Richard Humpton's Regiment, 11th Pennsylvania. He spent that dreadful winter in the cantonments of Valley Forge. There he saw Mrs. Washington, where she visited the camp, knitting and sewing for the soldiers. He was at the Battle of the Brandywine, September 11, 1777. At Brandywine, the British had retired over a bridge across the creek. They did not have time to destroy the bridge, but filled it full of wagons, carts and debris to prevent immediate pursuit. Edward Evans was one of twelve detailed to clear the bridge under musketry fire of the enemy. The bridge was cleared, and not one of the twelve were struck, though the splinters flew all about them. The Continentals immediately charged across the bridge. He was at the affair of Paoli, September 11th, and at Germantown, October 4, 1777. Here his colonel had his horse shot from under him, but he took off the saddle, put it on another horse, and went on with the fight. In this battle, he was in the left wing, and claimed that the troops he was with were compelled to fall back, when it was not necessary because the officer in command was intoxicated. He was near the battle of Monmouth on that hot Sunday, June 28, 1778, but having been on the sick list, his Captain ordered him to remain with the baggage, which he did, but he was in sight and hearing of the battle. He left the service for a time soon after the battle of Monmouth, and settled in

Rostaver Township, Westmoreland County, Virginia, called the Neck, lying between the two rivers, the Youghiougheny and the Monongahela. He lived near Devore's Ferry on the latter river. There he married Jemima Applegate, daughter of William Applegate, recently located there from the State of New Jersey. The wedding was a grand affair for the time and one hundred persons sat down to the dinner.

Directly after his marriage, he and his wife went to housekeeping in the house of John Right, a Scotchman and a bachelor. Wright liked the young couple and made them many household utensils on his anvil. Among them was a fire shovel, now in the possession of the writer hereof.

Edward Evans, in 1785, emigrated to Kentucky, descending the Ohio River on a flat-boat with his wife, two children and household goods. He landed at Limestone, now Maysville, but went back to Washington, where he rented land of a Presbyterian minister. While residing there, he acted as an Indian scout and spy, from time to time, until the treaty of Greenville. In 1799, he removed to Adams County, near its western line. He lived near Red Oak and rented land until he could be suited in a purchase. In 1803, he bought 109 acres of land all in the unbroken wilderness, in what is now Jefferson Township in Brown County. He paid for this land in horses. When he went over the land, after purchasing, he was unable to find any springs on it. He then went to his wife and wanted her consent to rescind the trade. She said, "No, it would make them a home and they must hold on to it," which they did. Afterward, seven good springs were discovered on the tract. Edward Evans built him a pole cabin and went to housekeeping, and as soon as he could, he built him a two-story hewed double log house and moved into it. He made all the chimneys he thought necessary and hauled a hundred loads of stone to do it. He resided on this farm until his death, November 3, 1843. He at one time weighed three hundred pounds, but his ordinary weight was one hundred and eighty-five pounds. He was five feet, ten and a half inches tall, and in youth, had black curly hair. He had high cheek bones, broad forehead and regular features. He always carried himself very erect. In his youth, he had learned the art of distilling liquors, and at times, operated a stillhouse. He was the father of twelve children, six sons and six daughters. His wife had four sisters, all of whom married. Two of their husbands were Revolutionary soldiers, John Dye and Robert Wright, and they two and Edward Evans used often to sit together and recount their experiences in the Revolutionary War. Each had served in different places during the war, one at sea and two on land.

When Edward Evans was about to die, he requested to be buried in the old-fashioned shroud, to be laid on a flat-topped cherry coffin and buried on his farm. All his wishes were complied with. In his family from 1862 to the present time, there were in alternate generations, a Hugh and an Edward. Hugh came over with William Penn. He had a son Edward. His son Hugh was in the Revolution. His son Edward was the subject hereof. He had a son, Hugh, who was a Mississippi River pilot. There was an Edward among his grandsons and a Hugh among his great-grandsons. His wife, Jemima Applegate, died January 7, 1844. Her father, William Applegate, emigrated from New Jersey to Pennsylvania, and from there to Corydon, Indiana, where he died at the ripe

age of one hundred and five years. When one hundred years old, he walked into the woods with his rifle, and, without glasses, shot a squirrel in a tree. The descendants of Edward Evans were once numerous in Brown County, but are now scattered in many States of the Union. A great-grandson is one of the editors of this work.

Joseph Eyler,

the pioneer, was born in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, September 22, 1759. He was a son of George and Catherine Eyler who lived and died in that country. In 1777 he ran away from home to escape service in the army, and after walking 800 miles to the coast, shipped for the United States, arriving at Baltimore in the autumn of that year. From that time until the period of his marriage little is known of him except that he was engaged as a wagoner, and accumulated enough to own a four-horse team and a "Cannestoga" of his own. In 1787 he married Mary Ann Rosemiller, a daughter of John George Rosemiller, living in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The Rosemillers were wealthy Tories, and objected to their daughter's marrying the unknown and poor wagoner; an elopement followed, and Mary Ann Rosemiller became Mary Ann Eyler. However, John George Rosemiller had other daughters "Ann" to cheer his declining years. They were Ann, Rose Ann, Catherine Ann, Barbara Ann, Elizabeth Ann, Julia Ann, Mary Ann, who eloped with Eyler, and a son named John George Lewis.

The breach in the domestic life of the Rosemillers made by the clandestine marriage of Mary Ann remained until her death. Her sisters had married well, and they never lost the opportunity to remind her of the fact, so that she and her husband shortly after the birth of their first child, the late Judge Joseph Eyler, of Adams County, removed to Bedford, Pennsylvania, then a frontier town from which goods were distributed to the settlements in western Virginia and Kentucky. It was a point where the young wagoner found ready employment.

In 1795, Joseph Eyler and his little family, in company with others, came down the Ohio River by keel-boat and landed at the "Three Islands" where Nathaniel Massie had founded the town of Manchester. Eyler tended a patch of corn on the lower island that summer, and the following winter built a cabin on a tract of three hundred acres purchased near Killinstown. The next year, James B. Finley passed over Tod's old trace to the new settlement at Chillicothe and noted the fact that there was a "cabin near the present site of West Union, built by Mr. Oiler, but no one was living in it." Eyler's original tract is now owned by Sandy Craigmile, John Crawford, and Samuel McFeeters.

Joseph Eyler moved into his cabin in the year 1796. He then had four small children, Joseph, Mary, Sarah and Catherine, and there were born here John, Samuel, Martin, Henry, David, Lewis, George, and Elizabeth. Of these, Samuel, Martin, David, Lewis, and George died in childhood and are buried at Killinstown. He cleared away the forest and soon possessed one of the best farms in that portion of the country. He was industrious and economical and accumulated considerable wealth for those times. He was frequently called on to serve in local official positions such as "lister" of property, being a man of good judgment and

a great deal of common sense. From Killinstown he moved to a farm near Winchester, on what is now known as the "Massie Farm." He resided there a few years and then bought a farm near Berryville, in Highland County, where he conducted a distillery. He remained there until 1834, when he disposed of his property and removed to Brown County, on a farm now owned by his grandson, Carey C. Eyler, north of the village of Fincastle. Here he died July 29, 1839, and was buried in the Wilson cemetery about one mile east of the village of Fincastle. His wife survived until March 13, 1841.

In personal appearance Joseph Eyler was strikingly peculiar. He was five feet, five inches in height and weighed over three hundred pounds. His complexion was very fair, hair dark, and eyes steel blue. He spoke English tolerably well, but preferred to use his native language when possible to do so. His household language, until his family was grown, was the German, and he always read and prayed in that tongue. It was the rule in his household to read a portion of God's Holy Word every evening, followed with a simple family worship in the way of prayer.

A strong trait of Joseph Eyler was his love of good horses, of which he always kept a number of the "largest and fattest." In pleasant weather he would turn them out to pasture, and as they galloped over the fields they fairly shook the earth. It was a common remark among his neighbors when it thundered, that "Joe Eyler's horses were having a romp."

William Evans

was born in Mason County, Kentucky, January 23, 1787, the second son of Edward Evans and Jemima Applegate, his wife. His father had emigrated from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, 1781, and had located near Washington, Mason County, Kentucky. There until the close of the Indian War, he had been a farmer and acted as an Indian scout. In 1800, he moved into what was then the western part of Adams County, and resided until his death in 1843. William Evans was reared on his father's farm. When the War of 1812 began he went into the service, and while there, formed a great friendship for Charles Kirkpatrick, who had been born in Virginia in 1777, and moved to Ohio in 1806. On the way returning in the summer of 1812, the company was waylaid by the Indians and Kirkpatrick was wounded. He died of his wound at Chillicothe, September 26, 1812, and his young friend, William Evans, remained with him and buried him. It was his sad duty to carry the news to Kirkpatrick's widow, which he did with so much address, that the next year, August 13, 1813, he married her. He reared her three children by Kirkpatrick, and they had ten more of their own, of whom the elder was Edward Patton Evans, herein noticed. He lived on the farm near Pilson's Mill, along Eagle Creek, which Kirkpatrick had owned at his death, and purchased it of his heirs. His wife died March 22, 1830, and he contracted a second marriage with Miss Harriet Taylor, of near Aberdeen. Of this second marriage, there were four children. He survived the second wife and died February 13, 1873, at the age of eighty-six years.

William Evans never owed anyone anything. He kept out of debt, out of jail, and out of the penitentiary. He never sought or held any public office. He took the *Liberty Hall* and *Cincinnati Gazette* from its

first issue until his death. He never had a lawsuit, either as plaintiff or defendant. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Russellville, fifty years or more, and a ruling elder for forty years. He scarcely ever went away from home, and when he did, would always walk in preference to riding. He was a law-abiding citizen, who discharged his duties to his God and to his fellow men, and was content to live the life of a farmer all his days.

His children are as follows: Edward Patton, May 31, 1814, died April 17, 1883; Samuel Jackson, born March 15, 1816, died February 27, 1842; Martha Ann, born March 15, 1818, died; William Harvey, born January 6, 1820, now living at Thorntown, Indiana; Mary Juline, born December 12, 1821, married Scott Miller, of near Ripley, and was the mother of a large family. She died in 1876; her husband survives. James Kirkpatrick, born February 10, 1824, died unmarried March 21, 1875; Nathan Evans, born January 27, 1826; Elijah Applegate, born May 7, 1828, died unmarried in 1851 near Spring Hill, Indiana; Lucinda and Louisa, twins, born December 29, 1829; Lucinda married James Martin. He and she are both deceased. They left a large family residing near Lawrence, Kansas. Louisa married twice and is living near Stanwood, Iowa.

Of his second marriage, there were three daughters and one son: John Taylor, deceased, who was a soldier in the Civil War of 1861; Martha, who married John Pittenger, both of whom are deceased; Mrs. Jemima McGregor, who resides near Russellville, Ohio, and Mrs. Thomas Logan, who lives in Russellville, Ohio.

Joseph Evans

was born in Mason County, Ky., April 2, 1796, the son of Edward Evans and Jemima Applegate, his wife, both of whom are fully noticed in the sketch of Edward Evans herein. At the age of four years his parents removed to Adams County, Ohio, and located in what is now the central part of Jefferson Township, Brown County. They located in the primeval forest, and Joseph, one of a large family of brothers and sisters, was brought up as boys of his time.

When Joseph Evans became a youth, there were three courses open to a young man in his situation. He could become a hunter, he could become a keel-boatman, or he could learn to still whisky. Joseph Evans chose the first of the three, and became a skilled hunter. This was in accordance with his natural tastes. He loved the solitude of the forest and the companionship of the inanimate objects of nature. Farming there was none. There was a contest with the wilderness, and all had to engage in it whether he would or not. He early developed his taste for hunting and kept up the habit all his life. He was very successful in the pursuit of game and an excellent marksman with the rifle. Like most of the early hunters he had a favorite rifle which he kept his entire life. He named it "Old Betsey," and it did him good service so long as he was able to use it. Once returning alone through the forest, at night, from a hunt, he was followed by a panther. He had just crossed a large log, and when he heard the panther mount the log, he turned and gave the wild beast the contents of "Old Betsey," and its final quietus. His wife, Matilda Driskell, was born November 16, 1802, in Mason County, and

died August, 1863. Her people removed to Ohio, near his, when she was a child. They were married January 21, 1823, in Brown County, Ohio, and continued to reside there until 1829. In Brown County, four of their seven children were born, and the other three in Indiana. Three of these are still living, Mrs. India Ann Jolliffe, of Nineveh, Ind.; Dr. John T. Evans and James Edward Evans, at Clay City, Clay County, Ill.

At fifty years of age Joseph Evans was six feet tall, weighed two hundred pounds, was of full habit, with dark hair, ruddy complexion and gray eyes. He always had perfect health. He never followed any occupation but that of farming. He was of a retiring and quiet disposition; never sought publicity of any kind. In 1828, he visited Indiana and took up land from the Government in Johnson County. In 1829, he and his family moved on to this land, where he resided until his death fifty-eight years later. He obtained a patent for his land November 6, 1830, signed by President Andrew Jackson and no transfer of it of any kind was made until after his death, among his heirs. He lived a quiet and most unostentatious life, owing no one anything. He was never a member of any church, and politically he was a Whig and a Republican, though he took but slight interest in politics. He died October 9, 1887, aged ninety-one years. It cannot be said that he died of any particular complaint. The machinery of his body was simply worn out and stopped.

His son, John T. Evans, studied medicine but has not practiced it for many years. He is a successful merchant and business man at Clay City, Ill. He stands high in the church of the Christian Disciples and takes a great interest in church work. He is also very prominent in the Masonic Order. In his political views he is a Republican. Surrounded by an interesting family of children and grandchildren, he is aiming to fulfill the duties and obligations of a good citizen and a good Christian, and those who know him say he has succeeded well.

Simon Fields.

Among the first settlers on Ohio Brush Creek was Simon Fields, a soldier of the Revolution, whose grandson, Simon M. Fields, resides at the "Old Stone House" on Zane's Trace, near Dunkinsville. He was one of the founders of Methodism in Ohio, being a co-worker with Joseph Moore, the founder of Moore's Chapel, the first Methodist Meeting House in the Northwest Territory. Fields' Meeting House, now Stone Chapel, was founded by him in 1798. He was appointed class leader of the pioneer society of Methodists on Ohio Brush Creek in 1799, and retained the office until the day of his death, at his old family place on Brush Creek, eight miles east of West Union. He was a very large and fleshy man, and, like the Revolutionary fathers, had positive opinions which he dared to express on any subject in which he was concerned. He was an enthusiastic admirer of President Jefferson. He was shot through the side by a musket ball while fighting British red-coats in defense of the Republic.

It was his custom on entering a church house to bring both hands together, slightly inverted, and say, "Bless the Lord" in a round full tone of voice. He always sat close up to the pulpit, just in front of the preacher, and would exclaim, "That is the Gospel," if passages in the discourse suited him; or "That is not the Gospel, brother; preach the Gospel!" if

the discourse did not meet his approval. He is buried in the family burial place on his old homestead on Ohio Brush Creek. His grandson, Simon M. Fields, erected a monument to mark his resting place on which is the following inscription: "Simon Fields, born November 9, 1757; died November 9, 1832, 'O, that men would pray everywhere, lifting up holy hands without wrath and doubting.' A faithful soldier of the Revolutionary War."

Simon Fields had a son, Wesley, who died under peculiar circumstances. He had enlisted as a soldier in the War of 1812, and was ready to go to the front. His horse was saddled and hitched in front of his home while he was bidding farewell to the family. He took suddenly ill and expired in a short time.

Capt. William Hannah.

John Hannah, the father of William Hannah, lived in Virginia. He was the maternal grandfather of John H. Kincaid, who was a prominent citizen of Adams County. Little is known concerning the early history of John Hannah except that he was a soldier of the Revolution, and the story is told of his having swam the Brandywine. As the incident has been mentioned in history, it must have occurred at a critical time and was to his credit.

William Hannah, one of three sons of John Hannah, was born September 13, 1770. He came from Virginia into Kentucky where he remained a short time, finally coming to Ohio and settling in Liberty Township at Hannah's Run. During a recent visit to the place, all that was found to remain of the old home was a small heap of stones which marks the place where the chimney stood. He then went to Cabin Creek where he conducted a ferry. After twelve years, he returned to Liberty Township and at Hill's Fork purchased 400 acres of land, all in woods. Here he remained and made his home. Part of the old homestead is still owned by the family, having been in the Hannah name eighty-seven years. Mr. David A. Hannah, of Hill's Fork, is the present owner of 134 acres, all in a good state of cultivation.

Captain Hannah was a soldier of the War of 1812; was made a Captain and served with distinction. The following anecdote concerning him has often been related by the members of the Hannah family. The incident occurred while the troops were in camp and mustering at Manchester, Ohio. One day while at dinner, on the banks of the Ohio, a deer was seen to come out of the woods on the Kentucky shore to get a drink. Seeing such a sight, the idea uppermost in the minds of the men was to gain the prize. It was next to an impossibility as it was not thought any one would be able to shoot the deer for the distance intervening was too great. However, Captain Hannah being a marksman of note was challenged to do so and he accepted the challenge with alacrity. He aimed at a mark across the river at about ten feet above where the deer was standing, the ball falling, broke the deer's back. The deer was then brought across the river in a canoe and it is needless to state that Captain Hannah remembered his friends. It is not known what became of the gun with which he shot the deer. The sword carried by Captain Hannah is in the possession of David A. Hannah, his great-grandson.

Captain Hannah was twice married. His first wife was Martha Moore, by whom he was the father of eleven children. Of these children, none are surviving, but their descendants are numerous in Adams County. Joseph and David M. Hannah, of Hill's Fork, and Aaron Moore, of Winchester, are grandsons of Captain Hannah. In this family in each generation, there has been a William and a John.

One of Captain Hannah's sons, Aaron Hannah, was born in 1803. He was a man generous to a fault, dispensing his means with great magnanimity. He married Mary Ann Aeri, by whom he was the father of ten children. Of these children, five are surviving. William Patterson Hannah, residing at Boulder, Col.; Isaac Aeri Hannah, at Seaman, Ohio; Mrs. Rebecca E. Kepperling, at Detroit, Mich.; Dudley A. Kepperling, a prominent business man, Chicago, Ill., and Miss Edna Inez Kepperling, Principal of Custer School, Detroit, Mich., are grandchildren of Aaron Hannah.

Aaron Hannah died December 11, 1890, and is buried at Mt. Leigh, Adams County, Ohio. His father, Captain William Hannah, died September 10, 1849, and is buried at Kirker's cemetery, where several of his children are buried.

Thomas Holmes.

His father, James Holmes, was born in 1790, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He was married to Nancy Shaw, June 28, 1791. He came to the Northwest Territory in 1800 and located in Adams County as a farmer. He died in 1833. He had fourteen children, all of whom grew to maturity, and all of whom married and had families except one son, Silas, who died a young man. His son, William, lived on the hill west of West Union and died there many years ago, leaving two sons, William and Nathan, and a daughter. James Holmes' daughter, Nancy, married Salathiel Coryell and she was the mother of Judge James L. Coryell.

Thomas was the eldest son and child and was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1792. He was set to learn the cabinet-maker's trade as a boy and youth, and did learn it, but never followed it, having taken up farming and followed that all his life. He went into the War of 1812. On his way home, his party was waylaid and ambushed by a party of Indians at a spring where they had stopped to drink, and his Uncle Shaw and another of the party were killed. The Indians escaped after the first fire. He celebrated his safe return from the war by marrying Margaret McClanahan, December 23, 1813. She was born April 8, 1795. There were ten children of this marriage, as follows: James, born December 31, 1814, married Morella McGovney, November 5, 1840, died December 31, 1885. Eliza, born November 17, 1816, married James McGovney, February 20, 1840, died July 29, 1897. Nancy, born October 27, 1818, married Richard W. Ramsey, 1838. John Holmes, born November 30, 1820, married July 22, 1846, to Elizabeth Treber, died December 29, 1895. Rebecca, born October 15, 1822, married John McGovney, 1843, died February 25, 1879. Sarah, born November 28, 1824, married Crockett McGovney, December 20, 1849. She is the only one of Thomas Holmes' children surviving. She is now a widow residing at Manchester. Caroline, born December 14, 1826, married Andrew Alexander, October 12, 1848, died August 18, 1897. Margaret, born March 14, 1830, married James Clark, March, 1850, died in August, 1889.

Harriet, born August 2, 1832, died at the age of seven years. Thomas F. Holmes, born April 28, 1835, married Margaret Compton, 1857, died October 10, 1886.

Thomas Holmes, the subject of our sketch, died October 25, 1866, on the premises just west of West Union, built by Rev. John P. Van Dyke, and now occupied by the Stewart family. His wife survived him until January 22, 1879. He lived an honorable, upright life. He was just in all his dealings. He was strongly attached to the Baptist Church and brought all his children up in that faith.

He was respected by all who knew him, and his death, like his life, was peace. The best commentary on his life are his children and grandchildren surviving him, all of whom are honorable men and women, striving to do the best for themselves and those dependent on them. While his life was uneventful, it was a record of every duty well done and a family well trained in their duties toward God, toward their neighbors and toward their country.

John Hood.

The Hood family is among the oldest families in Adams County, having come to the county when it was yet a dense forest and when the present county seat consisted of not more than a dozen houses. John Hood, the pioneer of this family, was born in Ireland in the year of 1769, of Scotch parentage. After coming to the United States, he located at Connellsville, Pa. Here in October, 1801, he married Hannah Page, daughter of Joseph and Ann Page, who was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, November 24, 1779. In 1806, John Hood, with his family, moved from Connellsville, Pa., to Adams County, landing at Manchester, May 5, having floated down the Ohio River in a flat-boat, then the only method of river navigation. At Manchester a misfortune befell them in the loss of their daughter, Hannah, who was a little more than a year old, leaving them with their eldest child, James. They located at West Union, where Mr. Hood engaged in the mercantile business. At this time he bought his goods in Philadelphia and they were hauled across the mountains in wagons. He built a two-story stone house on the corner now occupied by the drug store and dwelling of C. W. Sutterfield, where he lived and carried on his business. Four more children were born here, Maria, Joseph, Angeline and John Page, all of whom are now dead. Angeline became the wife of Andrew McClaren, of Brush Creek, Ohio; John Hood died in West Union, April 17, 1814, and was buried in Manchester. His wife died in West Union, November 19, 1863, at which place she was buried.

James Hood.

Perhaps no one has been more intimately associated with the history and the people of Adams County than James Hood. He was born at Connellsville, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1802, and moved with his parents to Adams County, Ohio, in the spring of 1806. Ever since that time, with the exception of about fifteen months in Clermont County, Ohio, two years in Indiana and one year in Kansas, Mr. Hood resided in West Union. He learned the tanner's trade with Mr. Peter Schultz, and worked a number of years at that business in the yards now occupied by Jacob Plummer's flour mills. He then went to Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, where he worked nearly two years, at the end of which

time he turned over the business to Jesse Grant, father of ex-President Ulysses S. Grant. In 1826, Mr. Hood opened up a general store in West Union, in which business he continued until his retirement from active business life in 1868.

In 1831, James Hood was elected County Treasurer, defeating David Bradford, who had acted as Treasurer for more than thirty years. It was the boast of Mr. Hood that he was the first man to defeat David Bradford for Treasurer. He served for ten years and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Andrew Smalley. Mr. Hood was elected Treasurer as an Andrew Jackson Democrat, but fell out with the President because he vetoed the bill to make a national road of the Maysville and Zanesville turnpike. Had the bill become a law, it might have made a different town of West Union. He collected the taxes and kept the Treasurer's office in his store. His campaign expenses were, on an average, one dollar a year for printer's fees.

In 1857, Mr. Hood built the flour mills now owned by Mr. Pflaummer. He also built the house on Main Street, opposite the courthouse, for a family residence, which is now occupied by William Wamsley, and the large building just west of it, for his store rooms, now owned by G. N. Crawford. By careful attention to business, Mr. Hood accumulated a large sum of money, and was known as one of the wealthy men of the county.

James Hood was twice married. His first wife was Mary Ellison, daughter of Robert and Rebecca Ellison, to whom he was married December 2, 1828. She died May 9, 1838. The result of this union was John and Rebecca Ann, twins, Isabella Burgess, James and Hannah.

On January 9, 1840, Mr. Hood married Isabella Ellison, sister of his first wife, to whom were born the following children: Mary, Sarah, Caroline, Minerva and Samuel. She died January 8, 1862, and Mr. Hood never remarried.

When a young man, working at the tanner's trade, Mr. Hood, while wrestling with a young man, dislocated his ankle, which made him a cripple all the rest of his life. Politically, he was a Whig, an Abolitionist and a Republican. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was the main pillar. His purse was always open when money was needed for the support of the church. He was a close Bible student and a writer of great strength. His writings were mostly of a religious nature and were printed in the *West Union Scion* and read with great appreciation by its readers. Mr. Hood was a modest man and all his writings were anonymous under the cognomen, "Ahiezer." If he had had the opportunity, he would have made his mark as a poet, as he possessed the faculty of rhyming to an uncommon degree and often used it against his enemies to their no small discomfiture.

Mr. Hood had a common school education and was quite efficient in mathematics. For several years he served as one of the County School Examiners of Adams County. He was the first man to introduce the sale of patent medicines in Adams County, from which fact he derived the title of Doctor. Mr. Hood departed this life January 9, 1890, and was laid to rest in the large vault he had erected for this purpose in his private cemetery in West Union, Ohio. It may truly be said of him that he lived in another age and with other people, for in his biography he says: "I

can look back to the time when West Union, Adams County, and even the State of Ohio, was a dense forest. I can recollect the stately oaks, tall poplars, lofty walnuts and sugar trees and the thick undergrowth of paw-paws that covered the ground over which West Union is now built. At that time, we could hear the wolves howling around our cabins at night and see droves of deer passing through our town by day."

John P. Hood.

John Page Hood, the youngest child of John and Hannah Hood, was born at West Union, Adams County, Ohio, December 6, 1813. His father dying when he was less than one year old, it became necessary for him to look out for himself as soon as possible. When about ten years old, he became connected with the *Village Register*, edited by Ralph M. Voorhees, where he learned the printing trade. He afterwards learned the cabinet making trade, at which he worked for several years. Later he clerked in the store of his brother, James. Then he engaged in the mercantile business for himself. He was postmaster of West Union during Lincoln's administration, 1861 to 1865. A few years after the close of the Civil War, he sold his store and was employed as book-keeper of the West Union woolen factory, which was then in a flourishing condition. He was cashier of the bank of G. B. Grimes & Company, when death overtook him. After a short illness, he died from heart failure, October 8, 1879, aged sixty-six years, leaving a widow and nine children, all of whom except the youngest were grown to manhood and womanhood, and all are still living.

On December 5, 1837, John P. Hood was married to Sarah Jane McFarland, at the home of Rev. Dyer Burgess in West Union, Ohio, where, being a relative of Mrs. Burgess, she had been making her home for several years for the purpose of receiving the best educational advantages of the times. She was the eldest daughter of Duncan and Nancy McFarland, whose maiden name was Nancy J. Forsythe. Duncan McFarland, when eighteen years old, came from Ireland to this country with his uncle, Andrew Ellison of the Stone House, and settled in Meigs Township. The issue of the union of John P. Hood and Sarah J. McFarland was eleven children. Martha, the eldest, died at the age of thirteen years; Angeline married Andrew Kohler; Nancy J. married William H. Wright; Ellen married George N. Crawford; Anna E. married Dr. J. W. Bunn and Sarah B. married John M. Willson. There were five boys, John A., William, Albert C., and Oscar F. All except two of the children taught school. In Mrs. Hood's young days, the teachers of the county were mostly from the New England States, and it was her ambition to make teachers of her daughters.

In politics, Mr. Hood in his younger days, was a Whig. At the organization of the Republican party, he became a member of it, and so remained until his death. He was an active member of the United Presbyterian Church, in which he held the most important offices.

John P. Hood received a good education for the times in which he lived. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, possessing strong force of character and much native ability, and was known far and wide for his upright dealings and honesty. He was a kind husband and an indulgent father and found more pleasure in his home than any-

where else. Born of Puritan stock and trained under the rigid discipline of the advocates of this doctrine, he became very methodical in all his manners and customs, and had the complete confidence of his fellow men.

Rev. Greenberry R. Jones

was born April 7, 1784, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. His father, John Jones, emigrated from Maryland in 1768, and settled near Brownsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Our subject was brought up in the Church of England, but had never given any serious attention to religion until he listened to the preaching of Rev. Robert Wooster, who preached near Uniontown. There young Jones became a convert to Methodism. He had received a good education, and as a youth, he evinced a great deal of sensibility, and had a very equable disposition. He was the favorite of the family of children to which he belonged. He married Miss Rebecca Connell, daughter of Zachariah Connell.

He was licensed as a local preacher in the Methodist Church in 1810, and preached in the vicinity of his home until 1815, when he removed to Adams County, Ohio, and settled near West Union. He was admitted as a travelling minister in 1818, and removed to Hillsboro. He preached on the Salt Creek Circuit for two years. For two years after that, he was appointed on the Scioto Circuit. After four years' service as an itinerant minister, he was made a Presiding Elder. He had a strong, lively, and discriminating judgment. He came to the quarterly meetings with everything to learn and nothing to impart. He possessed a strong mind, and was bold and enterprising. He never stopped to calculate consequences.

From the Scioto County Circuit, he went to the White Oak Circuit two years as a minister. In 1828, he was made a Presiding Elder in the Miami District for four years. Cincinnati was in his district. He was accessible to and agreeable in the social circle. He was always ardent and decided in his work. His conversation was plain and to the point. He uttered his thoughts with simplicity and great correctness.

In 1832 he was appointed an itinerant on the Hamilton Circuit, and moved to Hamilton, in that circuit. Here he lost his wife, and was married in 1833 to Mrs. Ross, of Hamilton, Ohio. He disposed of all his property in Adams County, and moved to Bethel, Clermont County, where he became superannuated. However, a vacancy occurred in the West Union Circuit, and he filled it. In 1839 his health was despaired of, and he was sick for a long time. He recovered, and accepted service on the New Richmond Circuit, then at Batavia, and afterwards at White Oak.

He was a good penman, and several times was Secretary of the Ohio Conference. As a business man, he was safe and reliable. He was twice a delegate to the General Conference. He attended the Annual Conference at Marietta, in September, 1834, and while there was attacked with a colic, with which he frequently suffered. He was ill six days and died September 20, 1844, and was buried at Marietta. His death illustrated the faith in which he had lived.

Major Joseph L. Finley.

There is an old brown head-stone in the center of the little village cemetery at West Union, which recites—"Joseph L. Finley was born February 20, 1753, and died May 23, 1839." Most of the people of West

Union and of those who have visited the cemetery or passed by have observed the stone, but do not know the story of him who reposes beneath, but we propose now to tell it so that hereafter so long as this History is preserved, the head-stone will suggest its own history.

Major Joseph L. Finley was born on the date already given, near Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. He was a graduate of Princeton College in the class of 1775. He entered the Revolutionary War on the first day of April, 1776, as a Second Lieutenant in Captain Moorehead's Company, of Miles' Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, organized under a resolution of Congress on July 15, 1776. He was made a Captain on the twentieth day of October, 1777, and his regiment was designated as the 13th Pennsylvania. He was transferred to the 8th Pennsylvania, July 1, 1778, and was made a Major July 20, 1780. He served until November, 1783, more than two years after the surrender of Cornwallis, and he was seven years and seven months in service in defense of his country. He was in the battle of Long Island on the twenty-seventh of August, 1776, and that of White Plains, the September following. He was at the battle of Brandywine in September, 1777; at Germantown, in October of the same year, and he was in the battle of Monmouth on that memorable hot Sunday, June 28, 1778. After that, he was sent with Gen. Broadhead to the western part of Pennsylvania in his expedition against the Indians. He subsequently saw much hard fighting. He lost his left eye in the service and was otherwise much disabled.

He emigrated to Adams County in 1815 and settled, first on Gift Ridge, and afterwards moved to the foot of the hill west of West Union, and died there. His wife was a daughter of Rev. Samuel Blair, a noted Presbyterian minister in the early part of the history of that church in this country. She was a woman of much beauty of person and nobility of character, and their daughters were likewise well educated and handsome. She was an aunt of Francis P. Blair, the famous editor of the *Globe*, of Washington, D. C. She was a sprightly woman, full of energy, and while small, was considered very handsome. She had the blackest of black eyes; she wrote poetry for the newspapers, and wrote several touching tributes to the memory of deceased friends. She has been particularly described to me and if I were to choose one of her descendants who resembled her as a young woman, I would choose Mrs. Dudley B. Hutchins, of Portsmouth, Ohio, her great-granddaughter.

Major Finley and his wife were both members of the Presbyterian Church of West Union. He was a man of small stature, and in his old age his hair was silvery white. When he and his wife attended church at West Union, during the sermon he always sat on the pulpit steps, as he was somewhat deaf.

He had three daughters and two sons. His daughter, Hannah Finley, was the second wife of Col. John Lodwick, and the mother of a numerous family. Among her sons were Captain John N., Joseph, Pressley and Lyle Lodwick, and among her daughters were Mrs. Nancy McCabe, Mrs. Eli Kinney and Mrs. J. Scott Peebles. She died in 1827, twelve years before her father.

Another daughter, Mary Finley, married John Patterson, once United States Marshal of Ohio, and the father of Mrs. Benjamin F. Coates, of Portsmouth, Ohio. She was the mother of seven children.

She was married in 1818 and died in 1831. The Hon. Joseph P. Smith, late Secretary of the American Bureau of Republics, was her grandson.

Margaret Finley married John Chipps and died young. She left a son, John Chipps, who died before his manhood and is buried in the West Union cemetery.

James Finley married a Rothwell. He died young and left several children. His wife contracted a second marriage with Samuel Clark, formerly a well known farmer south of West Union on the old Manchester Road.

John Finley, another son, married down South. No further account of him is known. A daughter of Mr. James Finley, Mrs. John Kincaid, resides at Hamersville, in Brown County, and another daughter resides in Dayton, Ohio.

Major Finley is described in an edition of the "Ohio Statesmen" of May 28, 1838, as one of the truest of patriots and best of men.

Rev. John Graham, D. D.

The ashes of this eminent servant of God repose in the village cemetery south of West Union on a hilltop which overlooks a wide expanse of plain in Liberty Township to the southwest, the rough hills of Jefferson Township to the east and the Kentucky hills to the southeast. To the north lies the village overshadowed by the Willson home to the northeast. No lovelier spot in the world for the repose of God's chosen ones and their ashes are all about him.

The generation now living in West Union do not know the story of the life represented on the modest stone, which reads as follows:

Rev. John Graham, D. D.,
died
July 15th, 1849,
In the 60th year of his age.

But to those who read this history and remember it, that stone shall hereafter speak and tell the noble life it represents.

John Graham was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, in 1798. His parents were Scotch-Irish. He was educated at the Philadelphia Academy under Doctors Wylie and Gray. He studied theology in the U. P. Theological Seminary in New York City, and one of his instructors in the seminary was the Rev. John K. Mason, D. D. His training in the languages was most complete. He read Latin, Greek and Hebrew as readily as English. He was licensed to preach in the United Presbyterian Church in 1819 and ordained August 30, 1820. From August 20, 1820, until October 8, 1829, he was pastor of the Washington and Cross Roads Churches in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and at the same time he was Professor of Languages in Washington College.

In 1821, he made a trip to Ohio and, among other places, preached at Greenfield, Ohio. Here he met Miss Sarah Bonner and fell in love with her. The next year he returned and married her. She survived him until January 15, 1866, when in her sixty-sixth year, she was called away.

Rev. Graham was called to the churches of Sycamore and Hopkinsville, in Warren County, in 1830, and remained there until 1834. While

there, Jeremiah Morrow, a former Governor of Ohio, was one of his elders. Mrs. Ellen J. Gowdy, his eldest daughter, who furnished many of the facts for this sketch, speaks of the many pleasant hours she and her brothers and sisters spent in the comfortable and cheerful home of the Governor. Mrs. Gowdy's parents, when the children were at the Governor's, would sometimes seek to curb their festivities, but he always insisted on their being permitted to enjoy themselves.

From 1834 to 1837, the Rev. Graham was in charge of the Greenfield and Fall Creek Churches and lived in Greenfield, Ohio. From 1837 to 1841, he resided in Chillicothe, Ohio, and was in charge of a boys' academy there.

In 1840, he accepted a call to the churches of West Union and West Fork, in Adams County. Here he made his home in the dwelling now occupied by Salathiel Sparks. It was an attractive place on the hill north of the village and adjoining his church. His family circle here was unbroken until 1845 when his son John, aged nine, died. They called their home "Pleasant Hill," and it was an ideal home, as all their former neighbors and friends remember.

The home of the Rev. Graham, with his two sons grown to manhood, and three daughters, attractive young women, and all fond of society, was one of the places where the young people of West Union of that day met most frequently and enjoyed each other's society. Henry Graham, a son, was at that time studying for the ministry, and his brother, David Graham, was a law student. His eldest daughter, Ellen J., afterwards married Rev. Gowdy of the same church, and now has a son a minister. But the home of the Rev. Graham had other visitors than the young people of the village. It was a station on the Underground Railroad and Black Joe Logan was one of the conductors. Rev. Graham kept horses and carriages and they were ever at the disposal of Joe Logan to carry fugitives further north. The writer remembers on one occasion when the horses of the Rev. Graham were taken out of his stable and turned loose and his carriage thrown over the cliff near his home by negro hunters, because they knew to what uses the horses and carriages had often been put.

Mrs. Gowdy speaks of her father's family occupying a part of the house of the Rev. Dyer Burgess (now the Palace Hotel) soon after they came to West Union. Rev. Dyer Burgess and Rev. John Graham were kindred spirits on the question of slavery. Mrs. Gowdy says that while in Mr. Burgess' house the younger children were in fear and trembling, for the house had been treated to unsavory eggs and heavy missiles by the friends of human slavery. The children all stood in awe of the Rev. Burgess.

One would think, naturally, that a minister's home would be a solemn place, but his daughter Ellen says of her father's home, "It was a jolly place, if it was a minister's house." The young men and women of West Union all thought so, for they spent a great deal of time there. One young lawyer in the town was there so often that one night some of the mischievous boys took down his sign and put it up on the Rev. Graham's premises. The daughters, however, were agreeable and attractive and the young men were perfectly justifiable in their partiality for the minister's home. Mr. Graham was fond of vocal and instrumental music and often

played the violin. His family were all taught to cultivate music and together could and did carry all the parts.

If there is any point in the character of Mr. Graham on which more emphasis could be laid than another, it was conscience. He preferred to obey the law of God, shield and rescue the fugitive slave, even if thereby he violated the law of man and was compelled to suffer for it. He never failed to keep an appointment.

On July 1, 1849, he was in good health and in the full enjoyment of all his physical powers. Apparently, he had many years of usefulness before him. But the Dread Destroyer, the Asiatic cholera, was abroad in the land. On the fourth day of July, he had officiated at the funeral of Robert Wilson, who died of the cholera, and when he came home, he remarked that he had a singular dread of the disease. On the morning of July 13, both he and his son David were attacked with the disease. At that time, there was no particular fear of it and the neighbors came in numbers and tendered their ministrations. David, the son, though very near death's door, recovered, but the disease was too powerful for his father and on the fifteenth of July he passed away. He left two sons and three daughters.

The Rev. Henry Graham, his eldest son, is a minister at Indiana, Pennsylvania, and the father of eight children.

David Graham, a lawyer at Logansport, Indiana, died in 1887. He left three daughters who reside in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. Ellen J. Gowdy, widow of Rev. G. W. Gowdy, resides at Des Moines, Iowa. She has one son living, a minister, and three daughters, one a teacher at Des Moines, one with her and one Mrs. D. B. Baker, whose husband is in the shoe business in New York City. This daughter is an artist as well as the one residing with her mother.

Mrs. Elizabeth F. Stewart, widow of R. E. Stewart, resides at Albany, New York. She has four sons, all in the ministry, and two deceased.

Mrs. Sallie M. Gordon, the youngest daughter of Rev. Graham, is also a widow. She has one daughter and two sons, both ministers. All three of Rev. Graham's daughters' husbands were ministers, and of their sons, seven are ministers.

Abraham Hollingsworth.

In taking a review of early settlers of Adams County, the above name is not to be forgotten.

Near historic Winchester, Virginia, not a mile out of town, there stands a grand old stone house, surrounded on three sides by a clear, limpid, spring-fed creek, bordered by large shade trees. The stream is called Abraham's Creek, and was so named by Abraham Hollingsworth, who built the house before the Revolution. Across the stream to the left of the house is a stone flour mill as old as the stone mansion. The estate originally consisted of some four hundred acres, and was taken up by the Hollingsworth family about the time of Lord Fairfax's grant from Charles the Second. Lord Fairfax claimed his right to be prior, but the Hollingsworth of that day held out stoutly for his rights, and compelled a quitclaim from the English lord, who, though a lord by title, was a boor in his manners and style of living, and there have been Hollingsworths at Winchester from that day to this.

Here on the twentieth of August, A. D. 1782, the subject of our sketch was born. His father's name was Robert, born in 1744, and died in 1799. His mother was Susanna Rice, born August 24, 1751, and died in 1833. Abraham was the seventh child of his parents; he had eight brothers and five sisters. The eldest son and child was born December 25, 1770, and the youngest December 13, 1796. These were the days when people believed in large families and had them.

The family to which Abraham Hollingsworth belonged, originated in the county of Cheshire in England, in the eleventh century. The name was originally Holly'sworth. There were abundance of holly trees grown on the original Hollingsworth manor, in Cheshire, England, and "worth" in original Saxon meant farm or fief, and "Hollyworth" meant Holly manor or farm, and the family took its name from the manor. The family had and has a coat of arms in the Herald's College; the shield contains three holly leaves vert, and the crest a stag's head. The motto is "*Disce Ferindi Patienter*"—Learn to endure patiently.

The stone house was started to be built by Abraham Hollingsworth, the great-grandfather of our Abraham. He made his will in September, and died in November. He must have owned an immense quantity of land, for he gave one son 250 acres, part of a tract of 1,050 acres which he owned on Opequan Creek. He willed to his son Isaac the stone house then unfinished, with the materials to finish it, and the lands which were with it. Isaac's son Robert was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. In England the family can be traced back to 1022, and in this country to 1682, when Valentine Hollingsworth, in England, came over with William Penn. There was a John Hollingsworth in England in 1559, who was a gentleman and occupied Hollingsworth Hall. He was an officer of the Herald's College. The Valentine Hollingsworth who came over with William Penn was the founder of the family in America. He was a Quaker as most of the Hollingsworths have since been. It seems he had a son Thomas married in 1692 in the form the Quakers used, and a certificate of the marriage, with the names of the subscribing witnesses, has been preserved and the following is a copy of it:

Whereas, That Thomas Hollingsworth, of ye county of New Castle and manor of Rockland, and Grace Cook of ye county of Chester, township of Concord, having declared their intentions of marriage before several monthly meetings of ye people called Quakers, held 12, 8, and 1, 14, 1691-2, at Concord in ye county of Chester, whose proceedings were allowed by said meetings.

Now these are to certify, all whom it may concern for ye full accomplishment of their said intentions, this 31 day of the first month, one thousand six hundred and ninety two.

Ye said Thomas Hollingsworth and Grace Cook appeared in an assembly of people, at a meeting for ye purpose, appointed at ye house of Nathaniel Park in Concord, and ye said Thomas Hollingsworth taking ye said Grace Cook by ye hand, did, in a solemn manner, openly declare that he took her to be his wife, promising through ye Lord's assistance, to be to her a loving and faithful husband until death should separate them. And then and there in ye said assembly Grace Cook did in like declare ye that she took said Thomas Hollingsworth to be her husband, promising through ye Lord's assistance, to be unto him a loving and faithful wife until death should separate them. And moreover, ye said Thomas Hollingsworth and Grace Cook, (she according to ye custom of marriage assuming the name of her husband) as a further confirmation thereof, did then and there to these presents set their hands, and we, whose names are hereunder written, being

amongst others present at the solemnization of their said marriage, and subscription in manner aforesaid as witnesses thereunto, have hereunto set our hands the day and year above written.

Valentine Hollingsworth.
Nathaniel Park.
Lydia Hollingsworth.
Samuel Hollingsworth.
George Robinson.
William Powell.
Robert Pile.
Nathaniel Cartmell.
Thom. Hollingsworth.
Thomas Cox.
Eliza Park.

Henry Hollingsworth.
Jacob Chandler.
Richard Hilaria.
Thomas Moor.
William Britton.
Robert Hutchinson.
Nathaniel Newland.
Mary Conoway.
Grace Hollingsworth.
Ann Hollingsworth

Abraham Hollingsworth grew up at Winchester, Virginia, with the usual education that was then afforded in that locality. He learned the tanner's trade at Charlestown, Virginia, and went from there to Louisville, Ky., where he made a tanyard, and after living there a few years returned to Connellsville, Pennsylvania, where he was married to Miss Nancy Connel in 1814 and soon went back to Louisville, Ky., to reside. He remained there about three years, when he removed to West Union, Ohio, where he engaged in the business of tanning and currying, which he carried on until 1834, at the yard now owned by Louis Smith, when he retired from all business and lived a life of ease and comfort until his death on March 7, 1864. Directly after his marriage he started back to Louisville with his wife. At Pittsburg they took a flatboat to Louisville, which was then a small place—so small that he personally knew everyone living there.

He was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church from 1820, and faithful in attendance on all the public services of his own church. At the weekly prayer meeting, he was always present and took part. The writer thinks he would have been more at home in the Presbyterian Church. He did not like the revival meeting of his own church, though he attended them until after the sermon, when he would get up and leave. The scenes about the mourners' bench were distasteful to him, and he would not witness them; and he certainly believed in the Presbyterian doctrine of the final perseverance of the saints for he practiced it.

His religion was the same yesterday, to-day and forever and he was always in grace.

At many of the Methodist revival meetings I have seen him, at the close of the sermon take his grandson, Pat Lockhart, and retire in the most dignified manner. He was a thin, spare man, tall and straight as an Indian and he always walked with a dignified carriage.

In politics he was a Whig, and afterwards a Republican. He was a great admirer and follower of both Daniel Webster and Henry Clay.

In the year 1824, when Adams, Clay and Jackson were candidates for the Presidency, there was a light horse militia company in Adams County of which Mr. Hollingsworth was a member. At one of their muster days, after the drill and muster was over, and the company was dismounted, the commanding officer drew a line on the ground for his sword in front of the muster and requested all who favored Henry Clay for the Presidency to step out of the muster and cross the line. Mr. Hol-

lingswort, Gen. Joseph Darlington and John W. Kincaid promptly came out of the ranks and stepped across the line.

Though not an Abolitionist at the outset, he did not like to live in a slave state and for that reason left Kentucky. He first undertook to be in favor of the removal of the blacks from this country by colonization, but finding that impracticable, he became an ardent Abolitionist, and in his dying hours, he was greatly comforted by the fact that President Lincoln had freed the slaves.

He never held any public offices, except those of School Director and Justice of the Peace, two terms.

His home in West Union he owned from the time he came there in 1817, and the present Hollingsworth home, built on the plan of "Abraham's delight" at Winchester, Virginia, was built in 1836, in place of his former home taken down to make place for the new one.

The Maysville and Zanesville Turnpike was built between 1838 and 1840, and he superintended its construction between Maysville and West Union. He had three daughters. The first married a Mr. Lockhart, and reared a large family. She died three years ago at the home of one of her sons in Kansas.

Another daughter, Susan M., was one of the victims of the awful scourge of Asiatic cholera, and died July 7, 1895, aged twelve years.

Mr. Hollingsworth's wife survived him several years and died at the ripe age of eighty-six.

Mr. Hollingsworth's daughter, Caroline, never married. She lived in West Union all her life and was most highly esteemed. She furnished the data for this sketch in 1894 and since then she has joined the silent majority.

Col. William Kirker.

William Kirker was born January 24, 1791, in the vicinity of Pittsburg, Penn., the son of Governor Thomas Kirker and Sarah Smith, his wife. He was the eldest son and child of a family of thirteen. He married Esther Williamson and died February 10, 1857. His father moved to Manchester in 1792 and lived there until 1794 when he located on the well known Kirker farm in Liberty Township. In the War of 1812, he was a First Lieutenant and after the war, he was made a Colonel of the Militia, which position he held until near the time of his death. He was County Commissioner in 1825 and again in 1832. He was made an elder in the Presbyterian Church at West Union in 1826, his father being an elder in the same church. He was a delegate to the Presbytery from his church from September 29, 1826, many times, until April 5, 1854. He was always courteous and kind to everyone and was noted for his philanthropy. Judge J. C. Coryell said of him that he was the most useful man in his community, and that the poor, the widow and the orphan lost their best friend when he died.

His wife, Esther Williamson, was born on June 4, 1797, and died January 4, 1880. He had a large family of children whose descendants are scattered throughout the United States.

Nathaniel Kirkpatrick,

late of Wayne Township, Adams County, was born May 29, 1816. By the time he attained manhood he began work for himself on a farm near Harshaville. He was married in 1841 to Margaret A. Patton, daughter of John Patton of Cherry Fork, born on the sixteenth of April, 1824. They had four sons, three of whom are now living. John Patton Kirkpatrick resides at Kansas City, born June 23, 1843. He married a daughter of William L. McVey. Adams Anderson Kirkpatrick, who has a separate sketch herein, was born November 14, 1847, and Robert Stewart Kirkpatrick. His wife died soon after the birth of her youngest son, and he was married the following year to Mrs. America Kerr, widow of Robert Kerr. They had one child, Oscar Bennett Kirkpatrick, born December 6, 1856, now a physician at North Liberty.

Nathaniel Kirkpatrick lived near Harshaville when he was first married. He then removed to the old home, now the property of Huston Harsha, occupied by a man by the name of Beekly, just before his first wife died, and he resided there until 1882, when he removed to North Liberty. While residing at Harshaville, he was one of the first elders in the U. P. Church at Unity, and after his removal to his home on Grace's Run, he was a member of the Cherry Fork Church. He was a trustee of Wayne Township for many years, but never sought or held any public offices, but he usually attended all the political conventions, either as a delegate or spectator.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was a man of wide and extensive reading, well informed on all current topics of Church and State. He was a man of very decided opinions, and was fond of giving expression to them. His opinions on religious and political subjects were well considered, and he was a leader among men. He exercised a great deal of influence in the circles of his own acquaintance. To him is entitled the suggestion which made the Hon. John T. Wilson first State Senator and afterwards Congressman, and many of the political results in his county and district were due to his suggestions. He was a very ardent Republican and always anti-slavery. He was a conductor on the Underground Railroad, from the station at Gen. William McIntire's to the house of Joseph W. Rothrock at Mt. Leigh, and has conducted many a fugitive over this route. No fugitive applied to him in vain, and no bondsman ever placed himself under his care and was returned to slavery. He was an Abolitionist always, but prior to the war, thought it best to go into the Republican party and did so, but never acted as a third party man. Prior to the Republican party he was a Whig. He was a most agreeable companion, a good neighbor and a good citizen. He was always cheerful and genial, and it was always pleasant to meet him and converse with him. He appeared to be built on the plan of which there are very few models, and in this generation which has succeeded him there seems to be fewer. His passing was a loss to the community and to all who knew him. He died June 20, 1886.

Col. John Kincaid

was born June 22, 1779, near Richmond, Virginia. He came with his father, Thomas Kincaid, to Limestone (Maysville, Kentucky) about 1788. In 1797, he came to the settlement at Manchester and remained there until 1800, when he married Sallie Hannah, March 27, 1800, and moved to

near the Kirker graveyard. Here he and his wife lived for a few years and then moved to what is now the old Kincaid homestead, where they died. They raised a family of eleven children, seven boys and four girls. The boys were Thomas J., John H., Dr. William P., Dr. Samuel W. and Dr. W. P. Kincaid, who was Senator four years from the Clermont County District. John Kincaid was one of the first Justices of the Peace of Liberty Township and served from 1818 to 1830. He was commissioned Captain of the First Company in the First Battalion, Third Regiment, First Brigade and Second Division of the Militia of this State by Gov. Thomas Worthington, May 19, 1815. He was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Regiment in the First Brigade and Second Division of the Militia of Ohio by Thomas Worthington, Governor, October 20, 1818. He was commissioned Associate Judge for a term of seven years by Governor Allen Trimble, January 18, 1828, which he held at the time of his death, which occurred April 3, 1834. The letters and papers he left behind are living witnesses of a broad and well-balanced mind. He did as much for Adams County from 1800 to 1834 as any man who lived in it. In 1812, he raised a company at West Union for the war and was appointed Colonel of a regiment.

John Kincaid was a Presbyterian and helped to build and organize the stone church at West Union in 1809. But in 1830, the Presbyterian Church denounced Free Masonry and he was asked to renounce the order, which he positively refused to do, left the Presbyterian Church and joined the old Union Church at Bentonville.

John Kincaid was one of the charter members of the West Union Lodge, No. 43, Free and Accepted Masons, which was issued in 1817. He was the first Junior Warden and afterward Master several times. He was a Knight Templar Mason and his Royal Arch apron, sash and Knight Templar jewel are still preserved. The jewel is solid silver and finely engraved. They are all in fine condition and are nearing the century mark. The possessor, his grandson, W. S. Kincaid, prizes them highly. Money could not buy them. Sallie Kincaid, wife of John Kincaid, died October 22, 1824, and on January 19, 1826, he married Dorcas Alexander.

On the morning of April 1, 1834, John Kincaid walked down across his farm to look at some calves and came in about ten o'clock, sick, and on the morning of the third, he was a corpse. He died at the age of fifty-five, yet he got in more than a good many men would in one hundred years. At the time of his death, he was the nominee of the Whig party for Congress and would have been elected had he lived.

Joseph West Lafferty.

Joseph West Lafferty was born in Connelsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1809. In the year 1814 his parents emigrated to Ohio, settled on a farm three miles east of West Union and his father took up the business of wool carding and carried it on for more than thirty years.

From his majority until 1848, he was a Democrat. From November 15, 1834, until December 15, 1841, he was the postmaster at West Union. In 1848, he supported Van Buren on the Free Soil ticket. When the Republican party was organized in 1856, he identified himself with that and

supported it until his death. He was an ardent supporter of the war for the Union and two of his sons were in the service.

When the Internal Revenue Act went into effect in 1862, Mr. Lafferty was appointed a Deputy Assessor for his county and served as such for several years. He took great interest in the advancement of the community in which he lived and served on the Board of Education for a number of years. He was a member of the Board when the separate districts were united and a schoolhouse for graded schools built. There was bitter opposition to the new districts and house, but Mr. Lafferty and others stood for the advanced ideas and they prevailed.

In March, 1839, he was married to Elizabeth Burwell, daughter of Nicholas Burwell, who survived him. His children were Sarah Rebecca, wife of Smith Grimes of Mineral Springs; Dr. Nelson B. Lafferty, of Hillsboro, Charles L. Lafferty, of Pittsburg, Penn., and Joseph and Julia E. Lafferty, of West Union. Mr. Lafferty was a student of men and affairs. He was a good reader and a careful thinker. He had pronounced views on all public questions and his views were all made and expressed after mature deliberation. It was always agreeable and profitable to listen to his discussion of any subject, because he would not express his views until after much study and after careful deliberation. His views were advanced on all subjects and they were earnest and conscientious. All evil and wrong was abhorrent to him. The emotions of his soul were always generous.

He had the dignity and air of a Chesterfield and it was inborn in him. He always wore a silk hat and wore a standing collar with stock. He was neat and careful of his personal appearance; he had a pleasing address and was always courteous to every one he met. No more of a gentleman in his manners and address could be found anywhere. He was a most useful and valuable citizen, always leading public opinion on all matters of public concern, general or local.

He died August 27, 1867, respected by all who knew him.

Andrew Livingstone

was an early settler of Adams County. He was born November 3, 1769, and must have located in Adams County about 1800. On February 10, 1810, he was appointed an Associate Judge of Adams County, and was reappointed twice, serving continuously in the office until February, 1832.

From April 13, 1836, for three years, he was a Justice of the Peace for Adams County. From July 10, 1841, to November 4, 1846, he was the postmaster at Manchester, Ohio. He died July 4, 1847, and is interred in the old cemetery at Manchester. His wife, Margaret, died August 17, 1826, at the age of forty-four years and he never remarried. He had two sons and two daughters. His sons were Samuel and Lucien. Samuel married Elizabeth Ellison. They lived on the Williamson farm near Manchester, but went to Minneapolis and died there. The daughters were Nancy and Lucinda Jane. Lucinda married David Ellison, a brother of William Ellison and lived and died in Manchester. She has a daughter, Mrs. David Stableton, residing in Manchester.

Judge Livingstone was a Democrat and a Presbyterian. He was a man of the highest integrity and often chosen as guardian and administrator of estates. He enjoyed the confidence of the public all his life.

Peter Lee

was one of Massie's surveyors and was a native of Mason County, Kentucky. He possessed a large fortune and was reported a liberal and honest man. He was unostentatious in his manner and respected by all who knew him. He was never married.

Peter Lee was one of Col. Robert Todd's expedition in June, 1787, which marked out Todd's Trace. He was still living in 1826 and testified in May of that year at Georgetown, Ohio, in a case of *Martin v. Boone and McDowell*, 2 Ohio, 237.

Colonel John Lodwick

was born in Winchester, Va., March 24, 1767. There he was reared and there he married Elizabeth Cooley, a widow with one child in June, 1790. She was born in 1760. His eldest child, Sarah, married first to Robert Hood and for a second marriage to Alexander Woodrow, was born July 13, 1791, in Winchester, Virginia. With this child, his wife and step-child, he emigrated to Kentucky in 1792, and in 1794 took up his residence in the Stockade at Manchester, Ohio. He was one of the first grand jurors of Adams County, serving at a Court of Quarter Sessions held at Manchester, September, 1797. He purchased the Col. John Means farm, where A. V. Hutson now resides, directly after the treaty of Greenville, and moved there. His son, William, was born in Manchester, January 14, 1794. Ludlow was born March 11, 1796, and his son James, long a resident of Portsmouth, was born on the Means farm, March 15, 1798, and here on July 6, 1800, his wife, Elizabeth, died and was buried on the farm.

In June, 1802, he married Hannah Finley, daughter of Major Joseph L. Finley, and by her became the father of the following children, all born in Adams County: Kennedy, Lyle, Joseph, Michael, Preston, John N., Jane E., married to Jacob McCabe, and the only one now living; Martha Scott, afterwards married to Eli Kinney; Nancy Finley, afterwards married to J. Scott Peebles. In 1803, he was elected Sheriff of the County, and served until 1807. On May 17, 1804, he auctioned off the lots in the new town of West Union, and forty-nine years afterwards, on a visit to West Union, could point out each lot and the name of the person to whom he sold it. In 1810, he was again elected sheriff and served one term. In 1812, though fifty-five years of age, he went into the war at the head of a regiment and performed distinguished services. He was an excellent disciplinarian and one of the bravest of men. Gen. Harrison, under whom he served, gave great meed of praise to his soldierly qualities. In 1819, he was a fourth time elected Sheriff of the County and served one term. While he held the office, at the opening of the term, he formed a procession and marched the judges from the hotel to the court room with martial music. On these occasions he wore a cocked hat and carried a sword. No one sustained the dignity of the office as fully as he did. He was very fond of musters, and on these occasions he was much admired for his soldierly bearing.

In 1815, he moved to West Union, and built the house afterwards known as the Benjamin Woods tavern, and where Lewis Johnston now resides. In 1819, he sold his farm in Sprigg Township to Col. John Means and purchased the McDade farm west of West Union in Liberty

Township. He was County Commissioner from December 1, 1823, for three years. He removed to the McDade farm after his retirement from the Sheriff's office. On July 28, 1827, his second wife, Hannah Finley, died, aged forty-four years.

In October, 1828, he married his third wife, Eliza B. Elliot, a widow, who died October 2, 1857, in Hamilton County, Ohio, and is buried at Spring Grove, Cincinnati. In 1832, Col. John Lodwick sold all his possessions in Adams County and purchased a farm in Storrs Township, Hamilton County, where he spent the remainder of his days. This farm fronted the Ohio River, and he sold off part after part for suburban residences until finally he sold the last part of it and moved on to Pike Street in Cincinnati, where he died.

Many of the prominent families of Cincinnati have suburban homes on the land he bought in 1832. While residing in Storrs Township, he connected himself with the Presbyterian Church, and was a faithful member for the remainder of his days. In 1840, he had the remains of his two wives, Elizabeth and Hannah, taken up and re-buried in the West Union Cemetery. He placed over them a slab tomb, giving the usual data as to birth and death, followed by this:

"Their languishing heads are at rest,
Their thinking and aching are o'er,
Their quiet, immovable breasts
Are heaved by affection no more."

From that time, during the remainder of his life, as long as able to travel, every summer, he would visit West Union for the purpose of looking after this tomb. His daughter, Sarah, resided in West Union and he would visit her. He always brought her many household gifts and would sometimes remain several weeks. On one of these visits the writer met and conversed with him. He had the most remarkable physical powers. He survived until the age of ninety-four and was then carried off by a cancer of the face. Had it not been for this, he would easily have lived beyond a century. Think of one dying prematurely at ninety-four, but such was the case of Col. Lodwick. Not one in 100,000 had such vitality as he had. He was always full of animal spirits, of humor and fun. No one enjoyed a humorous story more than he did, and but few had such a repertoire of them.

He was always an entertaining and agreeable companion, as well for the young as for the old, and he retained all his faculties and his great flow of spirits to the last. At ninety-four, he was as cheerful, humorous and urbane as at any part of his life.

In politics, he was always a Democrat and never wavered from that faith. He trained all his sons in that party and they adhered to it during their lives. In religion, he was a Presbyterian and greatly devoted to the church.

No descendants of his are now living in Adams County. A number of them reside in Cincinnati and a few still remain in Portsmouth. It seems remarkable to reflect that one who at twenty-four years of age had resided in the Stockade at Manchester should survive till the day of President Lincoln's first inauguration, March 4, 1861.

"Black Joe" Logan.

Joseph Logan was born a slave in the State of North Carolina, about 1797 or 1798. He was, of course, kept in ignorance of reading or writing, and was brought up as slaves were at that time. He belonged to the Smith family, then a prominent family in North Carolina, and a daughter of which had married the Reverend William Williamson. He resided in Rutherford County. In about 1817, he contracted a slave marriage with Jemima, a black girl of about seventeen years of age, the property of another branch of the Smith family. Logan was then called Smith, after the family name of his master, John Smith. He was of ordinary height, weight about one hundred and forty pounds, and was a v-shaped man, with broad shoulders, and muscular in every fibre of his frame.

He was as black as a coal, and slave as he was, he was a man, in the full sense of the term, and would take no affront, either for himself, or for any of his friends. While of ordinary size, he was more powerful and muscular than most of the men of his race, and would not hesitate to use his great strength when occasion required.

He was a favorite servant of his master, and usually travelled with him on all of his journeys. In 1803, his master's sister, Mrs. Jane Smith Williamson, emigrated to Ohio with her husband, and they had taken twenty-seven of his race with them, to set them free.

Joseph had accompanied his master to Ohio on a visit to his master's sister, between 1806 and 1816, and had some idea of a free State, and the condition of the freemen of his race. In 1819, by the death of the owner of his wife, she was willing to pay a legacy of \$300 to Jane Smith Williamson, his master's niece, and he knew that she was liable to be sold to pay the legacy, and to be sent to the slave market in New Orleans, and this probable event was freely talked of in the family. His feelings, while such an event was impending, cannot be told. Fortunately for him, Miss Jane Williamson would not permit his wife to be sold, but elected to take her and her two children in satisfaction of the legacy. He heard of this, but did not know what it meant, until Miss Williamson came from Ohio, and stated that she would take Jemima and her two children. In the meantime, one of Jemima's children died, leaving her with but one. Logan begged Miss Williamson to buy him, and take him to Ohio with his wife; but she was unable to do so, for want of means.

It was the tenth of March, 1821, when Miss Williamson and her brother, afterward the Reverend Thomas Smith Williamson, started North. Each of them rode horseback, and the third horse carried Jemima and her child. Logan was not permitted to bid his wife and child good-bye, nor did he know they were started until after they had gone, and it was some time after they left before he learned of their destination. He simply knew that Miss Williamson intended to take Jemima away with her when she went. That same summer his master visited Ohio and took Logan with him. John Smith visited his sister, Mrs. Williamson, and Logan got to see his wife and spent some time with her, and it was there that he told her that he intended to be a free man, and a slave no longer.

Logan's master had been uniformly kind to him, and had promised that he would, at some future time, give him his freedom. After spend-

ing several months in Ohio, John Smith took his slave Logan, and went back to North Carolina. Logan took note of the entire route of their return, and determined to escape at the first opportunity.

He made friends with the slaves on his route, returning, so that they would remember him, and aid him. As a precautionary measure to his escape, he privately beat and whipped all the slave-hunting dogs in the vicinity of his home, so that they would refuse to follow him.

He started in the summer of 1822, the next summer after his return from Ohio. While his master would not follow him, knowing that he would never be taken alive, other slave hunters of the vicinity undertook to recapture him, but the dogs refused their accustomed duties. When they found the trail of Logan, they sneaked back to their masters, and thus, the hunt had to be abandoned. But Logan was pursued at several points along his route by strange dogs. At one time he killed two dogs with a hatchet, which he carried with him, and wounded two others so badly that they had to be killed. At another time, he plunged into a river to escape the dogs. Two of them swam into the river after him, and he seized them, one at a time, and held their heads under the water until they were drowned. He could not be taken by dogs, as he either frightened them so badly they would not follow him, or he would fight and kill them before the hunters could come up to them. At one time, he was so closely pushed that he was forced to abandon the clothing which he carried, and which was of the best quality, the gift of his master. At another time he was so closely pursued by two men on horseback, that they were within a few feet of him. They ordered him to halt, but he refused, whereupon they shot at him, but missed him. He traveled mostly by night, and followed the North Star. Wherever he could, he walked in the streams to cut off the scent of the dogs, for these often followed him a short distance. He knew the general course of the mountains and streams he had crossed before, and kept to the North all the time.

He went from North Carolina to the Poage settlement in Tennessee, where he was acquainted. There he learned that Colonel James Poage had taken his slaves North, and set them free. At this point he came very near being recaptured by professional slave hunters. His master had not pursued him, and would not. He knew, and had been told, that Logan would not be recaptured, and would die rather than suffer such a thing. He was, therefore, willing to suffer his loss; but this did not prevent slave hunters anywhere along his route from seeking to recapture him.

The rivers on his route he swam, where he could not wade them; but he swam none, until he had first inspected them by daylight, and then swam them at night. Most of his travelling was done between midnight and morning, and on clear nights. He made his inquiries for the route, of slaves, of children, or of white men, whom he met alone. He would inquire for a route, but would never take the one he inquired for, but would travel parallel with it and away from it.

Occasionally, he ventured to travel by daylight. He swam the Ohio River near Ashland, Kentucky, and started westward, inquiring for the Reverend William Williamson, who was well known in Ohio. He thought it safe to travel by daylight in a free State. Not far east of Portsmouth, he met two men, who were willing to be man hunters.

They recognized him as a fugitive from labor, and told him they believed they would take him and remand him to slavery. He picked one of them up, and threw him over an adjoining fence. Then the next one concluded that Logan was too powerful a darkey for him to tamper with. They gave him directions, however, to find the Reverend William Williamson, and he took a detour, miles to the north. Near Bentonville, he met a stone cutter who attempted to arrest him. Logan told him he could not take him South unless he killed him first. He then hid himself until the next morning.

"The Beeches," where Rev. Williamson resided, was about a mile and a half from Bentonville, and his wife resided there. Next morning, after his adventure with the stone cutter, his wife was the first person he met, and that must have been a joyful meeting for two poor, black people, who felt that they had no friends on earth but each other.

Jemima had been looking anxiously for her husband, as he had told her, when on the visit the year before, that he intended to come to her, or die in the attempt.

Logan's master knew very well where he was. In fact, several slave hunters wrote him, offering to take Logan back to slavery for a suitable reward, but the master declined to give any reward. He knew that Logan would not be taken alive, and dead, he had no value.

Logan made enemies, who wrote his master where he was, and to come and take him; but the master declined to attempt to recapture him. Logan gave it out freely that if any attempt were made to recapture him, he would kill as many of his captors as he could, and would die himself, before he would be retaken. He had demonstrated his physical prowess on many occasions, and his statement was strictly believed.

In Ohio, Logan was a part of the Underground Railroad system, and he helped every runaway slave he could, to freedom. At one time, twelve slave catchers had surrounded his cabin, but he and his friends got away from them. Once, he accompanied the late Thomas Means to Bentonville. Some of the citizens expressed surprise that a fugitive slave should go abroad so boldly. Mr. Means told them that if any of them were fools enough to get killed trying to recapture Logan, the community could very well spare them. It was a common thing in West Union, Ohio, after Logan removed there, for anyone who got angry with Logan, to write to his master to come and take him back; but the master, having promised to free him, and Logan having freed himself, declined to take any steps or to offer any reward to reclaim him.

Logan, like Hercules, was in the habit of carrying a great club with him wherever he went, and it was well known that he would use it on dogs or men, as occasion required. Once, he was caught without his club, and was attacked by three men. They were all armed, and he was not. They attempted to seize him, but before they could do anything, he knocked them all three down, disarmed all of them, and then told them that he was glad he had forgotten his club that day, as otherwise, no doubt he would have killed them.

Barney Mullen lived near West Union, and would come to the village, get drunk and over-awe every one by his prowess. He had the common Irish prejudice against a negro, and one day struck Logan with his

fist. Logan staggered for several yards, but did not fall. As he recovered, he came back at Mullen with a rush, and butted him over. He then pounded him well, and filled his eyes with sand from the highway. It took Barney two hours to wash the sand from his eyes. Soon after, he left the country in disgust, emigrating to Illinois. He declared he would not live in a country where a negro could whip a white man.

Logan was fond of being about the hotels and public stables in West Union, and handling horses. He was a follower and attendant of some of the fast young men of West Union, notably, of Bill Lee. One day in 1849, Lee was drunk, and handling a revolver in his right hand. He dropped it on the floor, and it was discharged, the ball lodging in Logan's great toe. The wound brought on lockjaw, of which Logan died. He was thus carried off in his prime, with a constitution, which, in the ordinary course of nature, would have lasted him to the age of ninety.

Logan learned to read after he came to Ohio, and there is a story that his freedom was purchased of his master for \$200, of which he contributed \$100 himself, and \$100 was contributed by his friends. I am led to believe that this story is not true; but it was current in his lifetime for many years before his death. Logan, no doubt, gave it countenance, for it served as a protection against the man hunters. It is said that Logan's master visited Ohio several times after Logan's escape and always saw him and conversed with him on those occasions.

On the first visit after Logan's escape, the master asked Logan to return to North Carolina, urging the kind treatment he had always received. Logan admitted that, but said that he had escaped to be with his wife, and preferred to remain in Ohio. The master told him that he would never send for him, and gave him \$10, assuring him of his good wishes.

Jemima, the wife of Logan, survived until September 25, 1885, when she died at the supposed age of eighty-five. Logan left several children. Joseph Logan, his son, at the age of sixty-one, is a resident of West Union. He is a quiet, peaceable citizen, respected by all. Logan also left a daughter, who is married and has a family of children; one girl of which is a music teacher, and has a class of white pupils.

Jane Williamson, who set Jemima free, at a great sacrifice to herself, survived until the twenty-fourth of March, 1895, when she passed away at the great age of ninety-three. The history of the world contains no nobler act than the freeing of Jemima by Jane Williamson, and no more daring adventure than that of the escape of Logan.

John Loughry, Sr.,

was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, May 8, 1786. He was married to Margaret Black, of Ohio, January 3, 1809. In 1812, he was a Captain in the Volunteer Service, and was stationed at Buffalo, and then called to the frontier. He was there until Christmas and then went home. He went to Columbus, Ohio, in 1817, and was Mayor of the town in 1823. On locating in Columbus, he connected with the First Presbyterian Church and soon after was made one of its ruling elders. While in Columbus, he followed the business of contracting on public works, as such he never worked on Sunday or permitted the men in his employ

to do so. His wife died in 1827, and in 1829 he was married to Miss Elizabeth K. Cuning. He remained in Columbus until 1831, when he went to Rockville to get stone to build the canal locks at Cincinnati to lead the canal into the river. That took three years. He then went into the business of building steamboats and built the "Columbia," the "Atlanta" and others. He built a large saw and grist mill at Rockville and carried on a large business. He also went into the culture of peaches and pears. He had great success in the peach culture. He retired from business in 1855, turning it over to his son, John C. Loughry, except the fruit business, which he retained until his death. He took a great interest in the Presbyterian Church at Sandy Springs and had the church and parsonage rebuilt. He was an elder in Dr. Hayes' Church in Columbus while a resident there and also in the Sandy Springs Church. He was liberal in all things, kind and generous. He was the build of men which keeps the world going and preserves all that is good in it. He was an enterprising, loyal citizen, a good man, a pleasant neighbor and a devoted Christian.

He died August 6, 1862, leaving a son, John C. Loughry, who has a sketch herein, and two daughters, Mrs. Dr. Awl, of Columbus, Ohio, and Mrs. Dr. Marshall, of Blairsville, Pennsylvania.

General Nathaniel Massie,

the founder of Manchester and the leader in the third settlement in Ohio, was born December 28, 1763, in Goochland County, Virginia. His grandfather, Charles Massie, with two brothers, had emigrated to Virginia from Chester in England in 1680. His son, Nathaniel Massie, was married to Elizabeth Watkins in 1760 and our subject was their eldest child. He had two brothers and a sister. His brother Henry was the original proprietor and founder of the city of Portsmouth, Scioto County. When he was eleven years of age, his mother died, and two years later his father married again. Nathaniel Massie had a good education and learned the science of surveying. In 1780 and 1781, he served with the Virginia Militia in the War of the Revolution.

In 1783, at the close of the Revolutionary War, at the age of twenty, young Massie set out for Kentucky. He was a surveyor. His father had already located lands in Kentucky and he had excellent letters of introduction. He adapted himself to the conditions of life he found in Kentucky and made a most expert woodsman, hunter and Indian fighter. He had courage, endurance, and a happy temperament. He would endure any hardships incident to his life without complaint. He was a trader in salt in 1788 and made money in the business. He established a reputation as a land locator which brought him business and made him money. He was a tall and uncommonly fine looking young man. His form was slender and well made. He was muscular, very active, and his countenance expressed energy and good sense. During his residence in Kentucky, he made several expeditions into that part of the Northwest Territory now Ohio, and in 1790, formed the determination to establish a settlement at Manchester. He offered an inlot, an outlot and one hundred acres of land to the first twenty-five who would accompany him. His offers were accepted by nineteen persons, and a written contract entered into December 1, 1790. Of those who signed, the de-

scendants of the Lindseys, Wades, Clarks Ellisons, Simerals, McCutcheons and Stouts are well known to the present generation.

In the winter of 1790, in pursuance of this agreement, a settlement was made at Manchester, composed of Virginians, the third in Ohio. A block house and stockade were built. While the first people of Manchester lived in daily dread of the Indians, and while two of their number were carried off by them, yet they enjoyed themselves more than the present inhabitants. Massie was not, however, content to remain at the Station at Manchester. He located the land on Gift Ridge in Monroe Township in order to give each of his settlers the one hundred acres of land he had promised and he located one thousand acres of the finest upland for himself, being the tract afterward known as Buckeye Station. This he sold to his brother-in-law, Judge Byrd, in 1807. Massie began his explorations of the Scioto country soon after his location at Manchester and explored Paint Valley. Here, two miles west of Bainbridge, he located one thousand acres of land on which he afterward made his home. It is today the finest body of land in Ohio, and the writer would rather own it than any tract of the same quantity in the state. Massie must have had a wonderful faculty of judging land in the virgin forest, for he never failed to select excellent land. In 1796, he located the city of Chillicothe. In 1799, he represented Adams County in the first Territorial Legislature with Joseph Darlington as his colleague.

In December, 1797, though a layman, he was a Common Pleas Judge of Adams County, and a Colonel of the Militia. He was married to Miss Susan Everad Meade, daughter of Colonel David Meade, of Chaumiere, Kentucky, in 1800, and thereby became the brother-in-law of Charles Willing Byrd, then Secretary of the Northwest Territory, and of William Creighton, the first Secretary of the State of Ohio. He was a member of the second Territorial Legislature from Ross County, where he had taken up his residence. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention from that county. He was a member of the State Senate from Ross County at its first and second sessions.

On January 11, 1804, he was commissioned as Major General of the Second Division of the Ohio Militia, having been elected to that office by the Legislature. It is from this appointment he derived the title of General. At the same time his friend, David Bradford of Adams County, was commissioned as Quartermaster General of the same division. He was a member of the House from Ross County in 1806 and 1807, and a candidate for Governor in 1807 and received 4,757 votes to 6,050 votes for Return J. Meigs, who was declared ineligible to the office. Massie declined to take the office when Meigs was declared ineligible and it was filled by his friend, Thomas Kirker, Speaker of the Senate. To show how he was estimated among those who knew him best we give the vote for Governor in the following counties: Ross—Massie, 1032; Meigs, 62; Adams—Massie, 441; Meigs, 114; Franklin—Massie, 332; Meigs, 30.

On the question of the ineligibility of Meigs for the office of Governor, the vote of the General Assembly stood twenty-four in favor to twenty against. Thomas Kirker, the Senator from Adams and Scioto and Speaker, did not vote. Of the representatives from Adams and

Scioto, Dr. Alexander Campbell, Andrew Ellison and Phillip Lewis, Jr., voted the ineligibility of Meigs. That vote made Thomas Kirker Governor from December 8, 1807, for another year. Massie might have had the honor himself, but preferred that it should go to Thomas Kirker, who was Governor of the State almost two years without having been elected to the office, by filling two successive vacancies.

General Massie's activity in public affairs largely ceased after his race for Governor. He had a national reputation and was known as well in Kentucky and Virginia as in Ohio. He resided in the Virginia Military District and was better acquainted with it both as to the manner of locating lands and the lands in it than any man of his time. He was employed in locating warrants wherever he could or would accept employment. Of course he could not serve all and had to refuse many, but his friends were numerous and some he could not deny. Besides, he had a large private business of his own. The large tracts of real estate which he owned required most of his time. He made sales, subdivisions for purchasers, perfected titles, made deeds, paid taxes and made leases. He built saw and grist mills, paper mills, and, at the time of his death, was making ready to build an iron furnace.

He was full of the activities of this life, but his career was cut short. In the fall of 1813, he was attacked by pneumonia, the result of exposure. The doctors of that day believed in heroic treatment and the result was that he was bled profusely and the disease carried him off. He died November 3, 1813, at his pleasant home and was buried there in a field in front of the house, between it and Paint Creek. His wife survived him until 1837, when she died and was buried at his side. There their remains rested until June, 1870, when, by request of the citizens of Chillicothe, they were removed to the beautiful cemetery of Chillicothe and reinterred on a lot which overlooks the entire city.

General Massie was a lover of fine scenery. He enjoyed the view from Buckeye Station many times, in all its primitive wilderness. He enjoyed the view from his home in the picturesque Paint Valley, and in life he has stood on the spot where his ashes are laid and viewed the beautiful Scioto Valley, and could his spirit visit the scene of the last resting place of his body, it would no doubt be satisfied with the honor shown his memory by the people of Chillicothe.

His son, Nathaniel Massie, was for the greater part of his life a citizen of Adams County. He was born February 16, 1805, in Ross County. He married a daughter of the Rev. John Collins and reared a large family. He made his home in Adams County from 1854 until 1874, when his wife died. He removed to Hillsboro in 1880 and resided there until his death in March, 1894. He and his wife are interred in the old South Cemetery at West Union in a spot which has as fine an outlook as the spot where his distinguished father reposes.

We have refrained from giving a more extensive account of General Nathaniel Massie because his life has recently (1896) been published by his distinguished grandson, the Hon. David Meade Massie, of Chillicothe, Ohio, and we could only copy from that most interesting work. To all who desire to read up the founding of our State, we recommend the perusal of this work. General Massie was the founder of Adams County and of its largest town, Manchester, and his memory should be held in affectionate remembrance by every citizen of the county.

Thomas Williamson Means,

iron manufacturer, son of John and Anne (Williamson) Means, was born November 3, 1803, in Spartansburg, South Carolina. He spent six years in a select school established by his father, which was chiefly for the education of his own children, and he acquired, not only a fine English education, but also a respectable knowledge of the classics. His father moved to Ohio in 1819, when he was sixteen years of age. He labored upon his father's farm and clerked in a store for several years in which his father was interested in West Union, and in 1826 he took a flat-boat loaded with produce to New Orleans. In the same year he became storekeeper at Union Furnace which his father and others were then building four miles from Hanging Rock. This was the first blast furnace built in Ohio in the Hanging Rock region, and he had the pleasure of first "firing" it. The old Steam, Hopewell, Pactolus and Argillite were the only furnaces previous in existence in that region and they were in Kentucky. Since 1885, the old Union has not been in operation, but the lands belonging to it are yet, in part, owned by his heirs. In 1837, he and David Sinton became the owners of Union Furnace and rebuilt it in 1844. In 1845, they built Ohio Furnace. In 1847, he became interested in, and helped build Buena Vista Furnace in Kentucky. In 1852, he bought Bellefonte Furnace in Kentucky. In 1854, he became interested in and helped build Vinton Furnace in Ohio; in 1863, in connection with others, bought Pine Grove Furnace in Kentucky, and the Hanging Rock coal works, and in the following year, with others, bought Amanda Furnace in Kentucky. In 1845, he and David Sinton built a tram-road to Ohio Furnace, one of the first roads of its kind built in Ohio, and now a railroad five miles in length runs from the river to Pine Grove Furnace. The Ohio was the first charcoal furnace in the country which made as high as ten tons a day and was the first that averaged over fifteen tons. This furnace also produced iron with less expense to the ton than had then been achieved in any other. In 1832, when the Union had been worked up to six tons a day, the Pennsylvania furnaces were averaging but two tons. He, in connection with the Culbertsons, built the Princess, a stone-coal furnace, ten miles from Ashland, in Kentucky, and also, later with Capt. John Kyle and E. B. Willard, built another at Hanging Rock. In the first year of Union Furnace, three hundred tons of iron were produced; in the last year, 1855, it reached twenty-five hundred. Three hundred in 1837 was as large a yearly production as had been reached in the United States, and this rate was fully up to that of England. The largest furnaces now reach fifteen thousand tons a month in this country.

Under the superintendence of himself and David Sinton, the experiments for introducing the hot blast were first made, and at their Union Furnace they put up the second hot blast in the United States, only a few years after its introduction in 1828. This was probably the greatest step forward that had yet been made in the manufacture of iron. Always favoring the advance in improvements, many changes were made by him in the form of furnaces and in the modes of operating them. Under his patronage, in 1860, at Ohio Furnace, was introduced the Davis hot blast, which greatly improved and modified the charcoal furnaces of the country. He was longer engaged and doubtless more extensively and directly concerned in the growth and prosperity of the iron business than

any other man in the Ohio Valley. Besides his large interests in the various furnaces, he had a very considerable interest in eighteen thousand acres of iron ore, coal and farm lands in Ohio, and nearly fifty thousand acres in Kentucky. He was one of the originators of the Cincinnati and Big Sandy Packet Company and was its leading stockholder; was one of the incorporators of the Norton Iron Works of Ashland, Kentucky, and one of its largest stockholders; helped lay out the town of Ashland, was a large stockholder in the Ironton "Ohio Iron Railroad Company;" was one of the originators of the Second National Bank of Ironton, and its president at the organization in 1864, and was also a stockholder of the Ashland National Bank.

In 1865, he purchased a farm near Hanging Rock and resided there several years. He cast his first Presidential vote for John Quincy Adams, and was identified with the Whig party while it lasted. At its dissolution, he became a Republican, and during the Civil War was an ardent supporter of the National Government. In his religious views, he was a Presbyterian, but not a member of any church. After the organization of the Congregational Church in Ironton, he attended that.

He was a man of fine personal appearance and correct business habits; of a strong constitution, able to sustain a long life of incessant activity; with a high sense of social and business integrity, his great fortune was the legitimate result of uncommon business ability and judgment. He possessed a pleasing address, was agreeable in manners and wholly void of ostentation. He had a peculiarly retentive memory as to historical and statistical facts. He could give names, dates of election and length of terms of State and National officers—Presidents, Congressmen, U. S. Justices, etc. Could give dates and other facts as to tariff legislation, and as to treaties with foreign countries; also could give in millions, tons, bushels, dollars, values of the imports and exports and production by the United States, and of many of the States, for instance, of cotton, corn, wheat, hay, iron, wines, etc. He was fond of discussion, and often in argument about protection, etc., surprised hearers at his accurate knowledge of matters. He had always a good general knowledge of his business affairs, was good at planning, but poor in detail. Was fearless of man or beast, but careless as to his dress.

Mr. Means was married December 4, 1828, to Sarah Ellison, daughter of John Ellison, Jr., of Buckeye Station, Adams County. She died in 1871 at the age of sixty-one in their home at Hanging Rock. Their children now living are John, of Ashland, William and Margaret. In December, 1881, he bought a residence in Ashland, Kentucky, where he lived until his death, June 8, 1890. No man did more for the development of the Hanging Rock iron region than he, and in that respect he was a great public benefactor.

Rev. Marion Morrison

was born in Adams County, Ohio, June 2, 1821. He received his common school education in a log schoolhouse near his father's home. He taught school three winters, continuing to work on the farm in the summer. In 1842, he started to college at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, graduated in 1846, and was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Chillicothe Presbytery, April, 1849, and was ordained by the same August 21,

1858. He was Pastor of Tranquility congregation for six years. He was elected as Professor of Mathematics in Monmouth College, Illinois, in 1856 and served in that capacity until the autumn of 1862. He was Chaplain of the 9th Illinois Regiment from August, 1863, until August, 1864. He published the *Western Presbyterian* for several years at Monmouth, Illinois; was pastor of Fairfield, Illinois, congregation from January 1, 1866, until December, 1870; of Amity, Iowa, from March 1, 1871, until August 30, 1876. He was appointed general missionary by the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church for Nebraska and Kansas and served in that capacity for one year. He was pastor of Mission Creek Church from April 1, 1878, until December 1, 1889; was pastor of the U. P. congregation at Starkville, Miss., for about one and a half years. When there, he broke down with nervous prostration and had to abandon the active work of the ministry. He returned to Mission Creek, Nebraska, and has made his home with his only daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Barr, ever since, preaching only occasionally when able.

He received the degree of D. D. from Monmouth College. He is the author of the "Life of the Rev. David MacDill, D. D.," and of the "History of the Ninth Regiment of the Illinois Volunteers."

Dr. Morrison has been a whole-souled, industrious, active and earnest preacher.

Recompense Murphy.

Recompense Murphy was born in Pitts' Grove, Salem County, New Jersey, in 1774. He emigrated to Ohio in 1805, coming down the river in a flat-boat. He had been married in New Jersey to Catherine Newkirk. Her grandfather was David Whittaker, and he and his wife followed Recompense Murphy to Ohio.

Our subject located the first summer on the Ohio River, at the mouth of Turkey Creek, in Scioto County. After that, he went to Sandy Springs, Adams County, where he bought land and farmed. He built a brick house on his land near the river front, which has long since disappeared, having been destroyed by the encroachments of the Ohio River. He had a brother William who came with him from New Jersey, but removed to Illinois, where he died. Samuel Murphy, another brother, located near Franklin, Ohio. Mary, a sister, married Samuel Swing, whose son David, was the father of the celebrated Professor Swing, of Chicago. Our subject had a brother, John, who remained in New Jersey. Another sister, Elizabeth, married a Mr. Ogden and lived at Fairmount, near Cincinnati.

The children of Recompense Murphy were David Whittaker Murphy, born in 1800, of whom a separate sketch appears, Jacob Murphy, who located in Whiteside County, Illinois, and retaining the Presbyterian faith of his mother, became an elder in the church there; Recompense Sherry Murphy, who lived and died at Sandy Springs; Samuel M. Murphy, of Garrison's, Kentucky, now deceased; John Murphy, who resides near Quincy, Kentucky; William, who emigrated to California; Robert, who died at the age of eighteen; Rebecca, wife of Simon Truitt, who resides at Agricola, Coffey County, Kansas, at the age of eighty-seven; Rachel Warring, who removed to Posey County, Indiana; Catherine Cox, widow of Martin Cox, who resides at Rome,

Ohio, and is the mother of Mrs. Rev. J. W. Dillon, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and Mary Ann Baird, wife of Harvey Baird, who removed to Illinois.

Recompense Murphy's first wife was a Presbyterian, a member of the Sandy Springs Church from 1826 until her death, June 30, 1832. Recompense Murphy was married a second time to Matilda Ives, a widow, whose maiden name was Fuller, a native of Broome County, New York. Her father was at one time a member of the General Assembly of that State. She was a shrewd, keen Yankee. Some time in the sixties, she removed to her home in New York and died there.

Recompense Murphy died November 18, 1844. He made his will February 25, 1837. It was witnessed by Socrates Holbrook, Robert W. Robb, Isaac Carr and J. D. Redden. It was proven December 20, 1844, in Adams County. He gave his mansion house and one-third of his farm to his wife. He mentioned all of his children, but having already provided for four of his sons, he provided in the will for the remaining sons and two daughters. The document indicates that he was a just man. He was a member of the Sandy Springs Baptist Church, joining the same after his second marriage, and died in that faith. He was an excellent citizen and aimed to do his part in every respect in his place in the world and his cotemporaries have left the record that accomplished what he undertook. His descendants are living witnesses that his training produced the best results.

David Whittaker Murphy.

David Whittaker Murphy, son of Recompense Murphy and Catherine Newkirk, his wife, was born in Salem County, New Jersey, in 1800. He was brought by his parents to Adams County when five years of age.

This incident occurred when our subject was about twelve years of age. He and another boy near his own age were crossing the Ohio River in a canoe, one sitting at either end. When they had gotten far into the current, they noticed a large animal swimming toward them. It proved to be a bear, nearly grown, and was almost exhausted by its efforts. Seeing them, it made for their canoe and climbed in. The boys, of course, were very much frightened, but nevertheless, continued paddling their canoe to the landing. The moment they touched the shore, the bear sprang out and disappeared. The boys were as glad to be rid of their shaggy companion as he was of their company.

Our subject grew to manhood in Sandy Springs neighborhood, having the advantages of such schools as were there, and having the fun and sports that boys of his time were privileged to have. His first wife was a Miss Julia Ann Turner, whom he married in Bracken County, Kentucky. By this marriage there were two sons and a daughter; James, William and Anna Maria. The sons both went South before the Civil War, and were soldiers in the Confederate Army. William was Lieutenant of a Mississippi Battery.

David Murphy's second wife was Cynthia Givens, a widow, whose maiden name was McCall. The children of this marriage were David A., married to Jennie M. Ball, of Portsmouth, Ohio, now living at Oxford. Ella M. Evans, wife of Mitchell Evans, a prominent citizen of Scioto County, residing at Friendship, Ohio; Leonidas Hamline, a partner in the well known wholesale shoe house of C. P. Tracy & Company, of

Portsmouth; John Fletcher Murphy, a clerk in the Auditor's Office of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, in Cincinnati, and Miss Tillie M. Murphy, residing at Valparaiso, Indiana. Our subject and his second wife, Cynthia Givens, were earnest members of the Methodist Church all their days. Until 1848, he was a farmer, residing in Adams County, Ohio. In that year he left Adams County and removed to Buena Vista, just over the line of Adams County, in Scioto County, where he kept a hotel for awhile. He was postmaster at Buena Vista from 1868 until 1873. His home in Buena Vista was a delightful one where it was always pleasant to visit. After the death of his second wife, in 1873, he made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Evans, of Friendship, Ohio, until his death in 1892. Mr. Murphy had a great deal of dry humor and could express himself so as to entertain his hearers and amuse them at the same time. He was always anti-slavery, and once, a long time before the war, being asked if he would help execute the Fugitive Slave Law, he said, "Yes, if called by the United States Marshal to be part of a posse to catch fugitives, I would help, as I must obey the law, but I would be very lame." He served as a Justice of the Peace in the two counties of Adams and Scioto, for a period of fifty years, and his decisions gave general satisfaction. He could draw an ordinary deed as well as any lawyer. In politics, he was a Whig, until the Republican party was organized, when, after 1856, he went into that party and remained a member of it during his life. However, he voted for Fillmore for President in 1856, because he felt that his election would better preserve the Union. In 1860, he voted for Lincoln and for every Republican presidential candidate from that time until 1888, his last presidential vote, which was for Benjamin Harrison. He died in February, 1892.

Recompense Sherry Murphy

was a son of Recompense and Catherine (Newkirk) Murphy, who came from New Jersey and settled at the mouth of Turkey Creek, Scioto County, Ohio, in 1805, where the subject of this sketch was born May 12, 1806. Recompense Murphy, Senior, soon after moved to the Irish Bottoms in Adams County, and located on a farm.

Recompense Sherry Murphy spent his early life working on the farm. He was married to Rachel Kelley, August 4, 1831. They lived together in happy wedlock for fifty-three years. To them were born nine children, four boys and five girls, of whom the following are living: Mary Burwell, Troy, Ohio; Emman McCall, Agricola, Kansas; John R., Wells-ville, Kansas; Abram K., of Rushtown, Ohio, and Lucy Givens, of Buena Vista, Ohio.

He united with the Baptist Church about 1835 and remained a devoted member until his death. In politics, he was an unwavering Republican. His wife died May 28, 1883, and he followed her January 5, 1891, aged eighty-five years.

Adam McCormick,

died July 3, 1849, aged sixty-five years. His wife, Margaret, daughter of Andrew and Mary Ellison, died March 6, 1845, in the fifty-fifth year of her age. Their only son, Joseph McCormick, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1814.

He was a plain common Irishman, with the strongest emphasis on Irish, as it shone out all about him. He lived on Brush Creek awhile, then moved to West Union. He was a member of the Baptist Church in West Union. He was a strong Whig. He owned a large tract of land near Jacksonville, in Meigs Township. He purchased the Palace Hotel property of the estate of his sister, Isabella Burgess, and died there. He lived in Cincinnati a good part of his time. He was living there in 1814 when his son Joseph was born. He was also living there in 1831 when his sister married Rev. Dyer Burgess. He was a strong Baptist. He donated the ground where the Baptist Church in West Union stands and built the church. He had considerable improved property in Cincinnati and was at that city to collect his rents in June, 1849, and when he returned to West Union, was taken sick and died. At the time of his death, he was Superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School in West Union.

It is said he came from Ireland a lad and worked about the furnaces in Adams County. He was the architect of his own fortune. He made money, but how, is now buried in oblivion, but he made it honestly and was highly esteemed as a citizen. He was a carpenter by trade, and was the contractor and builder of the first bridge built in Adams County where the iron bridge now stands. James Anderson crossed it with a team and wagon loaded with pig iron from Steam Furnace, and that was the only team which ever crossed it. There was a sudden rise in Brush Creek which undermined one of the piers and the bridge fell. Adam McCormick lived on the farm on which George A. Thomas now resides. He removed to West Union and purchased the Dyer Burgess property and lived there from 1842 until his death, in 1849.

He was married to Margaret Ellison, April 6, 1813. Andrew Ellison was running Steam Furnace and Adam McCormick was a pattern maker and made patterns at the furnace while his father-in-law run it. James Anderson teamed between Steam Furnace and the river, hauling pig iron, supplies, etc. When the furnace shut down, Adam McCormick went to farming.

Samuel McCullough.

We have eight letters written by him to his friend, Robert Shaw, in Virginia. The first is dated Raleigh, Buckingham County, June 1, 1809. He acknowledges his of the 20th, in which he finds that his friend had a tedious passage (by water) from Richmond to Baltimore and was seasick. He says he has enjoyed a good estate of health since his friend left. He was a merchant and complains that collections were slow. He desires his friend to bring him a Beed plane that will work one-eighth of an inch and one-half dozen of two-foot rules.

On December 28, 1812, he writes from Raleigh, N. C. He asks how his business with the negroes of Anthony Jones is settled. He says he has been tossed on the wheel of fortune since he saw him. It seems he went to Baltimore and purchased goods, and shipped them to Richmond, intending to take them to Nelson C. H., Virginia. At Baltimore, he met a Mr. Callam, who had purchased goods in Philadelphia, and induced him to go to Raleigh where they put the two stocks together and sold as much as \$500. He wants to know if there is any store at Raleigh C. H., Va. It seems they went to Raleigh while the Legislature was in session, and sold goods rapidly until it adjourned.

His next letter is dated January 10, 1813, acknowledging one of the 4th. He says he boards in the family of Mrs. Burch, a very decent, pious old lady, who has a daughter equally pious as herself and possessing considerable accomplishments, having resided in Philadelphia with a Rev. Burch, her brother. Of Raleigh, he says its people are principally emigrants from Scotland, orderly and sober, but possessing strong prejudices. He says, that with but few exceptions, they are Federalists. He speaks of the schools in Raleigh and their influence in improving the manners and, in some instances, the morals of the people. He says they are the means of circulating a great deal of money. He further says that the country is poor and the planters have nothing which suits the markets but pork, tobacco and cotton.

He wants to know if he thinks his friend, John Randolph, will be re-elected in his district in Virginia and whether there is any change in political sentiments there—whether the people are pleased with the war, and the manner in which it has been conducted. Also his opinion respecting the combination of the non-importation law. On January 24, 1813, he is still at Raleigh, but complains of the war affecting the business. He says there is no demand for cotton or tobacco, and pork is the only article that commands money and that at a low price. He says there are twenty stores in Raleigh, and he intends to remove early in the Spring, probably to Virginia. He says in that country, where wheat is cultivated, is the best place to do business during the war, because it will sell high. He wishes to be informed what effect the war has had in that part of the country, where his correspondent resides, as to sale of goods and the circulation of money.

February 8, 1813, he writes his friend, Robert, that he intends to leave Raleigh in the Spring and wants to come to Nelson C. H., if his friend thinks best. He is afraid the war is not pushed with energy and that the spirit of the nation has never been up to war pitch. He thinks there will be great difficulty in raising men and money and that the opposition to the war is so strong, and from the way in which the war was managed it will end in a separation of the Union and the destruction of our most excellent Constitution, though he will hope for better things.

February 24, 1813, he writes thanking his friend for full information as to the political situation. He doubts about purchasing spring goods, as the times are precarious. He thinks the Government will be compelled to repeal the non-importation law in order to get revenue, or otherwise levy taxes which will make it unpopular. He thinks in case of a repeal, goods would come in plenty through the neutrals. He thinks our privateers will not bring in many trips because the British fleets will blockade Hampton Roads and other bays. He relates a duel between Thomas Stanley, of Newbern, and a Mr. Henry, of the same place, in which the former was killed by the latter. The cause of the duel was that Henry had paid attentions to Stanley's sister, and then dropped her.

May 20, 1813, he writes from Cecil County, Maryland, that he had made money by his venture in Raleigh. He went to Petersburg, Va., to change the State notes of North Carolina for Virginia as they would not pass to the north of that place and could not be changed at par, at any other place. He says goods were too high in Baltimore to purchase with any safety as the war might stop and drop prices. He informs his

cousin that he has changed his state of life and married his cousin, Mary McVey; that she is the only child and daughter of his Uncle McVey, who owns a fine farm on the main stage road from Philadelphia to Baltimore with some negroes and other property. "As to her qualities, you will no doubt think me a partial judge." He says her qualities justified his choice and her appearance pleased his fancy.

He says the injury done there by the British caused nothing but alarm and since the British went down the bay, politics have been more tranquil, but they are so divided on politics, they are continually on the jar.

He says the epithet "Tory," is brandished on all occasions and that all the entire party seems to be aiming at military despotism, if they could obtain it. He asks his friend's views of the political situation and to tell him how the elections have terminated in Virginia and how his speculation in flour has turned out, in view of the blockade.

The last letter is April 12, 1815. He writes that since the peace, prices of grain have fallen instead of raised and the public was disappointed. That wheat was only one dollar per bushel and other grain correspondingly low. He complained that times were dull. He wants his friend to secure him house and store-room at Nelson C. H. He desired to be informed as to the election and the result of the contest between Epps and Randolph. In every letter, he sends his regards to his wife and family, and his friends, and all the letters are written on plain paper, now yellow with age, and folded, sealed with a wafer seal and addressed on the fourth page. They are addressed to Robert Shaw, at Buckingham C. H., Virginia, and are marked "free." They mark the writer as a student of the times, deeply interested in political matters and a Federalist. His friend, Robert Shaw, no doubt, was of the same political faith. The letters of Robert Shaw to Samuel McCullough have not been preserved.

McCullough emigrated to Rockbridge County, Virginia, in 1815, and from there to Adams County, Ohio, in 1816, where he followed the business of merchandising during the remainder of his life. His wife died February 6, 1835, at the age of forty-three, at West Union, Ohio, of consumption, after a long illness. He died on the eighth of June, 1835, of Asiatic cholera in his store in West Union on the spot where Miller and Bunn's drug store now stands. He was born May 5, 1775, and she was seventeen years his junior. They were the parents of Addison McCullough, deceased, and of William McCullough, of Sidney, Ohio.

Samuel McCullough, for the nineteen years he resided in Adams County, was a just and good man and respected by every one. He was quiet and unobtrusive in his views, but a reader and thinker who kept himself well informed on all public questions. He was by instinct and training a merchant. He knew the right time to buy and the right time to sell.

He was a successful merchant—always made money. He was trained to the business from boyhood and seemed to have a natural faculty for it. His son, John, died at Catlettsburg, Ky., in 1851. Addison died at Point Pleasant, W. Va., November 16, 1876. A son, George W., died in infancy. Mr. McCullough lost his wife February 6, 1835, just a few months before his own tragic death of Asiatic cholera. The ashes of both repose in the cemetery at Tranquility, Ohio.

Addison McCullough

was born in Adams County, April 25, 1817. His parents were Samuel McCullough and his wife, Mary McVey, both from Cecil County, Maryland. His childhood and boyhood were spent in West Union, where his father was a prominent and successful merchant. He was attending college at Augusta, Kentucky, in June, 1835, when he was called home by the death of his father. He did not return to school but took charge of his father's business which he continued successfully in West Union, until 1847, when he closed it out and invested the proceeds in Star Furnace in Carter County, Kentucky. He was married in West Union on June 27, 1837, to Eliza Ann Willson, eldest daughter of Dr. Wm. B. Willson. He left West Union in the winter of 1847 and 1848 and removed to Catlettsburg, Kentucky. He was the financial agent of Lampton, McCullough & Company, of Star Furnace, until 1854, when he sold a portion of his interest in the concern and purchased an interest in Hecla Furnace. At this time, he removed to Ironton, which continued his residence until his death. He continued his connection with Hecla Furnace until his death. His wife died December 16, 1868, at Ironton, and he died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Ella Capehart, at Point Pleasant, West Virginia, November 16, 1876. Both are interred at Woodlawn near Ironton.

Addison McCullough was of a thoughtful and serious mind; he was religious by nature and instinct. In West Union, he lived in an atmosphere of earnest and sincere religious influence. He joined the Presbyterian Church at West Union at an early age, and when there was a division in the church there on account of slavery, he, with the family of Dr. William B. Willson and others, went into a new church organization in which he and Dr. William B. Willson were made elders. He was highly respected and much loved by the people of West Union, and when he left there in 1848 there was universal regret and heartfelt grief. He was a loving and lovable man, and his practical charity while in West Union had endeared him to all. Soon after he located in Ironton, he was made an elder in the church there and filled that office until his death. Though a thorough business man, the church held his affections and he was always present at all its services and social meetings. He was of a quiet disposition and spoke ill of no one. In the church meeting, he was earnest and fervent, eloquent in speech and prayer. He was a diligent biblical student and was faithful in his attendance in the teacher's meetings for the study of the Bible.

He was respected and esteemed by every one in Ironton as a model citizen and a true Christian gentleman. His death was like his life. His last illness continued eight weeks and he suffered much, but no complaint escaped him. The consolations of his religion made his final hours full of mental joy.

His children are Mr. Samuel McCullough, born in West Union, now a resident of Washington, D. C., where he holds a government position; Mrs. Julia Sechler, wife of Thomas M. Sechier, of Moline, Illinois; Mrs. Ella Capehart, wife of Hon. James Capehart, formerly a Congressman from West Virginia.

William McColm

was born November 18, 1796, in Allegheny County, Maryland, and emigrated to Adams County, Ohio, with his father, John McColm and family, about the year 1800, and settled on Gift Ridge. His brothers John, Malcolm, Matthew and David were all prosperous farmers, lived to a ripe old age, and have passed to their reward, excepting David, who lives near Bentonville.

William McColm married Lucy Turner, July 17, 1827, at New Richmond, Ohio. Their children were John T., Sarah, William S., the latter only of the three surviving and who resides at Portsmouth, Ohio. Mrs. Lucy McColm died at Clinton Furnace, December 24, 1833. The subject of our sketch was married again June 24, 1835, at Buckhorn Furnace, to Martha McLaughlin, to whom were born James A., Mary, Henry A., Matthew and Clay F., all of whom are deceased except Henry A., a resident of New Comer, Delaware County, Indiana.

William McColm was the descendant of Scotch-Irish parents and showed their characteristics in all his walks of life; was a Whig in politics; a Methodist Protestant in religion and a square man in all his dealings. He was a clerk and afterwards a store-keeper in West Union from 1824 to 1833, when he was induced by the late William Salter and other owners of Clinton Furnace to take an interest in the furnace and act as store-keeper and furnace clerk. His investment in Clinton Furnace proving unprofitable, he moved to Buckhorn and later to Amanda Furnace, where he was employed in the same capacity as at Clinton.

On June 1, 1840, he was appointed Treasurer of Scioto County in place of John Waller, who refused to qualify. He was elected to that office in 1841 and re-elected in 1843, 1845, 1847 and 1849. He qualified for his sixth term, June 3, 1850. He died on his farm in Washington Township, September 7, 1850, while an incumbent of the office of County Treasurer. His wife died in Portsmouth, Ohio, April 9, 1890, and both are interred at Greenlawn, at that place.

Mr. McColm was a member of the Methodist Protestant Church of Portsmouth, Ohio, during his entire residence in that city. His congregation met at the house of Mrs. Sill, on Fourth Street, before the church on Fifth Street in the rear of Connolly's store was erected. He was always a Whig and anti-slavery. He was a strong advocate of temperance, being a member of the order of the Sons of Temperance, which flourished in his day.

Major Joseph McKee

was born at McKeesport, Pennsylvania, in the year of 1789 and remained with his parents until 1807, at which time he emigrated to Cabin Creek, Kentucky, where he resided for four years, when he removed near the mouth of Brush Creek in Greene Township in Ohio. He was in the War of 1812, in which he served until December 24, 1814. On returning from the war he engaged in keel-boating salt down the Ohio River from the Kanawha Saline to Louisville, Ky. In 1828, he was made Major in the Second Regiment, First Brigade, Eighth Division of the Ohio Militia. He was married in 1812 to Miss Margaret Eakins, who resided near the mouth of Brush Creek. There were thirteen children born of this marriage, nine boys and four girls, Elizabeth, Susan, James, Mary, John, Joseph, William, Priscilla, David, George, Wilson, Rebecca, and Richard. Seven

of these sons served in the Union army in the late Civil War. Our subject shouldered his gun in 1864 to assist in resisting General John Morgan's Raid, at which time he was seventy-five years of age. He served nine years successively as Justice of the Peace in Greene Township, during which time he solemnized numerous marriages. Mr. McKee was an elder in the Christian Church, and lived up to his profession. He was regarded as a good neighbor and citizen, and ever ready to help the poor and needy. He died near Waggoner's Ripple, at the age of ninety-two years and twenty-nine days. His wife, Margaret McKee, died seven years earlier. He was the grandfather of the Sheriff, James W. McKee, who was the son of David McKee, now residing at Wichita, Kansas, having removed there from Adams County in 1882. Joseph McKee was a Jeffersonian Democrat of the strictest sort, and his grandson, Sheriff James W. McKee, is recognized as one of the most reliable leaders of the Democrat party in Adams County.

Mary Barbara Minick.

Our subject was born May 29, 1795, between Spires and Manheim, in Bavaria, Germany. Her maiden name was Foerst. We are not advised as to her parents or early history, but she was born and reared a Protestant, and in 1826 identified herself with a division of the Protestants, a branch of the Lutheran Church, believing in a deeper and more exalted piety. This branch or division of the German Protestants were of similar views to the followers of John Welsey as compared to the Church of England. They had many meetings for prayer and conference, and Mrs. Minick was one of their most enthusiastic adherents. She was married in 1815 to John Peter Minick, or Münch, as it is properly written. We believe a correct translation in English would be Menken. Her husband was born April 9, 1792. They had two children born in Germany. Peter Minick was a soldier under the first Napoleon for a short time, in the campaigns where the Germans last supported his standard. He and our subject lived in Germany and kept house until 1830, when she was thirty-five years of age and he thirty-eight. It was while she was living in Germany that she had an experience given to none since the days of Elijah. When she was a young married woman, aged thirty-one, and in a time when she had been attending meetings of the pietists faithfully for some weeks, she fell down in her own house with a hemorrhage, and was found in an unconscious condition by her husband. She was put to bed and lay in an apparently unconscious state for six weeks, though, as she afterwards told, she was conscious towards the last, but was unable to move or speak.

At the end of six weeks, she died, or apparently died. Her physicians, her nurses and her friends thought she was dead, and she was dressed for burial. At that time, in her neighborhood, it was customary to keep the dead three days where circumstances permitted it, and this was done in her case. At the end of that time, some of her friends thought they saw signs of life, and she was kept a day longer. On the fourth day, her funeral was set, and the bells rung for that purpose. Her friends assembled and the funeral services were held. When the funeral procession was about to start, she came to life and was taken out of her coffin and put to bed. She was very weak and feeble for a long time, but finally recovered her health entirely, and when she did, she related this wonderful experience:

While apparently unconscious in her six weeks' sickness, she was conscious most of the time, and knew what was going on about her. She could hear what was said, but could not communicate. She felt the approach of death; she noticed the cessation of circulation in her extremities, and the approach of it to her heart. Then she became unconscious. Then, the first thing she knew, an angel approached her and took her in charge. She had no sense of the time she traveled with him through space, but found herself in an outer court of a great pleasure garden or park. There was like lattice work before her, and beyond that, were a great company of happy people, surrounding a loved object. She could hear the most rapturous music and singing of the multitudes. At another place within the inner court, she saw a company sitting about a table. Their faces shone so she could not look upon them, and was compelled to take her eyes from them. Among those she saw in the inner court was the face of a young woman friend of hers, who had attended the pietist meetings with her. She made a request of her guide to be admitted to the inner court, but he said, "No, you must return to earth and preach Christ a period longer before you can be admitted." She then seemed to be spirited away by four angels and let down to earth as it were in a sheet.

As soon as she was able, after her return, she told her vision. People came from all the surrounding country to see her and converse with her. In relating her vision, she predicted the death of her friend, whose face she had seen in Paradise, and it took place within a year, but she died in the triumph of faith. Mrs. Minick believed in this heavenly vision as much as she believed in her own existence. To her it was as real as anything which ever occurred to her, and it influenced her entire life. The angel's message was ever as fresh to her and ever as important as the day she received it, and she followed it to the last of her life.

She and her husband had heard of the United States and longed to go there. His experience with the service under the great Napoleon satisfied him and made him wish for America. So he and his wife and two children came to the United States in 1830. They located at Piketon, Ohio, where they lived several years. Then they moved to West Union, Ohio, where they spent all of his life and most of hers. She lived in the little brick house just opposite the Pflaummer residence, then Dr. Wm. B. Willson's residence. She believed that cleanliness preceded godliness, and her home was always scrupulously neat and clean. She and her husband had and kept a most wonderful garden. A self-respecting weed would not grow in it, and none were ever seen in it, and all of the vegetables grew just as though they thought it their duty to do so to please her. One room in her house she had fitted up for religious meetings, and many were held there, the services being conducted in her mother tongue. She had an occupation. She was a doctress and nurse and followed her profession most faithfully. In the cholera of 1851, she went among the patients everywhere, and her services were thought equal to those of the regular physicians.

She was the mother of four children, two sons and two daughters, the youngest born in this country. She was a woman of the most earnest and devoted piety. She believed in her religion, and she lived it every day. Her whole life, day by day, was a sermon and an argument in favor of her faith. While she never mastered the English language fully, she

would attend the Methodist revival meetings, and she enjoyed them very much. She could not express herself to her satisfaction in English, and was often, at these meetings, requested to sing in German. She was always pleased to do so, and everyone felt the spirit of her hymns. She was always reluctant to tell the Heavenly Vision, as she knew many were skeptical about it, and only related it where it was appreciated, but to her it was real. She had all the faith and love of St. John, and the zeal and enthusiasm of St. Paul. She was respected and loved by all who knew her. Her husband died August 19, 1870, and her pleasant home in West Union was broken up. After that she lived with her grandchildren until the tenth of April, 1883, when her Heavenly Vision was realized. She and her husband rest in the old South cemetery at West Union, waiting the sound of Gabriel's trumpet. Her life was full of usefulness, of good deeds, and she was a minister to the souls of all who knew her.

David Morrison

was born September 16, 1807, in Pennsylvania. He was a nephew of John Loughry. He went from Pennsylvania direct to Rockville to engage in business under Mr. Loughry. He was married to Martha Mitchell, the daughter of Associate Judge David Mitchell, on the twenty-eighth day of November, 1835, by Rev. Eleazor Brainard, and they went to house-keeping in Rockville. He remained with John Loughry from about 1831 to 1841 as a superintendent of the business of quarrying and shipping stone. From 1841 to 1847, he was engaged in boating on the Ohio River. He owned a tow-boat and a number of barges and engaged in transporting heavy goods on the Ohio River. He would load them on barges and tow the barges. From 1851 to 1859, he resided in Covington, Kentucky. He bought the Judge Mitchell farm, now owned by his sons, Albert R. and James H. Morrison, and removed there in 1859, and resided there until his death, though he never was at any time a farmer, but was always engaged on the river. He was a large man, weighing over two hundred and fifty pounds and was always active and energetic. He died suddenly March 23, 1863, from the effects of an operation on his eyes. His wife survived him until March 18, 1886. They both rest in the Mitchell cemetery on the hill overlooking the home of Judge David Mitchell, her father. They had the following children: Mary, wife of Loyal Wilcox, residing in Kansas. She has a large family and a son and daughter married. Armour Morrison resides in Chicago and is engaged in the life insurance business; Albert R. Morrison married Elizabeth McMasters, and resides in the old home in Nile Township, Scioto County; James H. Morrison, the second son, resides in Portsmouth, Ohio; Charles W. Morrison, the youngest son, is a teacher of music in the conservatory of music at Oberlin College, and has been so engaged for twenty-three years. He went there as a young man to study music and after he had completed his studies there and in Europe, he was engaged to teach there and has remained ever since. The sons are all like their father—active, energetic and industrious men.

Judge Samuel McClanahan.

Robert McClanahan and Isabelle, his wife, came from Ireland and purchased land on which West Union is now located and while it was still a part of the Northwest Territory, they donated or sold the land for public

buildings to the county. Their son, Samuel, was born on the fifteenth of February, 1797. He was married to Mary Armstrong, December 14, 1815, and located on the farm west of West Union, where he lived until 1864 when he removed to North Liberty, Ohio, and died March 5, 1882. Isabelle, his daughter, married William McGovney, May 9, 1839. He was elected Associate Judge of Adams County in 1831 and served one term. He was a practical surveyor and did a great deal of work in the way of land surveying. He was also a school teacher and County Examiner and was one of the first School Examiners in the county. He died November 5, 1881.

In politics he was a Whig, an Abolitionist and a Republican. He was a strong temperance advocate. He set the example of total abstinence by refusing to use liquor at a barn raising or in harvest, and to show his harvest hands it was not to save money, he offered to pay each one the amount extra for the cost of the whiskey they had formerly been furnished.

He was a Presbyterian, a ruling elder in the church for many years, the Associate Reformed and afterwards the United Presbyterian. He was liberal in his views and spiritually minded. In the last few years of his life, there was but one book to him—the Bible. He read it four times in four years, and said that each time he re-read it there was something new. His mind was clear to the last. In his final illness, he spoke calmly of his approaching end, and passed away in the confidence of Christian faith.

In his personal appearance Judge McClanahan was a remarkable figure, and in his old age he was one of the best types of the patriarch, with his long flowing beard and dignified bearing. He was a man among men and respected by the entire community for his sterling virtues.

William McGarry

was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1757, and emigrated to Virginia in the Spring of 1777. He enlisted the same spring as a private in Captain Wood Jones' Company and served afterward in Captain Benjamin Hoomes' Company, Second Virginia Regiment, commanded by Col. William Febiger, in the Revolutionary War. His enlistment was for a period of three years.

He was in the battles which occurred during the time of his services in New Jersey and about Philadelphia, but a large part of the time his duties consisted in hauling supplies to the army.

He came to Ohio in 1795, directly after the peace of Greenville, and bought two hundred and twenty-five acres of ground on Poplar Ridge, in Tiffin Township. This land is now owned by W. J. and B. Grooms, Caleb Malone and Mr. Deitz. He left the blockhouse at Manchester and located on land in Tiffin Township when there had not been a single tree cut down in the township and none outside of Manchester. He cleared off a patch of ground and built a pole cabin and moved his family into it. There were plenty of wolves, bears, wild turkeys and deer in the forest at that time, and a great many roving Indians.

His daughter has told a lady now living near West Union that she had been at that place many times when all was forest, not a house in the vicinity, and had drank out of the spring where the public well now stands.

When he made a clearing, the first thing he did was to plant peach trees and engage in the manufacture of whiskey and brandy.

The squirrels and wild turkeys were so plenty that when he planted his corn, it was necessary to stand guard over it until it was grown too high for them to disturb. After it was planted he made paw-paw whistles and had his children march around the corn fields at the edge of the forests during the day, blowing these whistles so that the squirrels and turkeys would not bother the corn.

Some time after building his pole cabin, he built a log house with large fire-places, and he was considered a rich man for his time.

He was one of the first members of the Presbyterian Church at West Union. He was not a pensioner of the Revolutionary War, because he owned considerable land and could not obtain a pension.

He married his first wife, Elizabeth Walker, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and she was the mother of five children.

William McGarry had a second wife, Mary McKee, and she was the mother of three children. He was esteemed as a useful and valuable citizen. He did what could not be done in our day; he was a very pious man and a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and raised his family in the same manner as himself, and at the same time made and drank whiskey all the time when it was no disgrace either to make it or drink it.

He died in 1845 and was buried on the farm which he cleared and owned.

Ralph McClure

was one of the old-time characters in West Union. He owned and occupied the property where Mrs. Sarah W. Bradford now resides, and dug the well there which was famous in his time and which is known as Ralph McClure's well to this day. Judge Byrd extolled the properties of the water in his diary.

Our subject was a north of Ireland Irishman with a rich brogue. He was a schoolteacher in West Union before public schools were organized. He taught many years in the home where he resided and all his schools were subscription schools. The first school David Dunbar, of Manchester, ever attended was at Ralph McClure's. The latter offered young David six and one-fourth cents if he would learn the alphabet in three days and David accomplished the task. McClure once had a horse-mill on the rear of Mrs. Bradford's lot, opposite the Lawler residence, and at one time he had a distillery just south of his residence, but it was burned. He was a bachelor and never attended church. He was of medium stature and had a sharp face. He was very fond of smoking and raised his own tobacco and made his own cigars. His neighbors seemed to have a great deal of confidence in him for they elected him Justice of the Peace in 1820, 1826, 1829, 1838, 1841 and in 1844. He and Nelson Barrere were great friends. The latter would often state a suppositious case to him and get his opinion. If the opinion pleased Barrere, he would immediately bring the real case before the Justice and win it, as McClure was never known to go back on any opinion he ever expressed.

He died April 24, 1846, while holding the office of Justice of the Peace. We do not know the place of his interment or whether he left any relatives.

Adam McGovney

was born in County Down, Ireland, December 14, 1789, of Protestant Presbyterian parents. He received a fair education, became a Free Mason and was advanced in that order to the degrees of Christian Knighthood, before leaving that country. While there he united with the Presbyterian Church.

In 1818, he came to this country and located in Adams County. He was married to Miss Mary McGovney, in Adams County, on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1819. They had one child, Thomas, and she died January 14, 1820, at the age of 28 years. Her surviving husband never remarried. In West Union, Mr. McGovney kept a general store and part of the time conducted a tannery. In 1840, he became a member of the Methodist Church and from that time until his death there was no more devout or consistent Christian than he. Always in his place at every church service, and every prayer and class meeting, he was a bright and shining light. He lived his religion every day of his life, and in his dying hours it was his comfort and solace. He was always at the Wednesday evening prayer meetings which the writer attended when a small boy. Uncle Adam, as all the boys knew him, had a fixed and certain prayer and the writer at one time knew it all and could repeat it from memory. He regards it as his loss that he cannot remember it and repeat it, until this day. One phrase in it was "Knit us, Oh Lord, closer to thy bleeding side." He, Abraham Hollingsworth, Nicholas Burwell, William R. Rape and William Allen could always be depended on to attend and be found at the weekly prayer meetings.

Next to his religion, Mr. McGovney was attached to Masonry. He was as faithful a Mason, as he was a church member. The writer remembered seeing him in many Masonic parades and he usually wore the crossed silver keys of the lodge jewels. He was treasurer of the lodge many years. As a neighbor and a friend he was liked by all who knew him. He published the country of his birth whenever he spoke, as he had the broadest of Irish accent, but it was a pleasure to listen to it.

He was very fond of the little people, the children. He knew how to please them, to cater to their pleasures, which he was very fond of doing. They were always his friends, and he, theirs.

He promised to bring the writer up to the tanner's trade and took great pleasure in explaining it all to him. Mr. McGovney was over six feet and slender. He had a very firm expression when his countenance was in repose, but when animated or in a laughing mood, no one was more agreeable. He was always ready to sympathize with those who deserved it and to aid those who needed it. On his death bed he expressed his complete confidence in the religion he professed in life. He required no religious consolation and, when approached on that subject, said, "I have long placed my confidence in my Savior."

His funeral was conducted with Masonic honors by the West Union Lodge and members of other lodges in the same county. The services were at the Presbyterian Church and the interment was in the Kirker Cemetery where he was laid beside his wife who had been buried there forty years before.

Adam McGovney was a just man and a model citizen. His activities were confined to his business, Masonry and the church. In his political

views he was a Democrat. His memory stands as that of a good and true man, a credit to the generation to which he belonged.

He had no taste for politics and never was a candidate for office, but he believed in doing every duty before him, and lived his belief.

Hugh McSurely

was born at Lexington, Kentucky, July 14, 1806. His father came from the north of Ireland, and was a soldier under General Harrison in the War of 1812. He came to Adams County when a child and his whole life was spent there. In 1828, he was married to Mary Clark by the Rev. William Baldrige of Cherry Fork congregation. Of this church, he and his wife were members until the Unity Church was organized in 1846, when they transferred their membership there. He was an elder in the United Presbyterian Church at thirty years and held the office for fifty years. He was a man of decided convictions on all subjects. He was a Jacksonian Democrat from 1827 to 1836. He became a Whig in 1836, two years after the organization of that party. When the Whig party dissolved, he formed no other political ties until the formation of the Republican party, when he joined that party and continued in it all his life. He took a great interest in the church, in all public questions and in the welfare of his country. When the war broke out, he was fifty-five years of age, ten years over the limit of age for military duty. But he determined to enter the military service and did so. Here is his record: "Hugh McSurely, Private, Company E, 70th O. V. I. Captain, John T. Wilson. Enlisted November 1, 1861, for three years; aged 55. Discharged December 8, 1862, on Surgeon's Certificate of disability." Of course, he ought not to have gone and the Government should not have accepted him, but he did so and the inevitable followed. His age was against him and he broke down and was sent home. When he returned he sent his son, George A., now a resident of Oxford, Ohio, who took his place in the same company and regiment and served until July 28, 1865. His son, Samuel A., served in the First Ohio Heavy Artillery.

Hugh McSurely's wife died August 19, 1865. He contracted a second marriage with Ann McClanahan, who survives him. He had five children, the sons above named, Rev. William J. McSurely, D. D., of Hillsboro, Ohio, and Sarah A. McSurely, who resides on the home farm with his widow. Hugh McSurely always took an active interest in politics, though he was never a candidate for office. In the campaign of 1896, he took as much interest in the election of President McKinley as though he had forty years of life before him. He was honest and industrious; he was a public-spirited, honored and useful citizen and a cheerful Christian. He died December 5, 1896, in his ninety-first year.

Rev. John Meek

was the son of Isaac and Mary Meek, born in Short Creek, Carroll County, Virginia, January 7, 1781. His father was a descendant of a Scotch family who came to Ohio early in the century and located in Jefferson County. Our subject very early in life was impressed with the notion that he was divinely called to the ministry, and yielding to these convictions, he was licensed to preach when only nineteen years of age. In September, 1803, he was appointed by the Baltimore Conference to the Scioto Circuit,

and came to Ohio with Rev. William Burke, his presiding elder, and by him was introduced to Governor Tiffin, a local preacher.

His first circuit had its extreme southwest point on Eagle Creek, a few miles from what is now known as Fitch's Chapel. Then by Bryan's, on Three Mile Creek, to George Rodgers, near the mouth of Cabin Creek, up to Manchester, thence to Peterson's on Ohio Brush Creek, Joseph Moore's, then at the mouth of Turkey Creek; then up the Scioto River to Pee Pee Prairie to Snowden Sargeants; then to Thomas Foster's at Big Bottom; then from Foster's to Chillicothe; from Chillicothe to Bowdles, at Hay Run; then to White Brown's on Deer Creek; from there to West Fall on the Scioto River; to Walnut Creek through the wilderness to old Brother Stevenson's; then to John Robbins' on Buckskin Creek; then to Hare's at the Falls of Paint Creek; then to Braughters Tavern; up over a blind Indian trail to Benjamin Graces' near New Market in Highland County; then to Odell's, near Briar Ridge, thirty miles distant, and from Odell's to the place of beginning, near mouth of Eagle Creek, or Elk River.

In 1805, he was appointed to Hocking Circuit with the Rev. James Quinn as senior preacher. He was here for a time and then returned to the East. Before Mr. Meek returned again to Ohio, he was married to Miss Ann Jones, daughter of John and Ann Jones, and sister of the Reverend Greenbury R. Jones, who was very well known in Adams County in the early days. His wife was a clear-headed woman who appreciated fully her position as the wife of an itinerant preacher, and she was during her lifetime a true helpmeet. She died in the triumph of the great field in February, 1855.

John Meek was ordained deacon in October, 1805. His certificate is dated October 3, 1805, and signed by Richard Whatcoat. In March, he was ordained as elder. His certificate of ordination is dated March 16, 1810, and signed by William McKendree. Rev. Meek's son, William McKendree Meek, was named for and baptized by Bishop McKendree.

Our subject was a man of fine presence and possessed a noble bearing, unflinching courage, and polished manners. He was intellectually a strong man and ever ready to defend the doctrines and policies of the church of his choice. He was a camp meeting preacher of wonderful power. He had a very fine voice, clear as a bell, and it rang out quite a distance. Reverend Maxwell P. Gaddis says: "I shall never forget a sermon which I heard him preach more than forty-five years ago at the old camp ground in Adams County, Ohio, from these words: 'He that rejecteth me and receiveth not my words hath one that judgeth him. The words that I have spoken the same shall judge him in the last day.' (John 12: 48.) It would be impossible to describe the scene at the close of that eloquent effort. I felt that I was fully compensated for the long and dusty ride even to hear him read the opening hymn, 'That awful day will surely come.' "

John Meek was always in sentiment and feeling an anti-slavery man. He was earnest in the support and advocacy of colonization, the then best remedy for the evils of slavery. He closed his sixty years in the ministry in August, 1860, and on the thirtieth day of December, 1860, at his home in Felicity, in Clermont County, Ohio, he passed quietly away. His death was peaceful and quiet, signaling a patient confidence in Christ, a fitting close to the long life in the ministry. His remains rest in the cemetery at West Union.

John Patton, of Virginia.

He is so designated to distinguish him from his son, John Patton, who emigrated to Ohio. We find he was from the north of Ireland. He was one of eight brothers. We do not know what time he located in Virginia, but it was not later than 1774. He was born about 1754. He was married in about 1775. His eldest child, Nathaniel Patton, born February 22, 1776; was married in Rockbridge County, Virginia, 1797. Nathaniel Patton located in Adams County in 1814, on the farm where Ramsey Duffey now lives. He went to Rush County, Indiana, 1824. His wife's name was Polly Robinson. He was the father of fourteen children, all of whom but the eldest, John S. Patton, followed him to Decatur County, Indiana. He died there in 1844. The second child of John Patton, of Virginia, was Martha Campbell. She married James Campbell, in Rockbridge County, Virginia. They came to Adams County and settled near Decatur, Brown County. She left a large number of descendants, among whom are the Wassons of Cherry Fork. Thomas Patton, a son, lived and died on West Fork. The wife of Gen. William McIntire was his daughter. His other children removed to Peoria, Illinois, in the forties. Nathan Patton owned the Sam McNown place in Brown County. He was a money maker and Adams County was too slow for him. He left after a few years' residence with his entire family and located in Iowa. All trace of him and his family have been lost to the other Pattons. John Patton, the youngest son, was born in Virginia in 1787, a notice of whom is elsewhere herein. A daughter, Jane Patton, died in middle age, unmarried. Mary Patton was born in Virginia in 1789, and was married to Charles Kirkpatrick in 1806. They came to Ohio and located on Eagle Creek. Three children were born to them, and Kirkpatrick died in the War of 1812. In 1813, she married William Evans, and ten children were born of this union, the eldest of which was Edward Patton Evans, of West Union, father of one of the editors of this work. She died March 22, 1830, at the age of forty-one. Nancy Milligan, the fourth daughter of John Patton, of Virginia, was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, about 1791. She married William Milligan, and they located near Unity in Adams County. She was the mother of a large family. J. C. Milligan, her son, was a County Commissioner of Adams County from 1860 to 1863. Her son, John Milligan, is living near Decatur, Brown County.

John Patton, of Virginia, died in 1809 in Rockbridge County. He made his will in July, 1809, and it was probated in October, 1809. From the tone of his will, it is judged he was a very pious, God-fearing man. The inventory of his estate on file indicates he was an ordinary Virginia farmer. He owned 278 acres of land in one body, about five and three-fourths miles from Lexington, on the upper Natural Bridge road. Two hundred acres of his land lay in Burden's Grant, and the remainder, seventy-eight acres, just outside of it.

The original grant of the Burden tract was from George, the Second, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King and Defender of the Faith, etc., and on condition that one family for every thousand acres be settled on it within two years. There were 92,100 acres in the grant. The land was to be held in free and common socage and not *in capite* or by knight service, and to pay a rent of one shilling for every fifty acres, to be paid yearly in the Feast of St. Michael, the Archangel (Sep-

tember 29). Three acres out of every fifty were to be improved within three years. All these conditions were abolished by the Virginia Legislature during the Revolution.

John Patton bought his two hundred acres in Burden's Grant, December 3, 1782. That is the date of his deed, but he probably had it contracted for long before that. He purchased of James Grigsby, who died April 7, 1794, and was the first person buried in the Falling Spring cemetery.

John Patton hated the institution of slavery, and had intended to remove from Virginia had he lived, but he charged his children to remove from a slave state, which they did. His descendants are very much the same type of man that he was himself; strong, prudent, economical, honest, careful, despising all sham and pretense, and hating oppression and injustice in every form.

John Patton, of Ohio,

so designated to distinguish him from his father, having the same name, but who never resided in Ohio, was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, June 9, 1787. His mother was Martha Sharp, the daughter of a Presbyterian minister of Glasgow, Scotland. He was married to Phoebe Taylor in Rockbridge County, Virginia, in 1813. While he was courting her, he used to visit her about every ninety days, riding over the Natural Bridge, his home being on the opposite side of the bridge from her. He resided in Rockbridge County until 1816, when he moved to Wayne Township, Adams County, where he purchased a farm. His wife was aunt of Bishop Taylor, of the M. E. Church, so long a missionary in Africa. She was born February 2, 1794. They joined the Associate Reformed Church in North Liberty as soon as they came from Virginia and attended it all their lives. They had ten children born to them, four sons and six daughters. Martha, the eldest, was born in Virginia. She married the Rev. Robert Stewart, who was pastor of the church at Cherry Fork for nineteen years. She died in 1852. His second son, James T., born October 25, 1815, died in 1835. He had been attending Miami University, and was expecting to become a minister of the Gospel. Another son, John Elder, lived many years near North Liberty on the Winchester road. Nathaniel C. Patton, one of the principal farmers of the county, lives near Harshaville. Henry Patton died unmarried. Of the daughters, Larissa married Alexander Caskey and had a large family. One of her sons is John P. Caskey, of the firm of Harsha & Caskey, at Portsmouth, Ohio. A daughter, Elizabeth, married Robert Morrison, of Eckmansville; Phoebe Caroline married S. D. McIntire, and Nancy and Margaret each married a Kirkpatrick. They also had an adopted child, Phoebe C. Finley.

John Patton died October 7, 1853, aged sixty-five years. His wife died October 7, 1863, aged sixty-nine years.

John Patton and his wife were the very strictest Presbyterians. There was family worship morning and evening, grace before meals, and a returning of thanks after, and Sunday was devoted entirely to public and private worship, including the catechism. When anyone visited their house, he was not asked if he were a member of any church, but he was called on to say grace or take part in worship, and if he was not in a condition to do so he was put in the position to be asked to be excused. In those days

religion was a severe and awful matter, and they made it a part of their every day life. Sunday was a day when only public or private worship, reading of the scriptures or catechising, and nothing else, was to be thought of. They believed that the promises were for them and their children, and acted on their belief. Their lives were models for all the world, but alas, how the world has changed since that time. The severity of the religion of the Pilgrim Fathers was no greater than that of Rockbridge County, Virginia, Presbyterians, but with all their religious severity, they did not forget to make and save money and had all that thrift which belonged alike to the New England Puritan and the north of Ireland Protestant Irishman.

John Pennywitt

was born on Gift Ridge, Monroe Township, October 28, 1810, and died at Washington, D. C., May 4, 1882.

In 1740 there landed at the port of New York a young immigrant from Alsace-Lorraine. His name was John Pennywitt, or Pennwitt. (The name was afterwards variously spelled Penniwitt, Pennywit, Bennywitt, etc.) He was a Huguenot; his family had been well-nigh exterminated and he had been persecuted and driven from his native land because of his religious faith. He was by occupation a miller, and found employment at his trade at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He married his employer's daughter, and with his bride started to join the Huguenot colony in South Carolina. On the way thither they passed up the Shenandoah Valley and were so impressed by the beauty of the scenery and the fertility of the soil that they decided to locate there. He built the first mill in the valley, the foundation of which is still standing near Mount Jackson. He had two sons and several daughters. One son, John, emigrated to the West and came to Adams County. He was a giant in stature and his strength was remarkable. He could carry two barrels of flour at once, one under each arm. His remains now lie in the cemetery at Quinn Chapel. He had four sons, one of whom, Mark, succeeded to the home farm on Gift Ridge. Mark had six sons, one of whom, Samuel, was accidentally killed when a youth. The five surviving brothers, John, James, Reuben, David and Mark, lived to ripe old age. They were all large and muscular. Their aggregate weight was more than a thousand pounds, and their combined strength doubtless exceeded that of any other family of equal numbers in southern Ohio. As to their physical development they constituted perhaps the most remarkable family that Adams County has ever produced. And they were equally noted for their sterling integrity and irreproachable character.

The eldest of these brothers, John (the subject of this sketch), was married in early manhood to Ann Wade, a schoolmate of his boyhood days, the daughter of a near neighbor. They reared a family of four sons and four daughters, all of whom are living at the date of this writing (September, 1899). At the age of nineteen he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Naylor's Meeting House. To that denomination he continued faithful to the end. He organized a class made up of his immediate neighbors, donated the ground and was the chief contributor to the fund for erecting Quinn Chapel, and the main support for many years of the society that worshipped there. During a considerable portion of his life he was one of the stewards of West Union circuit in which was embraced Quinn Chapel.

In his younger days he served as Justice of the Peace and as Captain of Militia. He was an old-line Whig. When the Republican party came into existence he identified himself with that political organization. To the principles of that party he was firmly attached. To the institution of slavery he was always a relentless enemy. His party honored him with a nomination to the State Legislature and elected him County Commissioner. While serving in the latter capacity he was largely instrumental in securing the construction of improved roads throughout the county. He was Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee for several years, during which period his party was generally successful at the polls; but for his right arm he would not have used a single dollar to corrupt an American voter.

The panic of 1875 brought financial ruin to him. He gave up his home and his last dollar, and in 1874, with his wife and one unmarried daughter, removed to Washington, D. C., to accept a home proffered them by one of his sons. In May, 1876, he received an appointment to a clerkship in the United States Treasury Department, which position he held during the remaining six years of his life.

The distinguishing features of John Pennywitt's character were unswerving honesty, absolute integrity of purpose and unflinching adherence to the truth. *He never told a lie.* He was an absolute stranger to deceit. A near neighbor, Peter Thompson, saw him grow from infancy to manhood and clearly recognized this trait in his character. Once upon a time this old gentleman had occasion to repeat a statement made by him, and a bystander expressed some doubts of its truth. This aroused his Scotch ire and he burst out in tones of indignation, "I know it's true, for John Pennywitt *himself* told me." From this incident he became generally known as "John Pennywitt himself." Higher tribute than this can not be paid to human character. Those who knew him well never doubted a word that he uttered.

He was self-educated and his education was thorough and practical. Notwithstanding his limited opportunities for attending school he became familiar with all the common branches of learning, and in mathematics he was superior to many college-bred men. He taught many terms in the public schools. Algebra, geometry and surveying he mastered without a teacher. He became widely known as a land surveyor, and in contested cases his surveys were accepted by the courts as thoroughly reliable.

His remains rest in Odd Fellow's Cemetery in Manchester. His funeral was one of the largest ever witnessed in the county. By his side sleeps the partner of his life's joys and sorrows. Adams County may justly be proud of such a son.

Reuben Pennywit

was born May 31, 1817, the fourth child of Mark Pennywit, who reared his family on Gift Ridge in Adams County. He had six brothers and each of them was more than six feet tall. In youth, he delighted in feats of strength. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Quinn Chapel at its dedication, December 20, 1842, a church built on the old Pennywit home, and largely by the contributions of the family.

On April 3, 1839, he married Miss Jane Cooper, of Brown County, Ohio, who survived him. They had nine children, eight of whom were

living at the time of the death of their father. They were Captains Wylie and Alfred; George and Mary of Manchester; Captain Samuel Pennywit, of Natchez, Mississippi; Mrs. Edward McMillan and Mrs. J. P. Duffey, of Cincinnati, and Joseph W. Pennywit.

He died February 10, 1892. In his Christian character, he was pre-eminent.

Colonel James Poage.

This name is identical with the Scotch Pollock, or American Polk or Pogue.

Robert Poage landed in Philadelphia in 1738 with his wife, Elizabeth, and nine children, Margaret, John, Martha, Sarah, George, Mary, Elizabeth, William and Robert. A tenth child, Thomas, was born to them the next year. The second son, John, above named, married Mary Blair, who was a sister of the Rev. John Blair and Rev. Samuel Blair, of Pennsylvania, and William Lawrence Blair, a lawyer of Kentucky. Robert Poage located his family within three miles of Staunton, Virginia. John Poage, Robert's son, had six sons and two daughters. The subject of our sketch, the fifth son, was born March 17, 1760, near Staunton, Virginia. All the sons were eminent men, surveyors, and counted wealthy for their time.

Martha, the third child of Robert Poage, the emigrant, married Michael Woods, who located in the Valley of Virginia, in 1734. She was born in Ireland in 1728, and died in Ripley, Ohio, in 1818. She was the mother of eight children, all of whom grew to maturity, married and had families. Mary, her daughter, born February 18, 1760, was married to Col. James Poage, March 10, 1787, and died at Ripley, Ohio, in April, 1830.

Ann, daughter of John Poage and Mary Blair, married Andrew Kincaid. She and her husband died about the same time, leaving six young children, three of them daughters, whom Col. Poage took and reared as his own. They grew to womanhood in Ripley and all three of them married.

Robert Poage, grandfather of Col. James Poage, established his residence within three miles of Staunton, Virginia, on a tract of 772 acres, and he acquired much larger tracts afterward. He and his wife were well educated and strong Presbyterians. He led his family in Bible reading, sacred song and prayer, every morning and evening, never permitting any press of business to interfere. Sunday afternoons, his wife led all the children of the family, visitors and callers in the study of the Bible and of the shorter catechism, while he attended to the chores. This Sunday afternoon study was made very interesting and was kept up in the family of his son, John Poage, and his son-in-law, Rev. Woods.

Robert Poage was one of the first Magistrates of Augusta County, and on several occasions entertained General George Washington. His son, John, father of James, the founder of Ripley, accompanied Col. Washington on the Braddock campaign and became much attached to him. Robert, the emigrant, died about March 6, 1774, and his will was probated that year in Augusta County.

John Poage was County Surveyor of Augusta County, Virginia, about thirty years and was Sheriff in 1778. He was a strong Presbyterian and died in the faith. He gave each of his children a large family Bible, several of which are still in existence. His will was proven in Augusta County, Virginia, April 22, 1780. General Washington himself requested the Porges to aid in securing the Ohio Valley to the people of the United

Colonies. In accordance with the request, William Poage, uncle of Col. James Poage, moved to Kentucky in 1778, and there lost his life in an Indian campaign, leaving seven children.

Col. James Poage went to Kentucky in 1778, but there is no authentic account of his movements from that time until his marriage in 1789, except that he was engaged with surveying parties, and in protecting the families of his relatives from the incursion of the Indians. Sometime in this period, he was at the head of a surveying party and sometimes he commanded several. His work was fraught with great dangers. No men were permitted to accompany his parties except those expert in the use of a rifle. A number of hunters accompanied the parties to provide food. The furs of the animals were carefully preserved and packed. The most efficient scouts were obtained to guard against Indian attacks which could be expected at any time. Danger often compelled several surveying parties to keep together. The head of a single party would be called a Captain. When several parties worked together, their chief was called a Colonel, and James Poage often commanded consolidated parties, and it was in this way in which he obtained his title of Colonel. Few Western surveyors did more work in dangerous localities than Colonel James Poage and yet he was never involved in any serious encounter with the Indians. He was always on the lookout for them and Indians will rarely attack an enemy except by surprise. Col. Poage could not be surprised by any of them. Whenever he encamped his party or parties, he took such precautions that he could not be surprised, and his men had implicit confidence in him as a commander. When he met the Indians openly and peaceably he always treated them fairly and with justice and kindness, and he had their respect. He did work with surveying parties in West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. Considerable of this work was done after his marriage. When at home he devoted himself to farming and stock raising. He could get more work and more willing work out of his farm hands and slaves than any man of his times, except his brothers, George, William and Robert, who had the same traits. Another feature of those who worked for him, whether free or slaves, was that they would be as faithful in his long absence from his home as during his presence. He took an interest in everyone who worked for him, and whenever occasion required he would turn to and perform manual labor in that perfect manner he expected it to be done for him. He had a tact with his servants that could be imitated by no one and which cannot be described.

He first resided in Clarke County, Kentucky, and represented that county in the Legislature of 1796, but most of his time in Kentucky he was a resident of Mason County. He disliked and was opposed to human slavery. In 1804, he took up one thousand acres of Survey No. 418 in Ohio, along the Ohio River, the center of which contains the town of Ripley, and here he made his home and laid out a town, which he named Staunton, for Staunton in Virginia. He located this tract because he wanted to free his slaves, and to do it, had to remove to a free state. During his residence in Ripley, he was distinguished for his liberality and hospitality, but he always lacked ready money. However, that was the case with everyone in that time, but was the hardest on those disposed to be liberal. He always entertained all the visiting ministers. All distinguished visitors were his guests. It was rarely his family sat down to

a meal without guests. Every Virginian passing that way felt in duty bound to visit him, and he felt in duty bound to entertain everyone from his native State. Frequently he had so many visitors at one time, that his daughters all occupied one room and his sons all occupied the hay loft. So lavish was his hospitality that often tea, coffee and sugar were lacking at his table, but neither he nor his wife ever apologized for these deficiencies or were less cordial to their guests for the want of them. His daughters and his wife, from flax, wool and cotton, made nearly all of the clothing for the entire family and fitted it as neatly as a modern tailor.

For his services in surveying Virginia and General Government, he was granted 40,000 acres of land, half near Point Pleasant, West Virginia, and half that quantity near Cairo, Illinois. On this he paid out a large amount of taxes, and his executors abandoned this land after his death for want of funds to pay taxes and bring it into the market.

As a husband and father, he was kind and affectionate. He was a magnetic kind of man and his family obeyed him implicitly. He exercised a wonderful influence among those around him, securing their concurrence in his judgment and direction about matters. But above all things, he was distinguished by his robust, cheerful piety. His life and example tended to make other men believe and embrace his faith. A number of his letters breathing that earnest spirit of piety, his chief characteristic, are still in existence.

His children were as follows: Martha, born in Virginia, February 17, 1788, married George Poage, son of Gen. George Poage, her uncle. Died in Brown County, Ohio, between 1855 and 1860. No descendants. John C. Poage, born in Virginia, April 19, 1779, married Mary Hopkins. No children. Andrew Woods Poage married Jane Gray, died April 19, 1840, at Yellow Spring, Ohio. Mary and James, twins, born March 25, 1793. She died in Ripley in 1821 and he in 1820. Robert Poage, born February 4, 1797, married Sarah Kirker, had children. Died in Illinois, February, 1874. His oldest son, James Smith Poage, is a minister of the Gospel. Elizabeth Poage, born April, 1798, married Isaac Shepherd, a minister, died in Ripley, Ohio, July 30, 1832. No children. Ann born May 5, 1800, married Alexander Mooney. Died near Russellville, Ohio. Margaret, born September 10, 1803. Married Rev. Thomas S. Williamson, died at St. Peter, Minn., July 21, 1872. Had ten children, the three eldest died in childhood and are buried in the old cemetery at Ripley. Three sons of the remaining seven survive. Rev. John Poage Williamson, D. D., Missionary to Dakota; A. W. Williamson, Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics, Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois; H. M. Williamson, Editor of the *Rural North West*, Portland, Oregon. Also, one daughter survives, Sarah, born March 4, 1805, married Rev. Gideon H. Pond, died at Bloomington, Minn., 1854. Had seven children, of whom six survive. Thomas, born at Ripley, Ohio, June 1, 1808, died there August, 1831.

Rev. George Poage, born June 18, 1809, married Jane Riggs, died in Colorado in 1897. Had six children, of whom only one survives, but had a number of grandchildren, all surviving.

As a farmer and stock raiser, Col. Poage had no superior and was successful in obtaining the best crops and the finest cattle and horses.



In what proved to be Col. Poage's last sickness, he was prevailed upon to go security for a large sum for a woolen mill in which he had invested money. After his death, the mill failed and his estate was called on to pay the debt. Want of capacity to make the note might have been successfully pleaded, and his executor and legatees were so advised, but his children declined and the debt was paid by his estate. However, it was this that made the executor abandon the lands owned by him in West Virginia and in Illinois. Finally enough was saved out of his estate to give each one of his children a fine farm.

This is the story of the founder of Ripley, and the materials were accessible to have made it more elaborate in details which would have been as interesting as any given. His ashes repose in the old abandoned cemetery of Ripley.

James H. Rothrock

was born at Milroy, Pa., in 1829. In 1838, his father removed to Mt. Leigh in Adams County, where he took up wild woodland. Our subject attended schools three months each winter and the remainder of the year he spent in aiding his father subdue the wilderness. Thus he spent ten years, but in that time was schooled in humanity. His father was a Binny Abolitionist and his home was a station on the Underground Railroad. The next station north was Flat Run in Highland County, and in the ten years, from his ninth to his nineteenth year, our subject piloted not less than three hundred slaves between the stations on their road to freedom. That work was a good lesson for the boy and helped make the man. From 1848 to 1850, he attended an academy at Felicity and taught school. From 1850 to 1852, he attended Franklin College at New Athens, Ohio. In 1852, he went to West Union and began the study of the law under the late Edward P. Evans, father of the writer of this sketch. During the time he was studying law, he taught school to earn his living. In the spring of 1852, he and Alexander Woodrow were the only two persons in West Union who cast their votes for John P. Hale for President. In the spring of 1854, he and his preceptor went to Columbus, where he was admitted to the bar. He at once located in Greenfield, in Highland County, where he began the practice of law. Here, on the fifteenth of October, 1855, he was married to Miss Austie Foote. That same fall he was elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Highland County and served one term. He was a candidate for re-election in 1857, but was defeated. He removed to Hillsboro in 1858 and remained there until 1860, when he removed to and located in Tipton, the county seat of Cedar County, Iowa. In 1861, he was elected to the Iowa Legislature and served part of the time as Speaker, *pro tem*. In July, 1862, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 35th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and in that organization distinguished himself by signal bravery in battle. General William L. Davis, in speaking of the attack on the rebel works at Vicksburg, in which the 35th Iowa participated, said: "Lieutenant-Colonel Rothrock sprang to the front, ordered the regiment to charge, and, taking the lead, with hat in one hand and sword in the other, the Thirty-fifth went into that awful shower of lead and iron. The line was repulsed everywhere with fearful slaughter. No braver man than he ever drew a sword or held the affection of his soldiers more strongly." However, his constitution was broken down by the hardships of the service, and he was compelled to resign in

the fall of 1863. In 1866, he was nominated and elected District Judge. He served as such nine years, when the Governor of the State appointed him to the Supreme Bench to fill a vacancy. He was elected for the succeeding term and re-elected until he voluntarily retired after twenty-one years' service. His opinions are found from the 41 to the 101 Iowa Reports.

When he retired from the Supreme Judgeship, Judge H. E. Deemer, one of his associates, on the Supreme Bench, said of him: "He is a man of good, common, hard sense, who took his diploma from the school of experience, and has risen to his present proud position through honest and earnest endeavor. A man who has the best judgment upon important questions of any man with whom I ever came into contact, a man who is king among men. He gave thirty years of continuous judicial service to his State, seven years in the District and twenty-one years on the Supreme Bench. His work as a jurist was painstaking and thorough. He never wrote an opinion without the most conscientious research. He did his best every time."

The strength of his decisions were not only recognized in Iowa, but in Ohio as well. In the latter State, his old friends of the bar always sought out his decisions and were proud to cite and rely on them as the best law. To the Hon. N. M. Hubbard, his fellow townsman, we are indebted for an estimate of his character, which is most accurate. He said of Judge Rothrock: "His chief characteristics are probity, common sense and an unbiased judgment. His opinions were the result of reasoning, never of feeling. His decisions not only convinced the successful party that they were the law, but convinced the losing parties that their causes had been decided rightfully. His opinions are contained in sixty-one volumes of the Iowa Reports. They are models of compact statements, and clear analysis, which lead to irresistible conclusions. His language is plain, simple and terse Saxon. He was not a great scholar, nor of any considerable literary attainments, but he had the remarkable faculty of expressing himself in plain English so as to be clearly understood and to convince the reader by his forceful reasonings. He is a good talker, a better listener, and of rare judicial talent. The people of Iowa, without dissent, honor him as one of its first citizens and most eminent jurists."

The wife of his youth died April 9, 1893. He has three sons, Edward E., born in 1850; James H., in 1860, and George L., in 1873. The writer, as a boy, went to school to him in West Union while he was a law student. He was then a boarder at the home of his preceptor, and there the writer became acquainted with him. When this history was projected, he opened a correspondence with the Judge and several pleasant letters were exchanged. The Judge looked forward with pleasure to the time when he could read of his Ohio friends, those of his childhood and youth in this history, but alas! that was never to be! Those years of leisure to which he and his family looked forward with pleasure were never to be lived by him. November 17, 1898, he wrote: "My race is nearly run. After three score and ten, there is little left but to wait the end." When he wrote those words, he little realized how near he was to the end. He died on the fifteenth of January, 1899. His funeral was honored by the attendance of the Governor and Supreme Judges of the State and by numerous distinguished citizens as well as by his townsmen. He has left a grand

and noble memory, and those who knew him in Ohio in his boyhood and young manhood, cherish it equally with the citizens of Iowa, who knew him so well. Adams County is proud of the history of his life.

Philip Rothrock

was born October 12, 1801, in Pennsylvania. His father moved to Mt. Leigh when he was eleven years of age. He went to school in the district school of the neighborhood and afterward at the North Liberty Academy. When the war broke out he raised a company for the 60th O. V. I. for one year and was appointed Captain, November 26, 1861. He served in the organization until November 10, 1862, and while in it was in several battles and skirmishes, and was taken prisoner of war at Harper's Ferry in the surrender there. He remained at home until June, 1863, when he raised Company B, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery. While he was recruiting that, he and his brother, Joseph, and John Van Deman attended the North Liberty United Presbyterian Church and took communion. Philip said it would be the last time he would be with them and so it proved to be. His regiment was sent for service in East Tennessee. On August 18, 1863, he was wounded by an explosion of one of our old cannon at Cleveland, Tennessee, then used to repel an attack by the Rebel General Wheeler. The next day he was appointed Major but was never mustered. He was sent to the hospital where he remained until October 12, 1864, when he died. In November, his remains were brought to Mt. Leigh and reinterred.

He was married August 18, 1857, to Rebecca E. Shaw. There were two sons of this marriage, Joseph Lewis, born June 11, 1858, who is married and now resides at Washington C. H. He has two children. Another son, Philip E., resides at Washington C. H., and is married. He is the father of four children, and is engaged in the hardware business there.

Philip Rothrock was a Presbyterian, and much devoted to his faith. He was a man of generous impulses, intensely patriotic, and had he survived, he would have been a most valuable citizen in any community. His untimely death was much deplored by all who knew him.

John Stivers,

a son of William Stivers and Elizabeth King, was born near the city of New York in the year 1765. He had six brothers, Edward, William, Reuben, Peter, James and Richard, and three sisters, one of whom, Sarah, married Richard Bergin of Bourbon County, Ky., who afterwards settled near Columbus, Ohio. In 1775, in order to escape the Tory allies of George III, in and about New York, William Stivers moved to Spottsylvania County, Virginia. There he was comparatively safe from Tory persecutions, and during the Revolution he sent six sons to battle for the cause of Liberty, his seventh son, Richard, being too young to bear arms. John Stivers, the sixth son, volunteered in May, 1780, in Captain Robert Daniel's Company of Colonel Spencer's Regiment, Virginia Volunteers, when but little past fifteen years of age, for a period of service of five months. At the expiration of the term of his first enlistment, he again volunteered for a term of three months under Captain Robert Harris, of Colonel ——— Regiment. At the expiration of his second term of enlistment the war was practically over. Virginia was cleared of marauding bands of Tories.

and Cornwallis and his British and Hessian forces were shut up in Yorktown to stay until they marched out to the tune of "The World's Upside Down," and he surrendered his sword to Washington.

In the year 1786, John Stivers married Miss Martha Neel, a daughter of John Neel, a Scotch emigrant, and settled in the forks of the Youghiogheny and the Monongahela Rivers, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. There his family of eight children were born: Samuel K., Robert, James, John, Matilda, who married Isaac Teachenor; Lydia, who married William Shaw; Washington, and Nancy, who married Enoch Moore. In 1799, he moved to Bourbon County, Kentucky, and soon thereafter came to Sprigg Township, Adams County, Ohio, and settled on Brier Ridge within sight of the old Methodist Church in what is now Liberty Township, where he continued to reside until his death in 1839. Before coming to Ohio he and his oldest brother, Reuben, who settled in Bourbon County, Kentucky, laid military warrants Nos. 6640, 6642 and 6643 covering 630 acres of land lying on Treber's Run, and on the East Fork of Eagle Creek in Adams County. The youngest brother, Richard, afterwards came to Kentucky and settled near Louisville, where he became one of the most prominent planters of that region. John Stivers was an active, vigorous man, both in body and mind, and took a deep interest in his day in affairs of county and state. He was a radical Jeffersonian Democrat in his political opinions, and he was a faithful member of the Baptist Church for nearly fifty years. In personal appearance he was a little below the medium in height, but very compactly built, and weighed in full and vigorous manhood about 165 pounds. He had dark hair, steel-blue eyes and regular features, and was of a buoyant disposition and pleasing turn of mind; yet he was not slow to resent wrong or a personal affront. It is related of him that soon after his first enlistment in the Revolution, that while resting with his company at a spring, a bumptious militia officer rode up and addressing him as "Bud," requested a drink of water. This so enraged the youthful soldier that he seized the officer and dragged him from his saddle and gave him a deserved pummeling for his impertinence. He and his faithful wife are buried in the old cemetery at Decatur, in Brown County, Ohio.

David Sinton.

The name is Anglo-Saxon, and in the early history of the family the Sintons were found settled near the border of Scotland. The ancestors of this subject went to the north of Ireland with one of Cromwell's colonies. His father and mother were Quakers. His mother's name was McDonald. John Sinton, father of David Sinton, was married in Ireland. He resided in County Armagh, and was a linen manufacturer at the city of Armagh.

David Sinton was born January 26, 1808, and in 1811, his father and mother came to the United States in a sailing vessel, which occupied nine weeks in the voyage.

John Sinton located at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and went to merchandising with his brother-in-law, McDonald. In one year the partnership was dissolved, and Sinton removed to West Union, Ohio, where he sold goods from 1812 until 1825, at which time he closed out his business at auction.

David Sinton had two sisters and one brother; the brother, William, died at West Union, and is buried in the village cemetery there. He had



studied medicine with Dr. William B. Willson, and had qualified himself for a physician, when death cut him off in his early manhood. He had just begun the practice of medicine at the time of his death. One of David Sinton's sisters never left Ireland, but married there. His other sister, who came with the remainder of the family to this country, married John Sparks, the banker, and died at Union Landing of the cholera, in 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Sparks had three children: Mary Jane, who married a McCauslen and resides near Steubenville, Ohio, and George Sparks, who resides at Clinton, Indiana. The third child died an infant at West Union, Ohio.

John Sparks was born near West Union, Ohio, in 1800, and reared there. He lived awhile in Hillsboro, when a young man, and then began merchandising in West Union, Ohio, on the corner now occupied by Miller & Bunn's drug store, and was in business there from 1820 until 1830. He went to Union Landing in 1830, and remained until 1833. He then returned to West Union, Ohio, and went into the banking business, where he remained until his death in April, 1847. Bates & Surtees founded the bank at West Union, Ohio. They were both from Cincinnati. The bank was an unsound concern, and when it collapsed Thomas Huston lost \$13,000 by its failure.

David Sinton had the cholera at Union Landing in 1833, at the time his sister died of it, and he came very near dying of it himself.

He left West Union in his fourteenth year, and went to Sinking Springs, in Highland County, Ohio, where he went into the employment of James McCague, who kept a tavern and a country store there, and remained at that place two years. McCague had a branch store at Dunbarton, Ohio, three miles south of Peebles. David Sinton was in his sixteenth year when he kept store at Dunbarton, for three or four months. McCague was a drinking man, and his wife and Sinton attended to all the business. Sinton says that the sales in the branch store at Dunbarton were principally whiskey. On Saturday, the furnace hands from the Brush Creek Forge, Steam Furnace and Marble Furnace, gathered at Dunbarton, and got gloriously drunk. Whiskey was then about six and one-fourth cents a quart, and drunks were consequently gotten up very cheap.

David Sinton went to Cincinnati in 1824 and waited there four months before he could get any employment. In that time he improved his mind by reading Hume's History of England, and other works. Mr. Sinton thought he could have gotten employment, had he made himself "a hail fellow well met," with the young men of his own age with whom he became acquainted, and had he participated in their dissipations, but this he refused to do. He says those young men have been dead and forgotten for years. While trying to get work, he answered all advertisements, but with no success. He applied for the position of bookkeeper at Adams' Commission House on Main Street, but found, on looking at their books, he could not keep them. He then went to work as a porter or laborer. He put up twenty tons of bar iron from Pittsburg, and placed barrels of sugar in the loft. He had a difficulty with a fellow-laborer in the same house, and says: "I went to Mr. Adams, and asked him to discharge the other man. He refused to do so, and I discharged myself."

He was disgusted with Cincinnati, and concluded to go home. He went to Manchester on a steamboat, and from there he walked to West

Union. There he received letters, asking him to return to Sinking Springs. He went there and remained with his former employer, McCague, at eight dollars per month, for two years. Then he concluded he wanted to be a capitalist. He went into partnership with a Methodist preacher, and bought a still-house for one hundred and fifty dollars. He ran the still until he paid his debts, and then being ashamed of the business, he sold out. He guarded a prisoner for nine days in 1826 and got twenty dollars for it, and then concluded to go to Cincinnati.

There he opened out a commission house for John Sparks, his brother-in-law, and Daniel Boyle, of West Union, but the venture was not successful, and the house was closed in six months. He then went to Washington C. H., in the employ of Dr. Boyd, to take charge of a store. He remained there six months at twenty-five dollars per month. Then he received an offer to go to Hanging Rock at four hundred dollars per year. He left Washington C. H., and went to West Union to consult his brother-in-law, John Sparks. He offered Sparks to go to Union Furnace for two hundred dollars per year, and his board. The offer was accepted, and he went to Union Furnace Landing, where he kept store, and sold pig iron. He was there three years. The firm was James Rogers & Co. Rogers soon sold out, and the firm became John Sparks & Co., and Sinton became manager of the furnace at four hundred dollars per year, when other furnaces were paying one thousand dollars per year for the same service. Union Furnace had cost seven thousand dollars, but was much in debt. Sinton made the furnace put out five hundred tons of iron per year, and made it pay dividends. The output was mostly hollow-ware. Sinton wanted to push the business. He leased the furnace at a rental of five thousand dollars per year for five years. The stack fell down, and the bars gave out. While rebuilding the stack, he bought great quantities of wood, and had it stored about the furnace. Before the stack was rebuilt, the wood caught fire, and was all consumed. Sinton was then twenty-eight years of age, and financially broken up. He had been up three days and nights fighting fire, and was utterly discouraged. He thought he would go to Mexico, but lay down and slept eighteen consecutive hours. Twice before he had lost all he had, and he concluded he would try it again. The men who had brought in the wood, and worked at the furnace, wanted their money. Sinton professed his ability to pay, and the men were paid as they came up, in as small bills and change as could be used so as to consume as much time as possible in settling and making payment. He had one thousand dollars in small bills and change, and managed it so that he only paid out one hundred dollars on the first day of the run. The run continued until the third day, when one of the men put a stop to it by telling the others they were all fools, and then they brought their money back.

After the furnace started up, Sinton sold iron at thirty-five dollars per ton, which he made at a cost of ten dollars per ton. At that time the furnace made six tons per day. David Sinton built Ohio Furnace during his lease on Union Furnace. It made ten tons per day, and Sinton ran it a year before his lease terminated on Union Furnace. Union Furnace was then put up and sold in partition, and David Sinton and Thomas W. Means bought it. They then owned and ran both Ohio and Union Furnace.

David Sinton went to Cincinnati in 1849, where he has resided ever since. He was married at Union Landing to Jane Ellison, daughter of

John Ellison, of Adams County, Ohio, and sister to the wife of his partner, Thomas W. Means. There were two children of this marriage, Edward, who died, unmarried, at the age of twenty-one, and the wife of the Hon. Charles P. Taft, of the *Times-Star*, of Cincinnati. Mrs. Jane Sinton died in 1853, at Manchester, Ohio, and is buried there. David Sinton never remarried.

Mr. Sinton's father died at West Union, Ohio, Sunday, June 28, 1835, at the age of seventy-one, of that dread scourge, the Asiatic cholera. There were seven other deaths that day at the same place, and of the same disease, and it was the first day of the outbreak of the pestilence at West Union. David Sinton was then at Union Landing, and was notified by messenger, but, as was the custom at that time in cholera cases, John Sinton was buried the same day he died, and when Mr. Sinton reached West Union, his father had been buried two days. Mr. Sinton's mother survived until 1866, when she died at the ripe age of eighty-five.

When the War of 1861 broke out, pig-iron was eighteen dollars per ton, and David Sinton had seven thousand tons on hand. Many thought he was ruined, but he held on to that iron until it went up to seventy-five dollars per ton, when he sold it. When iron rose in price, he continued making it, and selling it for cash. In 1863, he began putting his money in Cincinnati real estate. That real estate, bought with the proceeds of iron sold at seventy-five dollars per ton, advanced until it made its owner one hundred and twenty-five dollars per ton for all the iron he sold at seventy-five dollars per ton.

During the war, his two furnaces made thirty tons of iron per day for every day they ran.

Mr. Sinton attributes his great fortune to judicious investments of the money he made in the manufacture and sale of pig-iron, at the beginning of, and during the late Civil War.

In Cincinnati, he has taken an active interest in many of the leading enterprises, and he has erected many substantial and elegant buildings there. He has made a number of munificent public gifts. He presented \$100,000 to the Union Bethel and \$33,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association. He is entirely a self-made man. He is noted for his strong common sense and self-reliance. In business matters, his litigations, his conclusions and his manner of execution are his own. He may be said to be self-educated. His readings on all topics have been extensive. In literature, science and history he is well informed, retaining all of any value he ever read, and being able to converse on all subjects with great interest to his listeners.

Mr. Sinton was a Whig and has been a Republican in his political views, but never took any active interest in political matters. During the war, he was a strong Union man and did all he could with his influence and means to sustain the Government. His practical religion is justice, charity and good will to all men. In private relations, he is characterized by his kindness and benevolence.

Since the above was written Mr. Sinton made the princely gift of \$100,000 unconditionally to the University of Cincinnati. He died August 31, 1900.

Col. Samuel King Stivers,

eldest son of John Stivers, the pioneer, and Martha Neel, was born near the junction of the Youghiogheny and the Monongahela Rivers, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania February 18, 1787. In 1799, he came with his parents first to Bourbon County, Kentucky, and afterwards to Adams County, Ohio, settling on Brier Ridge. Here he helped his father to "clear out" a farm, earning some money himself by teaching school. At the beginning of the War of 1812, he volunteered as a Private in Captain Josiah Lockhart's Company of Colonel James Trimble's Regiment under General Duncan McArthur, and was surrendered to the British by General Hull, at Detroit, August 16, 1812. After his parole, he came home; but learning that his brother, James, had volunteered in a Kentucky regiment, he at once hastened to Maysville and re-enlisted in Captain Simmons' Company of Colonel William E. Boswell's Regiment. He served under General Greene Clay in Harrison's Campaign, and commanded a "Spy Company" in Colonel Boswell's Regiment of Kentucky Militia at the battle of the "Rapids of the Maumee," May 5, 1813. He took part in the action under Colonel Dudley, and was made a prisoner of war after the latter's defeat and death. Knowing his certain fate should he be recognized by his former captors, he assumed the name of "Samuel Bradford" and was under that name discharged. He was one of the number that escaped the tomahawks of the Indians through the timely arrival of Tecumseh, while confined in the blockhouse at Malden. After his release by the British, he returned to Adams County, and soon afterwards married Miss Mary Creed, a daughter of Mathew Creed, who had come from Monroe County, Virginia, to Rocky Fork, Highland County, Ohio, in 1804. About the time of his marriage he was elected a Justice of the Peace in Sprigg Township, which position he held until his removal from the county in 1818. He lived for a time on a farm near the residence of his father-in-law, and then removed to Russellville, Brown County, where he followed surveying and school teaching until 1829, when he settled on a farm of three hundred and fifty acres one mile north of the present village of Fincastle. Here he resided until his death, August 7, 1864. His widow survived until November, 1867, having been born in 1790. Samuel K. Stivers was widely known as a surveyor and civil engineer. He held the rank of Colonel, in the old State Militia, and had a large circle of warm political friends, among whom was Hon. Thomas L. Hamer, the peer of Tom Corwin in the field of political oratory. He was a Democrat of the old school, a Breckenridge Democrat in 1860, and lived and died a member of the "New Light" or Christian Church.

Among his warm personal friends were Gen. Nathaniel Beasley, Judge George Barrere, Colonel James Trimble and Dr. Lilly, and he named the four sons of his family, Beasley, Barrere, Trimble and Lilly. And his wife named the three daughters for her best friends, Amanda Carlisle, her cousin; Elizabeth Brockway, and Mary Creed, herself. He and his wife are buried in the old Earl Cemetery near Fincastle, Ohio.

Thomas Scott

was born on the thirty-first day of September, 1772, at Old Town or Skipton, at the junction of the north and south branches of the Potomac River. He came of that sturdy Scotch-Irish stock which has furnished very many

remarkable and valuable men to the bar, army, navy and legislature of America. His grandparents emigrated to the United States very soon after the battle of the Boyne and settled in Berks County, Pennsylvania, from whence the father of Judge Scott removed to and settled in Virginia.

In May, 1796, Mr. Scott married Catherine, daughter of Robert and Catherine Dorsey Wood. He very early connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church throughout his long life. He was licensed a preacher when only seventeen years of age by Bishop Asbury, and was ordained at eighteen. At this period of life, Mr. Scott fully intended to devote himself to the ministry, and he prudently learned the tailoring trade so as to be sure of the necessities of life while in charge of the then very poor and scattered flocks of the Methodist Church.

In 1793, he was placed in charge of the Ohio Circuit, and in 1794, was sent as delegate to a conference held in Lexington, Kentucky. By this time he had resolved to study law, and he began reading under the auspices of James Brown, of Lexington. But he was so poor that he was compelled to labor at tailoring much the greater portion of the time. In this strait, his wife (who, beside possessing in an eminent degree, all the noble attributes of womanhood, was an unusually well educated and intellectual lady) sat beside his work and read to him "Blackstone," "Coke upon Littleton," and the other law books usually put into the hands of law students in those days. Whether licensed to practice or not, and it does not appear that he was, he certainly appeared as a lawyer in the courts of Flemingsburg, Kentucky, and even prosecuted for the State in 1799 and 1800. Early in 1801, he came to Chillicothe, Ohio, and there was licensed to practice law in June, 1801. In the following winter, he was Clerk of the Territorial Legislature. In November (from the first to the twenty-ninth), he was the Secretary of the Constitutional Convention. In January, 1803, he was commissioned Prothonotary of Common Pleas, which he held until the reorganization of the Courts, and in April of that year, he was Clerk of the Common Pleas, *pro tempore*, and candidate for the permanent clerkship, but was defeated for the position by John McDougal. He was then commissioned the first Justice of the Peace of the county and continued in that position for three or four years, although, meanwhile, he practiced in Common Pleas, and was also Prosecuting Attorney in 1803 and 1804.

In the Fall of 1805, he was chosen Clerk of the Ohio Senate, and continued such, by successive annual elections until 1809, when he was elected to the Supreme Bench of the State, upon which he remained with good credit, until 1815. He was then Register of Public Lands from 1829 to 1845. When, after the "era of good feeling" which existed during Monroe's administration, men began to divide up again on political questions, Judge Scott took his place with the Republican party. But President Adams, having made him the promise to appoint him District Judge of the United States for Ohio and this having been prevented by the interference of Clay, who obtained the place for another, Judge Scott immediately became a zealous and active Jackson Democrat. He continued his affiliation with the Democracy until 1840, when he went over again to his old partisan friends, then called Whigs, and supported General Harrison's candidacy. He remained a Whig during the remainder of his life, but strongly sympathized with the anti-slavery movement which gave birth to the present Republican party. We must not forget to mention that in all the vicis-

situdes of his long and busy life, he continued to fill the pulpit of the Methodist Church whenever called to supply it as a "local preacher."

He died February 13, 1856, at the age of eighty-three, and at that time had been longer in the active practice of law than any other person in Ohio, and probably, longer a preacher of the Gospel than any minister in the United States. His excellent wife survived him about two years. As a lawyer, Judge Scott was painstaking, laborious and precise to a remarkable degree. Some of his briefs are marvels of patient research and also of prolixity. He had a wide reputation for learning, in the laws of realty especially, and was employed abroad in some very important cases, and for his services, received a few large fees.

It will be noticed that in the foregoing sketch of his life, that, true to the instincts of the Virginian, Judge Scott loved official distinction. No position was too high for his solicitation, and none too humble for his acceptance. As a husband and a father, never was mortal man more gentle, affectionate and provident.

Peter Schultz

was one of the first citizens of West Union. He was first in a double sense. He was on the ground when the town was organized, and he was first in enterprise and public spirit while he remained a citizen of the town. He was born in New Jersey in 1779. In 1800, he removed with his parents to Pennsylvania. In 1804, he was married to Elizabeth Jones, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, and immediately emigrated to Adams County. He attended the sale of lots in West Union, May 17, 1804, and bought lots 4, 5, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and paid \$244.00 for them. On lots 21 and 22, in 1805, he built a tannery and operated it until about 1826. He was one of the foremost business men of West Union. He was not only content to buy hides, tan them and sell leather, but he started up a saddle and harness factory. He made his leather into saddles, harness and shoes, and kept a number of men employed in manufacturing these articles.

Rev. James B. Finley preached the first sermon ever delivered in West Union by a Methodist minister, at the home of Peter Schultz. John W. Campbell was present and took notes in shorthand.

In 1807, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church under the ministry of the Rev. John Collins, and from that time until the day of his death was a most zealous, earnest Christian. He organized the first Methodist Society in West Union, and for the want of a church, it met at his house. He took a very active part in promoting the interest of the village, the county and of the Methodist Church. He accumulated considerable property while in West Union, and reared a large family. His children were Charlotte, John, Lucy, Joseph, David, William, Abbott, Ellen, Robert, Asbury and John Wilson Campbell. Four of them were married in Adams County. Charlotte married William Compton; John married Rhoda Burdage and Lucy married Charles Mick. Joseph married Elizabeth Mick. Ellen died in childhood. Having so large a family, he determined to move to Indiana, where he could purchase more land and better than he could obtain in Adams County. He gained quite a good-sized fortune, but lost a good part of it by security debts. But with his wonderful energy and by industry and economy, he accumulated

another fortune. In Indiana, as in Ohio, he made a church of his home, and was as zealous a worker in the church in Indiana as he had been in Ohio. He died October 24, 1848. After his death, his widow refused \$25,000 for the farm in which she resided, and there was much other property beside.

Peter Schultz was a man of energy and industry. He was the soul of integrity and honor. He was generous to every good cause and was loved by all who knew him. He never took any part in politics, but devoted his whole time to business and to good works in the church and community.

Rev. David Steele, D. D.

Among the early settlers of Adams County, Ohio, Rev. David Steele, D. D., occupies a prominent place. He was born near Londonderry, Ireland, on the second day of November, 1803, and was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was the youngest of six brothers, whose father, David Steele, was the fourth generation from Captain John Steele of Lismahago, near Glasgow, Scotland, and who fought on the side of the Covenanters in the battle of Drumclog, June 22, 1679. Descended from such stock, as might be expected, he was trained up according to the strict order observant in Covenanting families. He received his academical education on the old wall of Londonderry, famous in history because of its siege in 1688 and 1689. When about twenty years of age, he emigrated to the United States, arriving in Philadelphia, June 7, 1824. After spending a short time with an uncle in Pennsylvania, he taught school in the first academy erected in Edinsburgh, Pennsylvania, in the meantime pursuing his classical and other studies. Entering the Western University of Pennsylvania as a Senior, he graduated from that institution in 1826. After studying theology with the late Dr. John Black, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, he was licensed to preach the Gospel, April, 1830. The following year, on May 4th, he was married to Miss Eliza Johnston, of Chillicothe, Ohio, and one month afterward, he was ordained and installed Pastor of the Reformed Congregation of Brush Creek by the Ohio Presbytery at a salary of four hundred dollars a year. When he settled on Brush Creek, the place was a wilderness, and he and his young wife found everything primitive and uncongenial to educated and refined living.

Thousands of miles he traveled on horseback yearly, having often to ford rivers when he had to get on his knees on the saddle to keep from being saturated with water as there were few bridges in those days. For twenty-nine years, he labored in this congregation upon a salary that was hardly sufficient to procure the necessities of life. Although a little below medium in stature, he was possessed of an excellent constitution and this enabled him to bear up under difficulties which would have been too great for others. As a scholar, he was far above most of his compeers, particularly in the ancient classics, as he could read the most difficult Latin and Greek authors at sight. He was thoroughly versed in theology and his "Notes on the Apocalypse" show that he was a master in the exposition of the Bible truth. He was instrumental in training quite a number of young men for the Gospel Ministry. His home was the resort of all educated people, who came to the neighborhood, and hospitality was a marked feature of his house. It is but proper to state that his wife

co-operated heartily with him in all his plans for the elevation and culture of all who dwelt in the vicinity of Brush Creek. His influence for sound morality, godly living and consistent Christianity was felt far and wide and left its impress upon the whole community. Brush Creek owes much in culture and refinement to the early settlement of him and his wife. As an orator, Rev. Steele was concise, clear and frequently eloquent and impassioned, and his discrimination in the use of words showed his mastery of the English language. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from his Alma Mater a few years before his death.

After leaving Ohio, he spent several years in Illinois near Sparta. The remainder of his life was spent in Philadelphia, and he died in the fifty-fourth year of his ministry at the age of eighty-four. His remains lie in the cemetery of Petersburg, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania.

John Sparks, the Banker,

was born in 1790 in Pennsylvania. He came to Adams County with his parents when a child and they located just east of where West Union was afterwards located. When a young man, he lived in Hillsboro. He began the business of merchandising in West Union on the corner now occupied by the present post office building, northeast corner of Main and Market Streets, in about 1820, and continued in that business until 1830, when he went to Union Landing, where he remained until the death of his wife in 1833. He returned to West Union in that year and went into the banking business and continued his residence in West Union until the thirty-first of July, 1847, when he died, and was buried in Lovejoy Cemetery. He was twice married. His first wife was Johanna Kelvey. She died September 26, 1823, aged twenty-three. She left a daughter who survived to the age of thirteen years. He was married to Sarah Sinton, sister of David Sinton, of Cincinnati, October 2, 1828, by the Rev. Dyer Burgess, who signed his name to the marriage record, "V. D. M."

While in the dry-goods business at West Union, he was in partnership at one time with Thomas W. Means, under the name of Sparks & Means. They were also the owners of Union Furnace. George Collings, the father of Judge Henry Collings, and John Sparks once owned and conducted a queensware store at Maysville, Kentucky. Mr. Sparks afterward sold his interest to a Mr. Pemberton.

Mr. Sparks had been a banker in West Union but a short time when he became a merchant. He was a man of great personal popularity in the county, and although often solicited, he would never consent to run for public office at a time when almost everybody did run for office. He loaned money and helped a great many men. John Fisher remarked of him that he was the best friend he ever had. John Loughry, of Rockville, said the same thing. Most of his life was spent in merchandising pursuits in Adams County. There were three children of this second marriage—one died in infancy, another is Mrs. Mary J. McCauslen, widow of Hon. Thomas McCauslen, of Steubenville, who has a separate sketch herein, and the third is George B. Sparks, a farmer, of Clinton, Indiana.

The esteem in which he was held by the citizens of Adams County was expressed at the time of his funeral. He is said to have had the largest funeral ever held in the county. Everybody turned out to show respect to his memory.

Rev. Robert Stewart

was born January 6, 1797, in Ohio County, West Virginia, but when he was six years old the family removed to Belmont County, Ohio. He was educated in the Grammar School of Steele & McMillan in Xenia, Ohio, then in the Classical School at New Athens, which afterward became Franklin College. He also studied in the academy at New Washington, which grew into Madison College. He studied theology in the Western Theological Seminary two years under Dr. Herr and one year with Rev. Mingo Dick, Professor *pro tem*. He was licensed to preach May 26, 1830, by the Second Ohio Presbytery (United Presbyterian Church), and was ordained in December, 1832. At the time of his ordination (by the first Ohio Presbytery) he was installed pastor of the Cherry Fork and West Fork Churches in Adams County, Ohio. In 1838, he resigned the West Fork Branch of his charge and gave all his time to Cherry Fork. He died November 24, 1851.

Rev. Marion Morrison, of Mission Creek, Nebraska, says of him: "It was my privilege to have been a member of his congregation for several years, in my youth. While he was a very instructive preacher, he excelled in his work as a pastor among his people. As a companion, he could not be excelled. He was always cheerful and lively, but was never in the company of old or young for any length of time without imparting some word of instruction that would help in the journey heavenward. He was always ready for a joke, but carefully avoided offending in such pleasantries. He looked upon the pastoral relation with the same sacredness as the marriage relation." Cherry Fork was his first and his only pastoral charge. There he married Martha, the eldest daughter and child of John Patton. There his children were born and there he took his departure to the church triumphant. It is said of him that it never occurred to him to change his pastoral relations from Cherry Fork.

Aaron F. Steen.

Aaron Faris Steen was a grandson of Robert Steen, who was born near Coleraine, Ireland, about 1735, removed to the British Colony of Pennsylvania, in America, about 1758; was married to Elizabeth Boyd about 1760, secured a farm and established his home near Chestnut Level, in Lancaster County, Pa., not far from the Susquehanna River, where he brought up in comfortable circumstances a family of five children, three sons and two daughters, whose names were Samuel, Robert, Mary, Elizabeth, and Alexander Steen. The grandfather, Robert Steen, was a patriotic citizen opposed to British oppression or Toryism, and espoused the cause of American Independence, at the time of the Revolutionary War. He was a thorough Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, an earnest Christian, a successful farmer, especially fond of music and good society, and lived to an old age.

Alexander Steen, the father of Aaron F. Steen, was the youngest child of Robert and Elizabeth Boyd Steen, and was born near Chestnut Level, Pa., February 14, 1773, and brought up on his father's farm. He early removed to Berkley County, Va., and was married at Martinsburg, Va., February 2, 1803, to Agnes Nancy Faris, she having been born at that place March 2, 1777, and died at the home of her son, Aaron F. Steen, in Adams County, Ohio, November 17, 1852, when she was seventy-six

years of age. In 1805, Alexander Steen removed with his family and located near Flemingsburg, Ky., where he resided nearly fifteen years, and where all his children except the eldest were born. In 1820, he removed to Adams County, Ohio, and located upon a farm two miles north-east of Winchester, now on the turnpike road to Buck Run. He afterwards purchased a large farm one mile north of the Mt. Leigh Presbyterian Church where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a man of strong character, a zealous Presbyterian, and an enterprising farmer, a successful music teacher, and maintained a wide influence. He died at his home near Mt. Leigh, April 30, 1837, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He was the father of nine children, all of whom except the eldest were married and brought up families in Adams County, Ohio.

Aaron Faris Steen, the subject of this sketch, was the third child and eldest son of Alexander and Agnes Nancy Faris Steen. He was born on his father's farm two miles north of Flemingsburg, Ky., August 23, 1807, and died at his home near Xenia, Ohio, Tuesday morning, February 15, 1881, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He spent a happy childhood in the "Old Kentucky home," and was brought to Adams County, Ohio, by his parents when a mere lad of thirteen years. Here he grew up to manhood upon his father's farm, attending school in winter. When a young man, he taught school. He devoted most of his time and attention to music and became an efficient and very popular teacher, having classes in various parts of the county. For many years he was the leader of music in the Mt. Leigh Presbyterian Church. His social nature and genial disposition made him a general favorite in the society of both old and young.

Aaron F. Steen was married at the residence of Michael Freeman on Scioto Brush Creek, ten miles east of West Union, March 25, 1830, to Miss Mary Freeman, the youngest daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Freeman, she having been born in the same house in which she was married, October 7, 1810, and died at the home of her son in Knoxville, Tenn., July 27, 1895, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. Soon after his marriage, Aaron F. and Mary Steen located on a farm on Brush Creek two miles east of Winchester, and united with the Mt. Leigh Presbyterian Church of which they were for many years active and useful members. In the Fall of 1834, Michael Freeman, now growing old, requested Mr. and Mrs. Steen to come and take charge of his farm and property on Scioto Brush Creek, which they accordingly did, residing there about fourteen years. But on the thirty-first of August, 1848, they removed again with their family to a farm near Mt. Leigh, three miles east of Winchester, near where he had been brought up. Here the whole family were regular attendants of the Mt. Leigh Church. Aaron F. Steen was ordained an elder, December 1, 1849, which office he continued to hold so long as he remained in that locality, and frequently represented that church in the meetings of the Presbytery of Chillicothe. In the autumn of 1865, he sold his farm near Mt. Leigh and purchased a tract of land adjoining Xenia, Ohio, to which he removed and spent the remaining sixteen years of his life. Here, himself and wife united with the First Presbyterian Church of which Rev. Wm. T. Findley, D. D., was at that time pastor. He cultivated his little farm, and with his eldest son kept a provision store in Xenia. In 1874, a delightful family reunion was held at his home near Xenia, at which all his living descendants were present.

Old associates were revived and many incidents connected with every life recalled. Before they separated religious services were held in which all joined heartily, every member and descendant of the family over ten years of age being consistent members of the Presbyterian Church. The fiftieth anniversary, or golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Steen, also duly celebrated at their home March 25, 1880, was largely attended, and all present, concurred in the opinion that it was one of the most delightful occasions of the kind ever witnessed. Only a few months later Mr. Steen died.

Aaron F. Steen was a man of sterling character and energy, highly respected and beloved by those who knew him. He was the father of nine children as follows: Wilson Freeman, Eli Watson, Samuel Martin, John Freeman, Moses Duncan Alexander, Josiah James, Sarah Catharine, Isaac Brit and William Wirt Steen, only three of whom are now living, Prof. E. Watson Steen, Knoxville, Tenn., Rev. Moses D. A. Steen, D. D., Woodridge, Colo., and Mrs. Kate Steen Coil, Marietta, Ohio.

James Baldwin Thomas

was born on a farm two miles east of Winchester, May 16, 1811. He was the seventh child of Abraham and Margaret (Barker) Thomas. His great-grandfather, Reese Thomas, was born in Wales, June 5, 1690. This ancestor was the father of a large family which he brought to America and settled in Virginia during the first part of the eighteenth century. Subsequently, some of the stock moved to Maryland and some to Kentucky, where numerous individuals of the same lineage now reside.

The subject of this sketch obtained such education as he could at the schools of Winchester. They were subscription schools, and were not in session more than three or four months in a year. He had to walk over two miles through woods to attend school, frequently running the gauntlet of wolves.

In 1832, he went to the State of Arkansas with the intention of making that his future home. He spent but one year there. During that time he became so thoroughly disgusted with southern institutions as to create within him an intense antagonism to the system of human slavery and the practice of duelling, which remained dominant principles with him through life. In 1833, he bought a farm near where he was born, and he and his brother, Silas, erected a cabin in the woods—a bachelor's hall—and commenced clearing away the timber preparatory to cultivation. Here he worked and lived until December 29, 1836, when he married Miss Esther A., daughter of John and Esther Archer Moore, pioneer settlers of Wheat Ridge, in Oliver Township. This marriage was solemnized by Rev. Dyer Burgess. There were eight children: Francis Marion, married to Annette Holmes, and practicing medicine at Samantha, O.; Margaret, residing at Winchester; Sarah Jane, died in 1861; Wilson Chester, died in 1860; Silas Newton, died in the U. S. Military service in 1864; Albert Luther, resides with his two sisters at the old homestead; John Wesley married to Roberta Butler, and is a physician at Lyle, Kansas, and Lily Belle, residing at Winchester, Ohio.

Mr. Thomas was a man of decided convictions. He voted for Jackson in 1832, but after that he voted uniformly the Whig ticket until the election of 1852, when he supported John P. Hale. He united with the

Republican party at its organization, supporting Chase for Governor in 1855 and Fremont for President in 1856, and continued a member of that party until his death. For some fifteen years preceding the Civil War, he was a conductor on the Underground Railroad, and scores of fugitive slaves have shared his hospitality and received his assistance on their way to freedom. While he was under surveillance from the slave hunters, not a single fugitive whom he took in charge was ever reclaimed and sent back to slavery. During the Civil War he was a strong Union man. He offered two sons to the service of his country and no one rejoiced more than he when peace, liberty and union were established. He was honest in all his dealings. He was a good conversationalist and could tell a story in good form. He always had a host of warm friends. He never united with any church but believed in the doctrines of the Baptist Church. He was a strong temperance man, practicing total abstinence, and in his early years as a farmer it was sometimes hard for him to get help in the harvest fields, because he would not treat to some kind of liquor, as was customary during the time referred to. He died March 17, 1892, in his eighty-first year. He is interred with his wife in the cemetery at Mt. Leigh.

Dr. W. M. Voris.

In considering the pioneers of Adams County, Ohio, there is none whose memory deserves more to be praised. It has been sixty-four years past since his life here terminated, and his death amounted to almost a tragedy; yet, in his time, he was of the most highly esteemed, and most deserving of it. Like most of the pioneers of Adams County, he had an ancestry which could be traced back over two hundred years. The family was Dutch.

Stephen Coerte Van Voris emigrated from Holland in April, 1660, and settled at Flat Lands, Long Island, where, on the twenty-ninth of November, 1660, he purchased corn land, plain land and salt meadow, with house and lot, for three thousand guilders. He was a prominent and useful man, a member of the Dutch Church, and a magistrate. He died at Flat Lands, February 16, 1684. Of his numerous descendants, Rolyff Van Vorhees, born in 1742, and married to Elizabeth Nevins, was the first to drop the Van and write the name Voris. Roloff's son, Ralph, born August 5, 1775, married in Pennsylvania, near Conewago, Margaret McCreary, of Scotch parentage. This Ralph Voris removed to Paris, Kentucky, but not liking it there, moved to Red Oak, in Brown County, Ohio, where he was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church from 1807 until his death in 1840.

This Ralph Voris was the father of Dr. William McCreary Voris, the subject of our sketch, who was born in Kentucky, August 5, 1801. When he grew up he studied medicine and graduated as a physician at the Medical College, at Lexington, Kentucky.

He located at West Union, Ohio, to practice his profession, about 1824, and joined the Presbyterian Church there. On April 24, 1827, he married the only daughter of Col. John Means, Elizabeth Williamson Means, and they went to housekeeping in West Union, Ohio, on the southeast corner of Main and Market Streets, in what is known as the James Hood property, and there they resided until January, 1832, when they re-



moved to the old Brush Creek Forge. There the Doctor was engaged in making iron and hollow ware, till the fourth of June, 1835.

In 1830, he was made an elder in the Presbyterian Church at West Union, Ohio, in which capacity he continued to serve until his death.

In May, 1835, Alex. Mitchell, aged thirty, the father of Mrs. Samuel Burwell, was living on Ohio Brush Creek between the Forge and the mouth of the creek. He was operating a saw mill and a grist mill. He and Dr. Voris, then aged thirty-four, arranged it between them to load a flat-boat, half with iron and hollow ware, and half with lumber, and float it down to Cincinnati, and sell the cargo. They did so and floated the boat from the Forge to Mitchell's mill, where the lumber was put in, and thence they floated it to the Ohio River. Dr. Voris and Alex. Mitchell went in the boat as far as Maysville, Kentucky, where they landed for repairs to the boat. There Alexander Mitchell was taken down with the dread Asiatic cholera, and died and was buried.

Dr. Voris left the boat and went on to Cincinnati by a steamboat, and had scarcely arrived there, when he, too, was stricken with the Asiatic cholera, and died within a few hours.

In those days, such was the fear of the dread scourge, that when a person died of it, there was none of the usual funeral ceremonies, but the body was buried within a few hours after death, and at the most convenient spot to where death had overtaken the victim. Such was the case with Alexander Mitchell, but not with Dr. Voris. When the news of the latter's death was brought to his wife, she was so overwhelmed with grief, that she sat as one dumb for six weeks.

The attachment between her and her husband was of the most devoted character. Aside from the estimate of Dr. Voris by his family and friends, he was most highly esteemed by the community in which he resided. Like St. Luke, he was, in his social circle, the "Beloved physician," and his death produced a shock which is remembered to this day by those who were living at that time.

The pleasant home at the Forge was broken up, and, with her two little girls, his wife returned to the home of her father, Col. John Means, where A. V. Hutson now lives, on the Maysville Turnpike, just west of Bentonville, where she resided during her widowhood. Mrs. Voris was a woman of lovely Christian character, and was one of the saints upon earth. She belonged to families, both on her father's and mother's side, which could boast of a long line of honorable ancestry, distinguished for their adherence to high principles. Her father left South Carolina with twenty-four slaves in order to give them their freedom in Ohio, and her uncle, the Rev. William Williamson, her mother's brother, brought twenty-seven slaves from South Carolina to Ohio, in 1803, in order to give them their freedom. She was of the material of which the martyrs are made, and had she been condemned to have gone to the stake for conscience' sake, she would have gone with a smile on her face, and perfect peace in her heart.

In 1842, she married the Rev. Dyer Burgess, and he and she removed to Washington County, and for twenty years they lived together at Warren, six miles from Marietta. Rev. Burgess died September 2, 1872, at the age of eighty-eight. After his death she spent the remaining seventeen years of her life in Marietta, Ohio, with her daughter, Mrs. Wm. P. Cutler.

She fell asleep February 28, 1889, in the ninetieth year of her age, having survived the husband of her youth fifty-four years. In a memorial of her, it was said she united with the Presbyterian Church in youth, and as the years passed, her character and life developed into the rarest beauty and symmetry. She gave liberally to all good subjects, from the promptings of a heart overflowing with sympathy and love. She was always active in doing good. She was charitable in her judgments, and her amiability and cheerfulness and childish faith scattered sunbeams wherever she was. Her life was a blessing to all who knew her. Doctor Voris left three children. The eldest was Anne Eliza, born February 26, 1828, married to the Rev. James S. Poage and deceased in 1848, leaving a daughter of tender years, who was reared by her grandmother, Mrs. Burgess. The second daughter, Elizabeth Williamson, was born July 25, 1832. She married the Hon. Wm. P. Cutler, of Marietta, one of the most prominent citizens of the State. He was a member of three Legislatures in this State and Speaker of the House in one. He was a member of the Thirty-seventh Congress and was mainly instrumental in the construction of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad. To his daughter, Miss Sarah J. Cutler, we are mainly indebted for the facts of this sketch.

The third daughter of Dr. Voris, Margaret Jane Williamson, was posthumous, born August 1, 1835. She married Mr. Henry Humiston, and lives in Chicago. She has two sons. One of the Sparks boys of West Union was with Dr. Voris when he died. His body was brought to Manchester, Ohio and there interred.

Ralph M. Voorhees.

This young man came to West Union, June 17, 1823, and began the publication of the *Village Register*. He continued to publish it until his sudden and unexpected death on March 6, 1828, at the age of twenty-eight. He was sick but nine days of a congestive bilious fever. He is buried in the Kirker Cemetery. He had married Mary Kirker (the daughter of Governor Kirker) in 1825, and had two children. One of these, Thomas Voorhees, was a steamboat captain on the upper Mississippi River for almost twenty years. His widow married Hayden Thompson, of Ripley, and was living in 1880.

Mr. Vorhees conducted his paper according to his best lights but it had no local news. In that day, local news was not thought worthy of publication. There were plenty of legal ads, sheriff's sales, auditor's notices, tax collector's notices, many estray notices—nearly all horses, a number of runaway apprentices, occasionally the notice of a reward for a runaway slave with fifty to a hundred dollars reward. The merchants used the paper to advertise their goods and dun their customers. These files, which have come to us, were preserved by the late John P. Hood, who worked in the office, when a boy. The proceedings of Congress and of the State Legislature were given very fully; also the Governor's and President's messages. Foreign news in plenty was given, but local news was absolutely tabooed. The very facts we would like to know now are suppressed. The people then knew all the local news. It passed from mouth to mouth, and it was thought idle folly to repeat it in a newspaper. The paper aimed to be neutral in politics, but the editor was a Democrat-Republican. It was largely filled with literary extracts from magazines

and books which we would not at all look at now, but to tell us what people of the time thought, their political and religious views, what interested them most, or at all, there is not a word. The local news of that day is lost except from tradition.

It is difficult to write of a subject after the mists of seventy-one years have obscured him. There is some light on the life and character of Ralph M. Vorhees to be gathered from the old and yellow files of the *Village Register*. What it is, is clear and distinct, and the picture it reveals is as clear as yesterday. The parts that are left out are, however, forever lost. His widow is long dead. His son is either dead or cannot be traced, and we must rest content with those few fragments which have been handed down to us.

Ralph Voorhees was a man much loved by those who knew him. He was a young man who had but few enemies and they found much in him to admire. He was true and loyal to his friends and treated those who did not like his course with great consideration. He undertook to conduct an independent local paper, an impossibility, and the only enemies he ever made was in this attempt. He offended some because he favored his father-in-law, Governor Kirker, for office, but had he not favored the Governor, he would not have been human. Had he lived, he would, no doubt, have succeeded with his paper and made a respectable citizen, but alas, that fate which none can control, took him from his young wife and infants, from the society and companionship of his friends and cut short a career of great promise.

Thomas Campbell Wasson

was a grandson of John Wasson, a native of Ireland, and with his wife emigrated to Rockbridge County, Virginia, rearing a large family there. Among his children was a son, Thomas, who married Rebecca Cowen and moved to Ohio in 1804. He located within four miles of Winchester in what was then Wayne Township. He lived there a year or more and then moved onto the farm near Cherry Fork occupied by our subject during his lifetime. Thomas Wasson and wife connected with the U. P. Church at Cherry Fork soon after its organization in 1805 and remained members thereof during their lives.

Thomas Wasson's wife died August 5, 1838, and he survived until December 3, 1851, when he departed this life in his seventy-fourth year.

They reared a family of three sons and three daughters, all of whom lived to maturity and married.

Mr. Thomas Wasson contracted a second marriage with Elkhiah Spencer, by whom he had one son, William F., born August 29, 1845, and who died in the military service of the United States in the War of 1861.

The subject of our sketch was born May 20, 1812, and was reared on his father's farm in Wayne Township. He married Martha Patton Campbell, February 9, 1832. Of this marriage there were eight children, five of whom, three sons and two daughters, grew to maturity and married. His eldest son, Thomas Stewart Wasson, is a retired farmer living at Seaman, Ohio. His second son, James P., now deceased, has a sketch in this book. His third son, Samuel Y., also has a sketch in this book. His daughter, Matilda J., widow of B. F. Pittinger, now resides at Min-

neapolis, Kansas. His youngest daughter, Martha, married to Steele Glasgow, resides at North Liberty. Thomas Campbell Wasson was a man of the strictest integrity and of remarkable energy and industry. He was of strong prejudices every way. If he loved one, there was nothing too much he could do for him. If he hated one, he did it with all the powers of his soul. Once his friend, he was attracted to you by hooks of steel; once your enemy, he was likely to remain so. He believed in the religion taught in the doctrines and practice of the United Presbyterian Church, and all the powers of Hell could not have moved him from his faith. When the right and wrongfulness of human slavery began to be discussed, he became convinced that that institution was a monstrous sin against both God and man, and from that hour until the war destroyed it, he was its most inveterate enemy. He would tolerate no political party which would excuse or apologize for it, and by word and deed, he did all he could to destroy it. No poor hunted fugitive ever applied to him in vain, and his home was a well-known station on the Underground Railroad.

He was an excellent farmer and by great industry and economy, with the best of management, he acquired a competence and spent his latter years in ease and comfort. He did everything in life most earnestly. He was not one of the meek and lowly Christians but one of the fighting kind who believed in taking the Kingdom of Heaven by storm. He believed in struggling and fighting for the right, both in Church and State. His life is best illustrated in the character of his three sons, two of whom are men of influence and importance in their respective communities, and a third son, now deceased, held a like position in the State of Kansas where he died recently. These three sons, like their father, have been able to manage their own affairs successfully and to accumulate competencies.

Campbell Wasson, the name by which he was best known, never sought or held public office, but he always believed in taking an active part in the counsels of his own party and did so. He was a Whig first and a Republican afterwards, but all the time he was anti-slavery and believed in the abolition of that institution. He believed in making his views on all subjects felt, and as a consequence he was a man of positive influence both in Church and State. He was never the one to drift with the current, or follow the lead of others, but sought to make all men within his influence feel and think as he did. His influence was always on the side of good order, religion, right and justice. That part of the world which he knew and which knew him was better that he had lived.

The wife of this subject died May 13, 1871, and in 1872, he contracted a second marriage with Mrs. Eliza J. McNeil, who survived him. He died the eighth day of January, 1888.

The Rev. William Williamson.

Sometimes a man's career can be judged by his ancestors and sometimes by his posterity, and sometimes we can look to both, to give a fair estimate of him after his life work has been done. The subject of this sketch will bear favorable investigation in both ways.

The Rev. William Williamson was born September 23, 1762, near Greenville, N. C. He was the eldest of six children. His father, Thomas, was born in 1736 and his mother, Anne Newton, related to the family of

Sir Isaac Newton and Rev. John Newton, was born in March, 1738. Her father emigrated from England with his wife and family. He and they were thirteen weeks crossing the ocean, contending with storms and sickness, and buried two children at sea. Anne and Elizabeth survived and married brothers. Thomas and Anne settled at Greenville, N. C., where all of their children were born.

During the Revolutionary War, William entered the Revolutionary army and served under General Gates in the hard campaign in the summer of 1780. His command saw very severe service and he has often related of forced marches in the great heat, when the soldiers were not allowed even to stop and drink at the roadside, and that often the soldiers were half starved.

Young Williamson was small for his age and not strong, and he and two hundred of his command were captured at the battle of Camden, S. C., August 10, 1780. During young Williamson's service, his mother would often stay up all night, and, assisted by her servants, cook food for the soldiers, which his father would carry to them in his wagon the day following. When the war was over, Thomas Williamson, with his family, moved to the Spartansburg District, S. C. He purchased a cotton plantation there, on which the county seat was afterwards located. After this event, he sought a place a few miles distant from the courthouse, on which he lived until his death in 1813.

Young William Williamson, after the Revolutionary War, was sent to Hampden Sidney College in Virginia, where he received a liberal education and was graduated. He studied theology and was installed as pastor of the Fair Forest Presbyterian Church in April, 1793.

The Rev. William Williamson believed in the married state. His first wife was a Miss Catherine Buford, of Abbeville, S. C. By her, he had four daughters, Anne Newton, who married Dr. William B. Willson in 1818; Mary married James Ellison; Elizabeth married Robinson Baird, and Esther married William Kirker.

His second wife was Jane Simth, of North Carolina, by whom he had two children, the Rev. Thomas Smith Williamson, missionary to the Dakotahs, and Jane Smith Williamson, who never married, but has always been known as Aunt Jane. He also had a third wife in his old age, Hannah Johnson, a widow.

The Rev. William Williamson had a brother, Thomas, sixteen years younger than himself. They were devotedly attached to each other and both espoused strong anti-slavery notions. Thomas became an accomplished physician.

William Williamson and his second wife regarded slavery as a great evil. While they owned slaves, they believed it wrong to sell them. Mrs. Williamson felt the condition of the slaves so strongly that she undertook to teach them to read. This, of course, came to the ears of her slaveholding neighbors and she was remonstrated with time and again to no purpose. Finally the patrol visited her and told her if she did not stop, she would be prosecuted under the stringent laws of South Carolina, forbidding slaves to be taught to read. Mrs. Williamson had high notions of right and wrong and was a Southern woman of great spirit. Her husband warmly sympathized with her and both thought they might do as they chose with their own property. The authorities, however, were as firm

as Mrs. Williamson, and she and her husband resolved to take their slaves to a state where they could teach them to read without let or hinderance. They took their slaves and emigrated to Ohio in 1805. His father dying in 1813, by his will gave his slaves to his son William, but with directions to set them free. To accomplish this, his mother left South Carolina soon after the death of his father and brought her slaves to Ohio and set them free. She continued to live with her sons in Adams County till her death in 1820.

Our subject's mother was a superior woman, a sincere Christian and a philanthropist. She gave a liberal education to two of her slaves—Rev. Benjamin Templeton, who became a Presbyterian minister in Philadelphia, and John N. Templeton, who graduated at the Ohio University and became a successful teacher in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

William Williamson took up lands not far from Manchester and made a home there during his life. His lands were near those of his brother-in-law, Col. John Means, who married his sister Anne, born August 17, 1760. This sister had been married to Col. Means in South Carolina, April 10, 1778. Col. Means, however, did not move to Ohio till 1819.

The home of Rev. William Williamson in Adams County was called "The Beeches." It is now the property of John Meek Leedom. Our subject accepted a church at Cabin Creek, Kentucky, on the Ohio River, and about four miles from his home, on the sixteenth of May, 1805, and continued to minister to that church until 1820. His record there was that the church grew and prospered and he was esteemed one of the most devoted, pious and popular ministers of his day. He was also minister to the Presbyterian Church in West Union, Ohio, from May, 1805, till 1819, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Dyer Burgess. His religion must have seen sincere and deep, for in 1809, when the stone church was to be built at West Union, he subscribed one-half of his salary towards it. He was received into the Chillicothe Presbytery from the Second Presbytery of South Carolina, on August 28, 1805, along with the Rev. Robert G. Wilson and the Rev. Gilliland. They became the fathers of Presbyterianism in southern Ohio, and to him and his associates is due the strength and power of the Presbyterian Church in southern Ohio to-day. They laid the foundations upon which others built. Rev. Williamson was many times Moderator and often Clerk of the Chillicothe Presbytery. He was influential, active and useful in the church and as a citizen. When the Rev. Dyer Burgess took charge of the West Union Church in 1829, Rev. Williamson thereafter devoted his labors to the Manchester Church, so long as he was able to perform ministerial duties.

He died at "The Beeches," near Manchester, Ohio, November 29, 1839, aged seventy-seven years.

If, before becoming acquainted with his history, we had learned that of his patriotic father and heroic mother, and had learned that of his son, Rev. Thomas S. Williamson, and his daughter, Jane Williamson, we could outline his character and point out his place and power, just as the astronomer can find a new star and state its magnitude and give its orbit from those which surround it. We reason forward from Thomas Williamson and Anne Newton, his wife, that persons of such noble character must produce a like son. From the daughters and son reared by the Rev. William Williamson, we see the characters he has molded and sent forth to

bless the world. No hero ever did nobler or better work than the Rev. Thomas Smith Williamson, the missionary to the Dakotas. No woman showed a greater spirit of devotion to the church and to humanity, than his sister, Jane Williamson, coadjutor in the work of evangelizing the Red Men. If they were Thomas Williamson's children, what must have been the father, to whom they owed the missionary spirit? His four daughters, by his first wife, were godly, pious mothers, who reared large families of sons and daughters and taught them the love of God and the devotion to right and justice, which characterized their father and mother before them.

The descendants of Rev. William Williamson were wonderfully numerous. They, in their several generations obeyed the eleventh commandment to multiply and replenish the earth, and they to-day, wherever found, are the same God-fearing, God-loving people—pious and devoted to the right as they understand the right, as their progenitor was before them.

The memory of these pioneers in the Church of God should be carefully preserved and treasured. This generation should know every detail of their labors and sacrifices.

Where a man could break up a pleasant home, bid adieu to all he had ever known and travel eight hundred miles through a wilderness that he might live in a free State and might give the blacks he owned, the blessings of freedom—such a man was a hero and he deserves to be remembered by posterity.

This generation should be proud of such a man and revere his memory, and regret that it has no such opportunity to demonstrate its devotion to right and principle.

Jane Smith Williamson.

This lady, eminent for her piety, her good works and her missionary labors among the Dakota Indians, was born at Fair Forest, South Carolina, March 8, 1803. Her father, the Rev. Williamson, a Presbyterian minister and a Revolutionary patriot, and her mother, Jane Smith Williamson, brought her to Ohio, an infant, in 1804. Her father and mother believed slaves had souls, and brought their twenty-seven slaves to Ohio, and set them free. Her mother had been fined in South Carolina for teaching her own slaves to read the Bible, and she and her husband removed to Ohio to free their slaves, and to be able to teach them to read and write. She was brought up in an atmosphere of sincere and deep piety and of devotion to Christian teachings. For early educational advantages in a new country were necessarily limited, but she made the most of them. She studied grammar and syntax practically, and mastered all the branches open to her study while she was a girl.

She was accurate in the use of language, both spoken and written. She wrote a hand like copper-plate, and was thorough in everything she studied. She read all the good and useful books which were accessible to her. She had an excellent memory and a lively imagination, and with a wide reading, she early acquired the art of writing most interesting letters.

From her parents and grandparents, she inherited that marked sympathy for the colored race which was an eminent characteristic of her entire life. At all times and on all occasions, she stood up for the colored people. In her young and mature womanhood, when there were no public

schools in her county—or none worth the name—she taught subscription schools both in West Union and Manchester. In West Union, the venerable David Dunbar, now of Manchester, was one of her pupils, and in Manchester, Mrs. David Dunbar and Mrs. D. B. Hempstead, of Hanging Rock, were among her pupils. She never excluded a pupil because his or her parents or friends were unable to pay tuition. She sought out the poor and invited them to attend her school. She accepted colored pupils as well as whites.

Her teaching the colored people aroused bitter feeling in the community, but she was such an excellent teacher that it did not decrease the number of her white pupils, and her control of her pupils was so perfect that the bringing of the colored pupils into the school did not affect the government of her school. The progress made by her pupils was rapid, and her teaching so thorough that the presence of the colored pupils did not drive the white ones away. There were many threats of violence to her school, but she was not alarmed. On more than one occasion, friends of hers, dreading the attempt to forcibly break up her school, took their rifles and went to her schoolhouse to defend her. Some of these men were rough characters, and hard drinkers, and some of them were pro-slavery, but they were determined her school should not be disturbed. They regarded her as a fanatic in her views, but, as they regarded her as an efficient teacher, they did not propose that her work should be interfered with.

She was always a volunteer in houses where there was sickness. At the age of twenty-six, she went to General Darlington's and nursed the mother of Mrs. Rev. E. P. Pratt through a spell of sickness. Mrs. Urmston was then a young married woman, just come to Ohio from Connecticut.

On June 8, 1835, she was teaching near "The Beeches," in Adams County. The next day she learned of the death of Dr. William M. Vorhis, of cholera, at Cincinnati, and it became her painful duty to inform her cousin (his wife) of the fact. At first, she told her that Dr. Vorhis had been very sick in Cincinnati. As cholera was prevalent there, the wife at once divined the truth, and swooned away. She went from one swoon into another, and Miss Williamson, in order to terminate her swoons, went out and brought in her two little girls, one seven and the other three years of age, and, leading one by each hand, asked her if there were not two good reasons for her to live and to work for.

Her love for children was a distinguishing trait of her character. She won their affections entirely, and thus ruled them without any apparent effort.

The missionary spirit was a part of her life, born with her, and a heritage from several generations. When her brother, Thomas S. Williamson, went as a missionary to the Dakota Indians in 1835, she wanted to go with him, but felt that she must remain at home and care for her aged father, who survived until 1839, and died at the age of seventy-seven; but she did not get to go to her brother until 1843, when she had reached the age of forty. Her life, prior to this, had been a preparation for missionary work. For years she had been an active worker in Sunday Schools, prayer meetings and missionary societies. In her day school, she had made public religious worship a prominent feature.

When she reached Minnesota, she went to work directly and worked with great energy, and with an untiring industry greatly beyond her strength. She had an unusual familiarity with the Bible. She taught several hundred Indians to read the Word of God, and, the greater part of them, to write well enough to write letters. She ministered to all the sick within her reach, and devoted a great deal of time to instructing Indian women in domestic duties. She led the women in prayer meetings, and spent much time conversing with the women as to their souls. The privations of the missionaries, at that time, were great. White bread was then as much of a luxury as cake would now be considered.

Lac-que-Parle, her first missionary home, was two hundred miles west of St. Paul. It was more than a year from the time she left Adams County before a single letter could reach her. She was out in the Indian village when the first mail reached there. She heard of its arrival, and was so eager for news from her old home that she ran to her brother's house as swiftly as a young girl. She saw no signs of the mail, and asked where it was. They told her it was in the stove-oven. The mail carrier had brought it through the ice, and it had to be thawed out. The mail contained over fifty letters for her, and the postage on them was over five dollars. This in 1844.

She moved to Kaposia, now South St. Paul, in 1846, and to Pajutazee, thirty-two miles below Lac-que-Parle, in 1852. The Dakotas called her "Dowan Dootanin," which means "Red Song Woman."

She gathered the young Indians together, and taught them, as opportunity offered.

In the great outbreak of 1862, when it seemed as though the work of the missionaries had failed, she never lost hope or faith.

In the Fall of 1894, when nearly two thousand converted Dakota Indians were gathered together, to plan for religious work among their people, she was the only survivor of the first missionaries.

In the Fall of 1881, she saw a poor Indian woman suffering with the cold. She took off her own warm skirt and gave it to the woman, and from this she took a cold and a spell of sickness followed, resulting in her total blindness.

After the Indian outbreak of 1862, the way never opened for her to resume her residence among the Dakotas, but she was given health and strength for nineteen years' more labor for the Master. Her home continued to be with her brother, at or near St. Peter, until her death in 1879, and in his old home two years longer. In that time she did much for the Indians who lived with her brother, toward their education. She kept up an extensive and helpful correspondence with native Christian workers.

As a Sunday School teacher, she labored with untiring patience for the conversion of her pupils, and to train them as Christian workers. She was active in female prayer meetings and missionary societies. She lost most of her patrimony in lending to those most needing money, instead of to those most certain to pay. Her friends, however, were liberal in their donations to her work, and she was able to relieve most of those under her observation in serious want.

Here is the story of a modest, unassuming heroine. Without husband or children, alone in the world, she did not repine but made herself useful wherever she was, in teaching secular learning and religious truth, and

in ministering to the sick and afflicted, the downtrodden and oppressed. She never sought to do any great or wonderful thing, but only to do good as the opportunity offered. It has been thirty-two years since she left Ohio, and most of her friends there are dead, but those living, who remember her, recall her with great love. So long as she can reflect on the record of her life, she cannot recall any opportunity slighted, any duty left undone.

She died March 24, 1895, at the home of her brother, Rev. John P. Williamson, at Greenwood, South Dakota.

Rev. Thomas Smith Williamson, M. D.

He was the only son of Rev. William Williamson and Mary Webb Smith, his second wife; was born in Union District, South Carolina, March 6, 1800, and removed with his parents to Mason County, Kentucky, in the Fall of 1802, and to "The Beeches," two miles from Manchester, Adams County, Ohio, probably in the Spring of 1805.

He prepared for college at home, went on horseback to Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, where he received the degree of A. B. in 1819. He read medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. William B. Willson, of West Union, Ohio, and was for two years principal of an academy at Ripley, Ohio, where he prepared a large number of young men for college. He studied medicine in Philadelphia and New Haven, and received the degree of M. D. from Yale College in 1824.

He settled in Ripley, Ohio, and built up a large practice. He married Margaret Poage, daughter of the town proprietor, a lady of high Christian character, and most admirably adapted in all respects to be his helpmeet. Settled in a pleasant town, surrounded by warm friends, in the house he regarded the most pleasant in the place, he had everything he could desire to make life happy. But he felt a voice within him, which, to his death, he never for one moment doubted, was the voice of God calling him to leave all these comforts, and endure hardships in bringing to Christ the wanderers of our Western wilderness. His wife was in full accord with him. In the spring of 1832, he placed himself under the care of the Chilli-cothe Presbytery. August 21, he left his pleasant home, removed with his family to Walnut Hills, and entered Lane Theological Seminary. In April, he was licensed to preach, and May 2, he left Cincinnati to make a tour of the West, and to select a suitable field of labor under the care of the A. B. C. F. M. He decided to begin work at Fort Snelling. Returning, he was ordained by the same Presbytery that licensed him, September 18.

Early in the spring of 1835, he started with his family, and reached Fort Snelling May 16. Here, June 11, he organized the first Presbyterian Church within the present limits of Minnesota—the first Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis. Finding other laborers at Fort Snelling and believing that more could be accomplished by a division of the forces, he pushed on to Lac-qui-Parle, two hundred miles farther west; this last journey then requiring over three weeks.

He worked with indefatigable zeal to acquire the Dakota language, and also the Canadian French, and was soon able to preach in both languages.

Practicing medicine to relieve their bodies, earnestly sympathizing with those in distress, undauntedly courageous in danger, he soon won the respect of the Indians, of the traders and of the Government officers. He often made long journeys to visit the sick, and was unceasing in his labors to win the savages to Christ. He entertained a great number of travelers and Government officials. He kept up his studies, and in his later years, he could translate from Latin, Greek, or Hebrew, with the same facility with which he read English. He kept up with the progress of improvement in medicine. He made himself familiar with the botany of the region, thoroughly studied the history of the Northwest, contributing many valuable papers to the Historical Society and the magazines. He was untiring in his efforts to secure the Indians their rights, involving a large correspondence with Indian Commissioners, with leading Senators and Representatives, and made several trips to Washington. His thorough good sense, and his reputation for absolute accuracy in the statement of facts, almost always secured him at least a respectful hearing.

His whole heart was in the work of winning souls to Christ. All his studies were subordinated to this end. In 1836, he organized a small native church at La-qui-Parle, the second Protestant church in the present State. He prepared a Dakota reader with the aid of the Ponds, and a part of the Bible with the aid of Mr. Henville.

By 1846, he and his helpers had built up a church of nearly fifty native members. It was his decided personal preference to remain, but he felt the call of duty in a request from the Kaposia band, and removed there, to where South St. Paul now is. This move probably hindered his work for the Indians, but it made him an influential factor in building up work among the whites. He preached the first Protestant sermon in the English language, and also in the French language, within the present limits of St. Paul, and secured for that place its first teacher, Miss Harriet Bishop, and its first minister of the Gospel, Rev. E. D. Usill, D. D.

The Indians having sold their land, he removed to Pajutazee, on the Minnesota, nearly thirty miles below Lac qui-Parle, in 1852. Here he labored until 1862. On August 18, the terrible outbreak occurred at day-break, thirty-eight miles nearer the white settlements. On Tuesday, the Doctor sent away his family, except his wife and sister, who were unwilling to leave him, hoping that by remaining, he might check the spread of the outbreak. The Christian Indians rallied around him, but it became evident by night, that if they remained, they would be attacked by the hostiles, causing much bloodshed. Aided by Christian Indians, he escaped in the night, overtook his family, came near Fort Ridgely just after the second attack on it, and escaped safely to St. Peter.

Many were ready to cry that the mission work was a failure. All the other missionaries began to talk of leaving, but the Doctor and his son did not, for one moment yield to hesitation, but pushed their work with redoubled zeal. However much the Christian Indians might be abused by excited whites, he knew that they had done all in their power to diminish the massacres, had aided hundreds in escaping, and had held the hostiles in check, diminishing, by more than one-half, the size of the war. Had every Christian Indian now gone back to heathenism, the effect of the work in diminishing this blow, would have saved to our country at least fifty times the cost of the mission.

The Doctor lived to see more than one thousand communicants, members in the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches, the direct result of the mission of himself and his coadjutors. The Episcopalians, building on the foundation they had laid, gathered about as many more. In September, 1894, at a meeting of the Presbyterian and Congregational Dakotas, nearly two thousand were gathered together, earnestly planning for the spread of the Redeemer's Kingdom in their tribe.

The Doctor never removed his family from St. Peter. He spent his summers in missionary tours, his winters partly in correspondence with native pastors and other Dakota workers, and the various labors already alluded to, but chiefly in translating the Word of God. He was extremely anxious that the exact meaning of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures should be rendered into idiomatic Dakota. To this end, he spent almost as much time in revising the translation of Dr. Riggs, as in making his own. Dr. Riggs also revised his, and Prof. J. P. Williamson, son of Dr. Williamson, also revised nearly all. As a result, very few languages have as good a translation of the Bible.

The Dakota Dictionary, regarded as the best of any Indian language and originally prepared by the Messrs. Pond, owed very much to the painstaking scholarship of Dr. Williamson, though it bears the name of its editor, Dr. Riggs.

Mrs. Williamson died July 21, 1872. No couple were ever happier in each other, or mutually more helpful. Still cheerful, he did not, after this time, show the overflowing spirit of calm rejoicing, which, to his family, had always seemed to characterize him, even in the most troublous times. He completed his translation of the Bible in 1878. There was other work he would have liked to do, but the strain of work without his loved companion to solace him had worn him out. His great work was done, and the earnestness in this no longer sustaining him, he gradually failed, and June 24, 1879, fell asleep in Jesus, in his eightieth year. Four children survive him: Rev. John P. Williamson, of Greenwood, South Dakota, since 1860, a missionary to the Dakotas; Andrew W. Williamson, Professor of Mathematics, Augustans College, Rock Island, Illinois; Mrs. Martha Stout, Portland, Oregon, and Henry M. Williamson, editor of the *Rural Northwest*, Portland, Oregon. His daughter, Nancy Jane, was a missionary from 1869 to her death in 1878, performing a grand work. His granddaughter, Nancy Hunter, having lost her mother in infancy, was adopted and soon after his death began the same work, in which she is still engaged, the last three years as the wife of Rev. E. J. Lindsay, Poplar, Montana.

Dr. William B. Willson.

Dr. Willson was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, in 1789. He studied medicine there and received his diploma from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He located at West Union in the summer of 1816, and the same year he was married to Ann Newton, daughter of Rev. William Williamson. It must have been a case of love at first sight, as he was married soon after locating at West Union. He continued to practice medicine at West Union until his death, July 21, 1840. Dr. Willson was an old-fashioned Virginia gentleman in every sense of the term. He stood high in his profession and as a citizen, and was a devout and faithful member of the Presbyterian Church. His home in West Union was on the lot

now occupied by the miller, Plummer. As a man, Dr. Willson was inclined to take the world easy. He did not trouble people with his opinions and did not desire to be inflicted with theirs. He was conscientious and worked hard. There were no drug stores in his day, and he compounded all of his medicines and consequently had to keep a stock of those on hand. He was the only practicing physician in West Union between 1816 and 1840, except Dr. William Voris, who was in West Union a short time. He would go at the call of a patient the coldest night in the year and would often ride eighteen or twenty miles in the most inclement weather, and it was to this exposure that he owed his early death. He usually had several young men students at his home, and among them were Dr. William F. Willson, his nephew, who has a separate sketch herein; Dr. Thomas Smith Williamson, also sketched herein; Dr. Hamilton; Dr. David McConaghy, and Dr. Henry Loughridge. His son was also a student with him. When he was out on professional business, his wife could compound a prescription as well as he. He often boarded a number of students in order to have them under his direct care. In that day, people did not send for a physician for every little ache and pain. They made it a rule not to send for one unless desperately sick, and then the physician was expected to ride furiously to reach the patient and to give him heroic treatment when he did reach him.

During the cholera epidemic in 1835, Dr. Willson was called away to attend a cholera case at some distance. A brother of the patient had come for him and was waiting to accompany the doctor. While waiting, the brother was attacked by the dread disease. It became a question what to do. In the dilemma, the Doctor consulted his wife. She at once proposed that she should take care of the case of the messenger, and would carry out the Doctor's directions, while he should visit the brother. This was done and her patient recovered.

Mrs. Ann Newton Willson, wife of Dr. William B. Willson, was born in South Carolina in 1793. Her father, already mentioned, is sketched elsewhere. After her husband's death, in 1840, she resided in West Union until 1851, when she took up her residence in Catlettsburg, and later, with her daughter, Mrs. Hugh Means, at Ashland, Kentucky, with whom she resided until her death. She had three full sisters and one half sister. Her full sisters were Mrs. Esther Kirker, Mrs. Robinson Baird and Mrs. James Ellison. Her half sister was Jane Williamson, who has a sketch herein. Mrs. Willson had much more will power than any of her full sisters. Her step-sister, Jane, was more like her than her full sisters in respect to will power. She might be said to have been an imperious woman, yet she had her own way without creating great antagonisms. Her great force of character she derived from her mother, who was a woman of the strongest convictions and great will power. Her mother's convictions on the subject of teaching the Bible to her slaves caused her to defy the laws of South Carolina against teaching slaves to read, and when she could do it no longer, to take those slaves through the wilderness eight hundred miles and locate in another wilderness where she would be free to carry out what she believed to be right. The same spirit animated her daughter, Mrs. Willson, and she would stop at nothing to carry out what she deemed to be right. No sacrifice would be considered for a moment in deterring her from any course she deemed to be right and duty. She had unflinching

nerve, great self-reliance and most excellent judgment. These qualities stood her in good use in aiding her husband in the practice of medicine. In the cholera scourge of 1835, she went from house to house, caring for the sick with untiring energy. She had no fear of the disease, and her great will thrice armed her against it, but unlike the Rev. Burgess, she did not defy the dietary of cholera times. In assisting her husband, she acquired an unusual knowledge of remedies, and never hesitated to apply or use them in emergencies when her husband was absent.

She was an ardent Abolitionist, outspoken on all occasions. Her earliest impressions of the institution of slavery set her against it. She was a born reformer and had she lived in the days of the martyrs, she undoubtedly would have been one of the principal ones among them. While she was chiefly self-educated, she was always an earnest, eager learner and desired to impart to others those truths so dear to her and the contemplation of which filled her soul. It was her delight to share with others whatever she possessed of material or spiritual good. She had no pride or vanity. She was free from self-consciousness and was never troubled for an instant as to what the world thought of her opinions. She was guided by her own conscience and reason, enlightened by her strong religious faith. She was aggressive at all times for what she believed was right. Her stern faith took the practical form. She was always desirous of doing good for others. As old age came on, the strong-willed woman became the indulgent grandmother. The old earnestness and zeal never abated but they were tempered by a large tolerance, a wider sympathy and a gentler spirit. She was always ambitious to be doing good herself, and wanted to see her friends about her, and particularly her young friends, doing something in the service of religion. That spirit within her never abated with her years, but continued until her demise. The writer, as a child, knew her as an aged woman, but he always felt that she carried sunshine with her and had that feeling whenever in her presence, and she made this same strong impression on others which she made on children. Of all women who have lived in Adams County, there are none who have done more good or have been more useful in their day and generation.

William F. Willson, M. D.

William F. Willson, M. D., was a citizen of Adams County from 1836 to 1851. He was born near Fairfield, Rockbridge County, Virginia, September 9, 1815, of staunch Presbyterian, Scotch-Irish stock. His father was James A. Willson and his mother, Tirzah Humphreys. He was educated in the schools of his native county. When he was twelve years of age, an event took place which determined the whole course of his life. About twenty-five or thirty years prior to this, a farmer named Steele in Rockbridge County had died leaving a few negroes and a large sum of debts. By an agreement between the Widow Steele and her husband's creditors, they agreed to wait until the increase of the negroes would pay their debts. Among the Steele negroes at the time of his death was a likely young woman. She contracted a slave marriage with a negro, Harry Moore, the property of a neighbor, and had given birth to sixteen children before the time came for the sale required by the creditors of Steele. The wife of Harry Moore and his sixteen children from a babe in arms to grown youths were put on the block, with twenty-three other negroes, and sold.

Harry Moore was compelled by his master to be present and to hold his small children in his arms while they were roughly handled by the brutal traders and to see the persons of his daughters, women grown, indecently exposed on the block. Young Willson knew all of Harry Moore's children and had played with them many a time. He was a great friend of Harry's as a boy is often friendly to his inferiors. Young Willson came to the scene first as Harry was holding in his arms a four-year-old child, which was being auctioned off. The great tears were streaming down Harry's cheeks, and the child seeming to understand the situation, was weeping also. Willson looked on the scene and the flood gate of his tears was opened. He being free to go where he chose returned and hid himself to conceal his sympathy and grief. As soon as he could dry his tears, he came back to the scene, but could not contain himself and wept afresh. He had been brought up to believe slavery was a divine institution ordained of God and sanctioned by Holy Writ, but he then and there resolved it was a wicked and cruel institution and that he would never live in a state which tolerated it, after he was free from his father's dominion. He so informed the latter, and though the father tried to dissuade him and persuade him to remain in Virginia as the support of his old age, he would not give up his resolution. It was strengthened by a subsequent private interview with his friend, Harry, who told him God would bottle up his tears against his old mistress who sold his wife and children away. William Williamson at that time became an Abolitionist and anti-slavery and remained such till his views were carried out in the midst of the Civil War. He had an uncle who had located in West Union, Ohio, in 1816, and to him he determined to go as soon as he was of age.

In December, 1836, he started for Ohio, traveling to Charleston, West Virginia, by stage; thence down the Kanawha and Ohio Rivers by boat to Manchester, where he landed January 3, 1837. He walked from Manchester to West Union by the old road up Isaac's Creek and over Gift Ridge. At the Nixon place, he sought refuge from a heavy rain, but ran into the small-pox and retreated in an undignified manner, the only time in all his life he did anything unbecoming the dignity of a Virginia gentleman. At West Union, he was welcomed at the house of his uncle, Dr. William B. Willson, who had married Ann Newton, a daughter of the Rev. William Williamson. Here he found sympathy with his views on the institution of slavery, for both his uncle and aunt were pronounced in their anti-slavery sentiments. He taught school in West Union in the old stone schoolhouse, which stood where John Knox now resides, for twenty-two dollars per month. He read medicine with his uncle who was then the only physician in the place and who resided in a dwelling formerly standing on the site of the present residence of Jacob Plummer. In May, 1839, he located in Russellville, Brown County, to practice medicine, but in July, 1839, he witnessed a brutal fight on the streets, which the bystanders seemed to enjoy, and he concluded that that was no place for him and left. In August, 1839, he located at Rockville, Ohio, and remained there until August, 1840, and some of the most pleasant hours of his life were spent there. He enjoyed the society of James and John Loughry, James McMasters, Judge Moses Baird, Rev. Chester and their families. At that time, Rockville was more prosperous than it ever was before or has been since, because at that time there was a great deal of boat building going

on there and the stone business was flourishing. In May, 1840, his uncle, Dr. William B. Willson, of West Union, was suffering from quick consumption and was compelled to give up his practice. At his request, Dr. William F. Willson came to West Union and located to take up his practice. His uncle died July 21, 1840, in the fifty-first year of his age. When he came to West Union, Dr. Willson brought with him his letter from the Presbyterian Church at New Providence, in Rockbridge County, Va., and lodged it with the church in West Union, where he attended regularly. Among the worshipers was a niece of Gen. Joseph Darlington, Adaline Willson, with black hair and black eyes and very comely to look upon. The Doctor fell in love with the young lady and on the twenty-eighth day of October, 1840, he was married at the residence of General Darlington by the Rev. John P. Vandyke, then the minister of the Presbyterian Church at West Union. There were present at this marriage Gen. Joseph Darlington, his sister, Mrs. Margaret Edwards, Mrs. Ann Willson, the Doctor's aunt, and her daughters, Eliza McCulloch and husband, Addison McCulloch, Miss Amanda Willson (since Mrs. Hugh Means), Miss Sophronia Willson, Davis Darlington and wife, Newton Darlington, Doddridge Darlington and wife and Mrs. Salathiel Sparks, then a widow, and directly after the wife of Gen. James Pilson. Of that company but one survives, Mrs. Hugh Means, of Ashland, Ky.

In 1845, Dr. Willson and his wife, Mrs. Ann Willson, his aunt, Addison McCulloch and wife and Mrs. Noble Grimes withdrew from the Presbyterian Church at West Union and joined the New School. A church was organized at West Union and Doctor Willson and Addison McCulloch were made elders. From December, 1848, until April, 1849, Dr. Willson conducted a drug business at Pomeroy, Ohio, but with the exception of that period from May, 1840, until April, 1851, he practiced medicine at West Union. From the spring of 1849 till April, 1851, he was associated with Dr. David Coleman in the practice, under the name of Willson and Coleman. In the spring of 1851, the Doctor's health broke down, and he retired to Grimes' Well to recuperate, and was there during the cholera epidemic of 1851 in West Union.

In the fall of 1851, he located at Ironton, Ohio, where he continued to reside the remainder of his life. In Ironton, he connected with the Presbyterian Church in 1852, and the same year was made an elder which office he held until his death. He represented his Presbytery in four different synods. He attended four general assemblies as a delegate and four more as a visitor.

While Doctor Willson would not live in Virginia and while he and his people there differed about slavery, yet he loved to visit his old home in that state. In April, 1843, he took his wife there and they remained till June. They traveled the whole way in a carriage.

In 1846, he and his wife again visited his childhood home in Virginia, traveling the entire distance upon horseback.

In 1853, he was called to Virginia by the sickness of his mother, traveling by river to Guyandotte and thence by stage the remainder of the way. He had hoped to see his mother alive, but when he reached there she was dead and buried. There were a number of young negroes about the place and the Doctor asked that one be given him and he selected a boy of nine named Sam and took him with him to Ohio, solely for the purpose of giv-

ing him his freedom. Sam was as full of fun and glee as a young healthy animal and had a natural genius for cookery. Notwithstanding the Doctor's abhorrence of slavery, he consented to be a slaveholder for a week in order to get Sam out of Virginia. He kept Sam for seven years and taught him to read and write and cipher and gave him such further instruction as he could. In 1860, he sent him to Cincinnati to learn the carpenter's trade. Sam could sew and do any housework as well as any woman. He always kept himself neat, clean and well dressed. Whenever the Doctor visited Cincinnati, Sam would buy a number of things for "Miss Adaline," as he called Mrs. Willson. Those articles were usually ladies' clothing or apparel and he could always select them with consummate taste and anticipate Mrs. Willson's wants. Sam always took good care of himself. He never married and is now living in New Orleans.

The Doctor, on the occasion of the last visit to his father in Virginia prior to the Civil War, had a great argument with his father, who was strongly *pro slavery* in his views and in favor of the Rebellion of the South. In this discussion, the Doctor predicted the Civil War and all its dire consequences to the South, including the abolition of slavery, but his father could not be convinced. They separated never to meet on earth, as James Willson died in 1864, but the Doctor lived to see all his predictions verified. During the war he was very kind to his Southern male relatives who, with the exception of his father, were all in the Confederate army and several of them prisoners at Camp Chase. To those who were prisoners, he sent money, clothing and necessities, but at the same time no one was more loyal or devoted to the Union cause than he.

After the war he practiced his profession in Ironton until the infirmities of age compelled him to desist.

The Doctor and his wife were loved by the entire community, but especially was their church devoted to them. On the twenty-eighth of October, 1890, the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage was celebrated by the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church in Ironton, and it was a most notable occasion which would require an article as long as this. Of those present at their marriage, all had passed away except Mrs. Hugh Means, Miss Sophronia Willson and Rev. Newton Darlinton. The two former were present on the fiftieth anniversary.

From 1890 until 1898, the health of the Doctor gradually failed. He was subject to vertigo and was liable to fall at any time and he had to give up his profession, but all the time he was the same cheerful, agreeable person he ever had been. He always welcomed his friends and made them feel refreshed and rejoiced that they had called. He loved to speak of those dear friends who had gone before, but never repined. On the eleventh of February, 1898, his wife passed away and he survived until the twenty-ninth of May, when he, too, received the final summons and answered it. After the death of his wife, an invalid in bed most of his time, unable to walk or stand alone, requiring an attendant all the time, he never complained. He often spoke of the great change which he felt was coming, but to him it was but passing from one room to another. He was ready at the Master's call and it came silently and gently. He passed from sleep to its twin, Death, and the chapter of his life was closed. He was a fine example of the old-fashioned Virginia gentleman, kind and courteous to everyone and quick to appreciate what would please those about him.

and gratify them. In Ironton, when the good men of the city were named, Dr. Willson's name was always first. Everyone felt that he was a sincere and fine Christian gentleman. 'The world is better that he lived. His life was a most excellent sermon, preached every day, and felt by those with whom he associated.

His old friends in Adams County have all passed over to the majority, but his memory among the younger is like a blessed halo, pictured about the Saints, of which he is undoubtedly one.

Jerusha Adaline Willson.

It is seldom we have biographies of women in works of this character. It is certainly not because they are not deserving of them, as what is said of them is usually said in sketches of their husbands, but the subject of this sketch is deserving of an entire volume, and had her recollections of Adams County been written down, they would make a more interesting volume than this.

She was born December 20, 1820. Her father died when she was but seven years of age and she was taken by Gen. Joseph Darlington, of West Union, Ohio, her great-uncle, and was reared by him. Her home was with the General and his family from her seventh year until her marriage. The General, whose sketch and portrait appear elsewhere in this book, was a most devout Presbyterian, and as our subject has expressed it herself, she was reared on the Bible and the *Missionary Herald*. If her life is to be deemed a success, she attributed it to the careful training she received in her uncle's home. From her seventh to her ninth year, she listened to the Gospel expounded by the Rev. Dyer Burgess in the stone church at West Union. From her ninth year until she left West Union, in 1851, she was taught in the same church by the Rev. J. P. Vandyke. As his great efforts were always in preaching doctrines, she was well grounded in the Presbyterian faith.

The General's house in West Union was the visiting place of all prominent persons who visited the village. In this way she met and associated with the best people of her time. When she was a girl, educational advantages were limited, but she had wonderful natural ability, and she took advantage of all opportunities for information and intellectual improvement. On October 28, 1840, she was married in her uncle's home to William B. Willson, a young physician, who, in the May before, had located in West Union, and there she went to housekeeping, and resided till the fall of 1851, when she removed to Ironton, Ohio. In West Union, she was the center of a delightful circle of friends of her own sex, who, in their old-fashioned way, took turn in spending the day at each other's houses. She read much, traveled much, and she was delighted in visiting the most noted historical places in our own country and never tired of telling of them. She had fine conversational powers, and that, with her wonderful memory, made her a most desirable companion or guest.

In the church was her great and chosen work, and she took great interest in the Women's Missionary Societies. In 1897, she wrote a fine paper for the Presbyterian Society, giving an account of the organization of the Women's Board of Foreign Missions, which she attended in 1870 at Philadelphia, and of five subsequent meetings at which she was present. She often dwelt on the advantages the young people had in the present day.

In her day, she said it was just a privilege for the young to live; that then the young people had nothing to do but to look on and listen to their elders; that in her youth, nothing but obedience and industry was expected of the young.

This tribute is from the pen of Editor Willson of the *Ironton Register*: "Mrs. Willson was a woman of strong character. Her mind was bright and aggressive. She studied the thoughts of today and kept informed on those subjects which are of real progress. She was a great reader and appreciated the best literature. Her interests lay deeply in religious themes, and on them she was entertaining and instructive. Her great delight was in the deep and solid orthodoxy of the Presbyterian Church, whose great doctrines were a part of her life and thought. This gave her a serenity that was always beautiful and a seriousness that was always helpful, but through it all, her joys shone like an evening star through the twilight."

In the last five years of her life, she was afflicted, but not a great sufferer. July 29, 1897, she had a stroke of paralysis which thereafter confined her to her bed. She survived till February 11, 1898, when the end came. In all her sickness, she exemplified her religious belief and died with all its comforts sustaining her soul.

Captain Samuel R. Wood

was born September 6, 1788. He died September 23, 1867. Ruth Shoemaker, whom he married as the widow of Samuel Bradford, was born August 18, 1793. She died August 25, 1879. The following children were born to them: James Hervey, born April 7, 1816; died March 18, 1844; Angeline, now the wife of George Sample, was born January 2, 1818; Caroline, now Mrs. S. P. Kirkpatrick, was born December 26, 1819; John Nelson was born May 11, 1822; David, born December 27, 1824; Matilda, born April 20, 1829, afterward married a Mr. Locke, and is now deceased; Ann Elizabeth, born March 25, 1830, married a Henderson; George W., born February 24, 1833, deceased; Joseph William, born December 12, 1834, now deceased; and Francis Marion, born June 27, 1840.

Ruth Shoemaker is said to have been stolen by the Indians in 1796 while residing on Ohio Brush Creek at Shoemaker's Crossing, in the vicinity of the mouth of Lick Fork. See history of Meigs Township and also biography of Samuel Grimes Bradford in this volume.

Joseph Allen Wilson

was born September 16, 1816, in Logan County, Ohio. His father, John Wilson, was born December 17, 1776, in Kentucky, and died October 5, 1824, in Logan County. His wife, Margaret Darlington, was born in Winchester, Virginia. She was married to John Wilson, in Adams County, August 6, 1810, by Rev. William Williamson. She survived until March 8, 1869. Her father was born March 24, 1754, and died May 20, 1814, at Newark, Ohio. Her mother was born April 10, 1700, and died December 14, 1832. John Wilson, grandfather of our subject, moved to Maysville, Ky., about 1781, and bought land on the Kentucky side of the river for twelve or fifteen miles along its course. This land is all divided up, and a part of it, opposite Manchester, is known as Wilson's Bottoms.

The father of our subject had fifteen children, all of whom lived to maturity, married and had families. Our subject went to reside with his

uncle, General Joseph Darlinton, in Adams County, in 1823. He was brought up in the Presbyterian Church and had such education as the local schools afforded. At the age of sixteen, in 1832, he became an assistant to his uncle in the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas and Supreme Court. In 1837, when he had attained his majority, he started out for himself, with a certificate from J. Winston Price, Presiding Judge of the Common Pleas, that he was of correct and most unexceptionable moral character and habits. Gen. Darlinton also gave him a certificate that he was perfectly honest and of strict integrity; that he was familiar with the duties of the Clerk's office, and that he had had some experience in retailing goods from behind the counter and in keeping merchant's books. Between 1837 and 1840, he was a clerk in the Ohio Legislature at its annual sessions. In September, 1838, he was employed in the County Clerk's office in Greenup County, Kentucky. In November, 1838, he obtained a certificate from Peter Hitchcock, Frederick Grinke and Ebenezer Lane, Supreme Judges, that he was well qualified to discharge the duties of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, or any other Court of equal dignity in the State. In November, 1840, he obtained employment in the office of Daniel Gano, Clerk of the Courts of Hamilton County, as an assistant for four years, at \$380.00 per year. He was married to Harriet Lafferty, sister of Joseph West Lafferty, of West Union, April 14, 1839, by Rev. Dyer Burgess. He formed a great friendship with Nelson Barrere, a young lawyer who had located in West Union in 1834, and several of Barrere's letters to him are in existence. To Barrere, he disclosed his inmost soul, as to a father confessor, and Barrere held the trust most sacredly. He seemed also to have had the friendship of Samuel Brush, an eminent lawyer of that time, who practiced in Adams County. In 1846, he was an applicant for the Clerkship of Adams Court of Common Pleas, when General Darlinton's term expired. He was recommended by George Collings, Nelson Barrere, William M. Meek, Chambers Baird, John A. Smith, James H. Thompson and Hanson L. Penn, but Joseph Randolph Cockerill was appointed. However, on September 18, 1846, he entered into a written contract with Joseph R. Cockerill, the Clerk, to work in the office at \$30.00 per month until the next spring and in that period to be Deputy Clerk. In April, 1848, he was admitted to the bar at a term of the Supreme Court held in Adams County, but it is not now known that he ever practiced. He always had a delicate constitution and died of pulmonary consumption, December 16, 1848. His wife died August 12, 1850. They had two children, a daughter, who died in infancy, and a son, John O., who has a separate sketch herein.

Andrew Woodrow

was born in 1757, in Pennsylvania. He was married to Mary Stevenson, March 8, 1791. She was born March 5, 1765. In 1796, he went to Limestone, now Maysville, Kentucky. In 1803, he moved to Aberdeen, Ohio, then in Adams County. In 1805, he removed to West Union. His wife died there August 19, 1825, in her sixty-second year, and he died there April 2, 1834, in his seventy-seventh year. He was appointed County Surveyor by the Court of Common Pleas, at the April term, 1810, and as such laid off the town plat of Aberdeen, Ohio, and laid out Darlinton's Addition to West Union. He was also a school teacher. His sons were

Alexander and John. Alexander learned the trade of a cabinet maker and John learned that of a printer first and afterward the trade of a cabinet maker. John Woodrow was born October 5, 1805, and married Jane Crawford in 1831, and removed to Lynchburg, Ohio, in 1832. He died in 1873. Andrew Woodrow's daughter, Milly Ann, married and is the mother of Mrs. Caroline Worstell, of West Union. James Woodrow, a son, died at the age of nineteen and is buried in the Harper cemetery, on Salathiel Sparks' place.

Andrew Woodrow's wife related to Mrs. Caroline Wortsell that when they went to West Union, it was almost all forest and the wolves often went howling through the town at night.

Andrew Woodrow was very fond of music. He had a violin and could draw a crowd at any time and sing and play his hearers into tears or laughter. One of his favorite pieces was the "Battle of Boyne Water."

Robert S. Wilson

was born in Virginia, November 20, 1788. He removed to Adams County in 1811. He was a farmer. He first resided near North Liberty, afterward near West Union. He had a good common school education. He was married in the fall of 1810 to Hester Keyes Wasson, an aunt of Thomas Campbell Wasson.

Robert Wilson died in West Union July 4, 1849, in the Naylor House, opposite the brick schoolhouse, of the Asiatic cholera. His wife died in 1867 of paralysis, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Crawford, near West Union. Their children were Nathaniel, born July 12, 1812; John H., born November 22, 1813; Robert A., born August 17, 1816; Aquilla Jane, born November 22, 1821; Thomas W., born July 12, 1818; Hetty Ann, born September 22, 1822; Patton, born July 23, 1828; David Finley, born June 5, 1827. He learned to be a shoemaker under Abraham Lafferty and afterwards taught school. He married Eva Campbell, October 19, 1854; William McVey, born October 10, 1823; Nathaniel Steele, who was married three times, first to Margaret Chipps, second to Miss Mary Smith and third, to Miss Bromfield. No children by either marriage. John H. Wilson married Rebecca Bayless; Robert A. married Margaret Markland; Thomas Wasson married Margaret Schultz; Aquilla Jane married Harper Crawford; Hettie Ann married Edward Lawler; William McVey married Rebecca Lovejoy; Patton married Susannah Newman; David Finley married Eva Campbell.

Robert Wilson belonged to the United Brethren Church and his wife to the Methodist. Both are buried in the old cemetery at West Union. He was taken violently ill about nine o'clock in the morning and died at eight in the evening. He suffered intensely and was conscious throughout. He had attended the funeral of Adam McCormick and it was thought he got the disease from that. In politics he was an old time Whig.

Rev. John P. Vandyke

was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1803, and graduated at Miami University in the class of 1826, which was the first class to graduate from that institution. For a time after his graduation he was master of the grammar school in that institution. We are not advised when or where he studied theology. October 1, 1829, he was taken in the

Presbytery of Chillicothe in a session at West Union, moderated at that time by the Rev. Dyer Burgess. The Presbytery gave him a text to preach from at his ordination on call from the church at West Union. St. John, 6: 37-40.

At a meeting of Presbytery at West Union on April 6 and 8, 1830, Rev. Vandyke was installed. Rev. John Rankin preached on this occasion. At this meeting, Israel Donalson, Abraham Shepherd, Thomas Kirker and Moses Baird were present. In 1836, he had a call to Georgetown, but declined it. On September 8, 1856, Presbytery dissolved the relation of pastor and people between him and the West Union Church and he became stated supply at Red Oak.

At a Presbytery held at Greenfield, April 5 and 6, 1853, he accepted a call from Red Oak Church, and on the third Sabbath of May following, he was installed. His pastoral relation to that church was dissolved April 5, 1854, at Hillsboro, Ohio. On September 5 and 6, 1854, he was dismissed to the Presbytery at Crawfordsville, Ind.

After leaving Chillicothe Presbytery, he labored as stated supply at Frankfort, Ind., until 1856, when he accepted a call from the Pleasant Ridge Church, in the Presbytery of Cincinnati. There he preached as often as his health would permit him, until the summer of 1862, when he removed to Reading. He labored faithfully until his last sickness. Here he died August 13, 1862, of pulmonary consumption.

Soon after his location at West Union, he married Nancy, the daughter of Gov. Thomas Kirker and had a family of children, one son, Lyman B., and several daughters. He was an active, useful minister, distinguished for preaching doctrinal sermons, and dwelling much on the decrees of God. He was very tall and slender. He was always delighted to have an argument and would stop on the street with friends and acquaintances and talk any length of time. He was very fond of conversing on scientific questions. Mrs. Sarah Bradford said of him he was a stronger Calvinist than John Calvin himself. He was always pleased to present the doctrine of election in his sermons. He was noted for his profound scholarship and his willingness to impart his knowledge.

He preached 3,893 sermons in his lifetime of which 2,990 were preached in West Union. I tremble when I think of the accounts the members of his West Union Church and congregation will have to give at the Judgment Day of the manner in which they listened to those sermons.

In his last illness, Rev. Vandyke enjoyed to a high degree, the hopes and consolations of the religion he so long preached. He bore his sufferings patiently and spoke of his future prospects with unwavering confidence.

Rev. Burroughs Westlake

was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1792. He connected with the Methodist Church in 1812, and commenced as a minister in 1814 in the Baltimore Conference. He was transferred to the Pittsburgh Conference, and thence to the Ohio Conference, and afterwards to the Indiana Conference. During his membership of the Ohio Conference, he was stationed at West Union, in Adams County, and while there lost his wife, Hannah Westlake, who died in 1826, and is the first interment in the West Union Cemetery which had a monument.

He is well remembered by a few of the oldest surviving citizens of Adams County as a strong minister. He served some nine years in the Conference of Indiana, and while stationed at Logansport fell a victim to an epidemic of erysipelas. He was taken in the morning with a swelling of the throat. His breathing was protracted a few hours by an incision in his throat and the use of a tube. He died at six o'clock in the evening. He was speechless for some time before his death; but arose, and knelt by his bedside and prayed. He was a rigid disciplinarian and a strong theologian. He was deeply pious. His wife, Ruth Westlake, survived him but seven days, and died of the same disease.

Alexander Woodrow,

son of Andrew Woodrow, was born in Maysville, Kentucky, October 22, 1798. When about seven years of age, he came to West Union with his father and lived there until his death, March 2, 1872, aged seventy-three years. He learned the trade of a cabinet maker. He was married three times, first to Mary Wallace, on June 12, 1823. She died on June 19, 1825, in the twenty-ninth year of her age, leaving a son, James, who grew to manhood. His second marriage was to Prudence Stevenson, in Mason County, Kentucky, on January 25, 1827. She was a daughter of Nathan Stevenson, an early settler in Mason County, Kentucky, having emigrated from the State of Maryland, and was her husband's full cousin. She was born May 1, 1800, and died of cholera in West Union, June 28, 1835, aged thirty-five years. His third marriage was to Mrs. Sarah Wood, of West Union, widow of Robert Wood. Mrs. Wood was a daughter of Col. John Lodwick, one of the pioneers of Adams County.

The children of Alexander Woodrow's second marriage were Henry B., Edgar, Nathan, Andrew and Mary Prudence, all of whom are deceased but Henry B., the second son, who resides in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Alexander Woodrow was originally a Methodist Episcopal. He afterward joined the Methodist Protestant Church with his second wife. After his marriage to Mrs. Sarah Wood, he became a Presbyterian and remained such during the remainder of his life. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church at West Union for many years. He was elected Auditor of the County in 1843, on the Whig ticket, and served one term.

The Wamsley Family.

Isaac Wamsley, the great-grandfather of the present race of Wamsleys, was born in North Germany sometime in the seventeenth century. He was a seafaring man, the captain of a vessel whose appearance in American waters, about the year 1770, is the beginning of the Wamsley history in this country.

His vessel seemed to be of a warlike character and took part in the early struggle of America upon the high seas. It is not definitely known under which flag he sailed, whether English or American, and the tradition is that he was a kind of free lance, sailing upon his own hook and doubtless exacting tribute from any and all the parties engaged in those early days, when privateers and bucaners sailed the seas, some with, but more without, letters of marque from organized forms of government.

After the loss of his vessel by wreck or capture, Isaac Wamsley settled in Maryland or Delaware. After the close of the War of the

Revolution he removed with his family to what was then known as the Northwest Territory, and located on Ohio Brush Creek, at Forge Dam in Jefferson Township. His family consisted of wife and four stalwart boys, Isaac, Jr., Jonathan, Christopher and William. The three last named settled within the present boundaries of Adams County. Isaac, however, went farther west and became a "wild man," as he was called by the rest of the family, because of his roving disposition, and his fondness for hunting and the wild sports of the trackless forest. His descendants have been traced to California and the isles of the sea.

William Wamsley was the youngest son of Isaac Wamsley and the grandfather of the extensive family of that name scattered over the State of Ohio. He settled upon the fertile banks of Scioto Brush Creek, right at the Mouth of Scioto Turkey Creek, and purchased all the bottom land upon both sides of this creek from its mouth five miles up the stream, being careful to follow, in his line of survey, the base of the mighty hills which enclose this valley upon both sides of this stream.

This land was entered for him by William Bayless. William Wamsley was married to Sarah Wikoff about the year 1798. Of this union nine children were born, eight boys and one girl. Leah, the daughter, died at an early age. In the naming of their children the strong religious sentiment seemed to prevail, for all were given Bible names save two, as follows: Peter, Isaac, William, John, Samuel and Christopher (twins). Leah, Amos and Jesse. All these men were devoutly religious and members of the M. E. Church, and every one of them uncompromising Democrats of the "Old Hickory" stripe.

William Wamsley and his sons built the M. E. Church which was called "Wamsley Chapel." This church was the third meeting house erected within the boundaries of Adams County. It was erected as a matter of convenience for these God-loving men and women who were thus saved a weary journey of seven miles to Moore's Chapel, which was the first meeting house in the county.

How little do the present generation understand how precious the Word of Life was to these toil-worn sons and daughters of men, who, in the almost unbroken forest, with ax, plow, and gun, were laying the foundation to a mighty superstructure whose towering proportions would afford shelter and safety to the weary and oppressed of every land.

William Wamsley died September 26, 1845, in the seventieth year of his age, and was followed by his wife, April 27, 1850, in her seventy-ninth year. They are sleeping side by side in the Wamsley graveyard.

Isaac and Jesse Wamsley were ordained ministers of the Methodist Church. John and Samuel were exhorters in the same church, and all the rest were class leaders and earnest, devout workers in the interest of that church.

It would be interesting to follow the history of each member of this family of eight boys; we must, however, content ourselves with but two of the fathers of the present living race of Wamsleys residing in Adams County.

Rev. Jesse Wamsley was the youngest son in this family. He was born July 11, 1813, and was married to Mary McCormack, December 15, 1831. Of this union two children were born, James Pilcher, who is still living upon the old homestead where he was born, and William Finley.



who crossed the silent river but a few years ago. Pilcher Wamsley was born March 30, 1833, and was married October 23, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth A. Graham. Jesse Wamsley, Jr., the only child living of this family, is a young man of fine personal appearance, cultured and refined, a pleasant gentleman, and an honest man.

Jesse, the father of Pilcher and Finley Wamsley, spent his life in the Christian ministry, being converted and licensed to preach in his fourteenth year. He was admitted to the Conference and ordained as a preacher at Chillicothe, Ohio, when about twenty-eight years of age. His first circuit was on the home work which extended hundreds of miles, taking him two weeks of constant travel to get around. After years of travel upon horseback, Rev. Wamsley concluded that it would rest him in his work to ride in a buggy, so he bought one costing him \$110.00. This purchase came very near destroying his career as a Methodist preacher, the people seeing in this buggy the symbol of pride, and a worldly spirit refused to hear him preach; and when he was compelled to buy a set of false teeth, in order to talk plainly, the climax was reached and his best friends withdrew their support. But as the years went by, and buggies and false teeth became common, his friends returned and enjoyed many a hearty laugh at their own expense over the foolish prejudice of those early years. Rev. Wamsley was compelled to travel to Cincinnati for his teeth, which cost, at that time, one hundred and thirty-five dollars. In 1864, Rev. Jesse Wamsley's name was dropped from the Conference roll of the M. E. Church, the charges brought against him being that he had subscribed for and was reading the *Christian Witness*, a paper published in the city of Columbus by one Rev. J. F. Givens, the founder and leader of the Christian Union of Ohio.

In 1865, Rev. Wamsley attended the Annual Council of Christian Union at Edenton, Ohio, where his venerable appearance and his high preaching ability at once advanced him to the front ranks of those early workers in the cause of liberty and fraternity.

Returning home he organized a local church with nine charter members, and became their pastor, serving them faithfully for many years. Many local churches were organized by him in the years that followed his identification with the Christian Union cause. He died February 18, 1887.

William Wamsley, the father of Rev. Wm. Wamsley, now residing in Wamsleyville, was born in 1804, and died October 12, 1868. He was married to Elizabeth Bolton in 1825. Of this union eight children were born, five sons and three daughters.

Rev. William Wamsley, the subject proper of this sketch, was born August 3, 1843, on the old Wamsley homestead at the mouth of Scioto Turkey Creek. When he was six years of age, his own dear mother departed this life. Deprived thus early of a mother's love and care, the resolution was formed in his young mind to accomplish something for himself, to build a town that should bear his name, and surround himself with friends and neighbors in whom his heart delighted. As the years went by Young Wamsley attended school some little, but the most of the time was engaged in financial ventures which in every instance proved successful, drawing the attention of the people to his giant struggles. At the age of twenty, he had achieved his fortune, and in 1864 began to put in execution the dream of his young life, to build a town. Before this,

however, he had purchased the home farm containing 210 acres. He laid off the streets of his village through this beautiful farm and began the building of a large mill, blacksmith shop, storerooms and dwelling houses.

This town grew in size and importance and was called by the people "Bill's town." About this time young Wamsley concluded that he needed a helpmate to share his joys and sorrows, and on the twenty-third day of May, 1867, he was joined in wedlock to Sarah W. Wamsley. One child was born to bless this union, a son, Milton Bina, now grown to manhood, married, and with wife and children resides in Wamsleyville, aiding his father in his busy life of toil and ventures.

So prodigious were the efforts of Rev. Wamsley that the attention of the leading men of the county was directed to this rising town, the only one in Jefferson Township. So great was the excitement over his achievements, that Hon. John T. Wilson and Col. Cockerill came to visit Wm. Wamsley and to talk over the situation. After an excellent dinner they visited the steam mill, the shops and stores, had a review of the two hundred men then in the employ of William Wamsley, and expressed their pleasure and interest with all they saw. When about to depart, Mr. Wilson asked Wamsley if they could aid him in any way, and was told that a postoffice was the pressing need of the town. Mr. Wilson then and there promised that an office should be established, and Col. Cockerill declared its name should be Wamsley. The mail route established was from West Union through Wamsley and on to Mineral Springs with mail twice each week. Now, however, it is twice each day. Other visitors came to see and find out all about this wonderful little town. Among the number were bankers R. H. Ellison, Crockett McGovney, and John A. Murry, who at once opened a bank account with young Wamsley which was a benefit and profit to all parties.

Finding that it would be impossible to transport the manufactured articles of this busy town without better roads, Hon T. J. Mullen, of West Union, was called upon and drew up a petition for a free turnpike from Rome, on the Ohio River, to Mineral Springs. Young Wamsley was the promoter of this enterprise, aided by Mr. Salisbury, of Mineral Springs; A. J. Jones, of Wamsley; Dr. D. H. Woods, George A. Lafferty, of Rome, and others. The struggle was made, and the road granted under the Two Mile Law. Eventually, other roads were opened to the town.

On the evening of November 28, 1879, the fire demon visited this enterprising town and the large mill, the lumber yard, stores, and all the property in touch with it, were entirely destroyed, entailing a loss of some twenty thousand dollars from the hard earnings of William Wamsley. But this disaster did not daunt the courage of Young Wamsley. In a few hours the ashes were cleared away and work began in the building of a larger and better mill. Five years afterward, fire again destroyed nearly the entire town, burning every house, store and barn upon the east side of Main Street, entailing a loss of sixty thousand dollars, ten thousand of which fell to the lot of William Wamsley. But again the courage of this tireless worker rose above the ruin of all his hopes, and he determined that the town should be rebuilt, and at once began work upon his own home, which had perished in the flames, and the town arose, phoenix-like, from the ashes of its own destruction.

The third time fire broke out, and on the sixth of February, 1892, the great and famous mill was consumed, bringing a loss of twelve thousand dollars upon the aching head of its owner. But still over these losses this man moves onward; his mill is in process of erection, and backed up by the fertile acres of his valley farm, he still stands erect, his hair streaked with gray, but his mind and heart young as ever full of vigor and courage to battle on. It is proper to mention that the town of Wamsleyville was laid out, surveyed and plotted, January 15, 1874, and put on record January 30, same year. There has been added to the town a beautiful Fair Park owned and controlled by Rev. Wamsley, whose management of the Wamsleyville Fair is a noted event in the history of the county. This ground furnishes a pleasant and convenient place for celebrations, Sunday School gatherings, as well as other purposes for which it can be used.

Rev. Wamsley's home life is an ideal one. Between himself and wife love reigns supreme, and peace and plenty crown their board.

Big-hearted, big-bodied and generous, his home door stands open night and day to all comers and his table filled with the food that delights the eye and pleases the palate.

Himself and wife are earnestly religious and devout members of the Christian Union in whose ranks he has been an efficient minister for many years.

His only son, with his interesting family, live near the happy father and mother and the words "grandpa" and "grandma" from childish lips gladden the heart and home of this happy pair.

The Burbage Family.

In the year 1555, John Burbage was the Bailiff and, *ex officio*, Chief Magistrate of Stratford-upon-Avon, the birth-place of William Shakespeare. Subsequently, this office was held by Francis Burbage, and later on by John Shakespeare, the father of the great poet.

The record of this Court has shown that, during John Burbage's term of office, he presided over a trial in which John Shakespeare was sued for a sum of money. These facts appear in William Shakespeare's biography as published in George L. Duyckinck's edition of his works, by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, Pa.

The next point of interest is the intimate association of Shakespeare with James Burbage and his son, Richard, in the dramatic profession, in London. Under the title "Shakespeare," in the ninth edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, it is stated that James Burbage had been a fellow townsman of Shakespeare; and a transcript of a letter written by Lord Southampton, introducing and commending William Shakespeare and Richard Burbage, was found among Lord Elsmere's papers filed while he was Lord Chancellor, in which it is said that Shakespeare and Richard Burbage were from the same county "and almost the same town."

That the advent of the two Burbages in London preceded that of Shakespeare by some years, is the concurrent testimony of all writers on the subject. James Burbage had been an actor in a company of players organized by the Earl of Leicester, sometimes called Burbage's players, which gave performances in London and elsewhere, long before the erection of any building in England, specially designed for such a purpose.

To James Burbage belongs the distinction of having erected in London, in 1575, the original Black Friars Theater, the first theater built in England.

In an article in Scribner's Magazine for May, 1891, Alexander Cargill says: "This place (the Curtain Theater) and 'The Theater' as Burbage's place was distinctively known, were the only two theaters in the city proper, when young Shakespeare first arrived in London." From the facts already stated, Shakespeare's connection with the Burbages, in London, is quite natural, on the assumption that he went there to enter the dramatic profession. Accordingly, the writer of the article in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Dr. Baynes, referring to Shakespeare's early career in London, says: "But from his first coming up (to London), it seems clear that he was more identified with the Earl of Leicester's players of whom he was more identified with the Earl of Leicester's players of of whom his energetic fellow townsman, James Burbage, was the head, than any other group of actors."

It is further stated by the same writer, on documentary evidence, that the Burbages originally introduced Shakespeare to the Blackfriars Company and gave him an interest as part proprietor in the Blackfriars property. Knight, in his biography of Shakespeare, says there is no reason to doubt that Shakespeare first went to London accompanied by Richard Burbage, who, at the time of his death, owned the Blackfriars Theater, and an interest in several others. He had become the greatest tragedian of his time, was the first actor to perform the part of Hamlet in the great play of that name, as well as the part of the Moor in Othello. He is often spoken of as the "Garrick of the Elizabethan Stage," and Lord Southampton calls him "Our English Roscius," one who fitteth the action to the word and the word to the action most admirably. Some writers contend that Shakespeare wrote the part of Hamlet expressly for Richard Burbage, and the writer, in Scribner's Magazine, says: "There can be no question that it was by the histrionic excellence of Burbage that Shakespeare was influenced and encouraged in the writing of more than one of his great plays." Thus it appears that the Burbages were efficient in preparing and cultivating the field from which Shakespeare was to reap an immortal fame which, in its turn, has served to perpetuate their names in history.

It now remains to indicate, briefly, the lines along which the genealogy of the Burbage family in Adams County may be traced back to the London Burbages should any one have opportunity and an inclination to do so. It is well known that the English colony established at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607, was the result of a commercial enterprise undertaken by a company organized in London.

In a large work recently published by Alexander Brown entitled "The Genesis of the United States," he shows from records in England that Richard Burbage was a member of this company. He died in London in 1618, leaving a son, William. The land records of Virginia show that, in 1636, a William Burbage and also Captain Thomas Burbage resided in the colony at Jamestown. From 1636 to 1638, the authorities at Jamestown granted patents to Thomas Burbage for several tracts of land in Virginia, among which was a tract of 1,250 acres located in Accomac County, Virginia, adjoining Worcester County, Maryland. The Record of Wills

in Worcester County shows that Burbage died there as far back as 1726. In this record the names of both Thomas and William Burbage recur in successive generations. This fact, together with the close proximity of the locality to the land owned by Thomas Burbage in the adjoining county of Accomac, creates a strong presumption of relationship between the Maryland and Virginia Burbages, especially when considered in connection with the well known historical fact that many of the Jamestown people emigrated to the eastern shore of Maryland soon after Jamestown was settled.

Thomas Burbage's death is accounted for in Henning's Virginia Statutes, Volume 1, page 405, wherein the order of the Court is shown directing a division of his lands so that his widow could choose her dower. In this order, William Burbage is to have the remainder as heir at law, but in some of the records he is mentioned as "head right" in connection with these lands. But in none of the records at Jamestown, thus far discovered, is any evidence found indicating that William Burbage died in that vicinity. This strengthens the presumption that he crossed the bay, settled on the land in Accomac County, and thus became the head of the various branches of the Burbage family in Maryland. Their presence there can be accounted for in no other way from the present state of facts. It is to be regretted that opportunity to confirm this view of the matter by examination of the records of Accomac County has not been had.

Thomas Burbage, who died in Worcester County, Maryland, in 1722, aged ninety-six years, was the ancestor of the Adams County Burbages. One of his sons, the Rev. Edward Burbage, who also died in Worcester County, Maryland, in 1812, was the father of Levin Duncan Burbage who settled near the present site of Bradysville; of Thomas Burbage, near Bentonville; of Dolly Burbage (Mrs. Smashea), of West Union; of Elizabeth Burbage, full brothers and sisters, and of Joel Burbage, a half brother, who lived near Decatur, together with his three sisters, Ann, Sarah, Rhoda, (Mrs. Schultz) and Mary. They emigrated together, via Pittsburg and the Ohio River, and landed at Manchester in the Spring of 1816. Two years later, Levin D. Burbage went to Maryland and back, traveling alone on horseback, through what was then almost a continuous wilderness.

All of these people were devout Christians and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was their father before them, and his sincerity was evinced in his refusal to accept from his father a proffered gift of some slaves, on the ground that slavery was contrary to the spirit of Christianity. This brings the history of the Burbage family down to a time within the memory of its oldest surviving members, and of these we have space for only a brief sketch of the career of one, who having represented the county in a public capacity, should be mentioned along with others sustaining similar relations to the public. We refer to Captain William D. Burbage, who was the youngest of the nine children born to Levin Duncan Burbage and his wife, Sarah H. Cropper, daughter of John Cropper.

Captain Burbage was born on his father's farm near Bradyville, December 31, 1835.

The father having died in 1840, and the mother in 1841, the boy was left in the care of Edward, his only brother and guardian, who resided

at the parental homestead until 1846, when he moved to a farm which he had purchased, located about two miles from West Union on Beasley's Fork. At that time much of the land in this neighborhood was covered by primeval forests and the business of farming consisted largely of work in the woods, especially during the time when the planting, cultivating or harvesting of crops did not require attention. In such a community, physical labor is respectable and young men and boys have no fear that hard work will degrade them in the general estimate of individual worth. Thus stimulated by environment and blessed with health and strength, young Burbage grew to be an efficient "farm hand," a fact of much importance in his first efforts to acquire an education.

Naturally, educational facilities in the country were quite limited—the usual annual term in the public schools consisting of three months. Yet the boy who could be spared to attend the entire term was exceptionally favored. During one of these years the subject of this sketch was in school but seventeen days, and up to the year 1853, he had scarcely contemplated the possibility of ever acquiring more than the mere rudiments of learning.

But about this time, Wm. M. Scott came into the neighborhood and engaged to teach for a term of three months in the Ellison school house, as it was called, and to this fact, more than any other, Captain Burbage attributes a change in his career which has resulted in his becoming a student for life.

Scott was an excellent teacher and possessed the rare faculty of inspiring in his pupils a feeling of self-reliance whereby almost any one may largely educate himself.

This idea of self-culture took practical form in 1860, when Scott, Burbage and Robert S. Cruzan—all teachers at the time—rented a double log cabin on Moore's Run and started what they called "Trinity Institute." In this they were soon joined by other teachers, and several students who had not yet engaged in teaching.

The plan was for each teacher to conduct recitations in those studies in which he was farther advanced than the others, while they served in like manner in respect to such studies as they were severally best fitted to conduct, as determined by experience and mutual agreement, until the curriculum of an ordinary college course should be mastered.

What the ultimate development of this enterprise might have been, had not the war of 1861 broken it up, can never be known; but it was the unanimous judgment of all—teachers and pupils alike, that they had never made more rapid progress—even in studies none of them had previously pursued, than they made in that school during its life of two summers.

Captain Burbage was the principal teacher of the public schools in Winchester in 1861, and finished his career as an educator by completing a term as Superintendent of the Public Schools of Manchester in 1869, in the room, in which ten years before, he had ceased to attend the public schools as a student. In 1862, he entered the Army as Second Lieutenant of Company E, 91st O. V. I., in which he served till the close of the war, receiving promotions, meanwhile, to the rank of First Lieutenant and Captain, in succession, according to the rule of seniority. During the summer of 1866, a vacancy was created in the lower House of the Ohio Legislature by the death of the lamented Col. H. L. Phillips, and Capt.

Burbage was elected to fill the vacancy, having as a competitor for the place, his old friend and comrade in the army, Mr. F. D. Bayless, who was the Democratic candidate. Captain Burbage regards his efforts to secure the enactment of the law under which the public turnpikes of Adams County were established, as the most important of his services in the Legislature.

He was elected Mayor of Manchester soon after returning from Columbus, and while serving in this capacity, was very much puzzled on one occasion as to how he ought to decide a question of law argued before him by the distinguished attorney E. P. Evans, father of one of the two editors of this history.

Experience in the Legislature and the Mayor's office intensified a long felt desire on the part of the Captain, to know more about the laws and institutions of our country.

Accordingly, after moving his family to Kansas, where his father-in-law, the late George Pettit then resided, and after looking over the West for a while to discover ways and means to support his family and pursue his studies, he finally received, in September, 1869, an appointment in the Treasury Department in Washington where he has remained for thirty years, graduating, meanwhile, in the Law Department of Columbian University, and employing his leisure time thereafter in the study of scientific and philosophical literature touching the great problems of individual and social life, with a view to contributing, in some small degree at least, to the well-being of mankind.

The Caden Family.

The Caden family, so far as is known, originated in Penig, Saxony, Germany. In the latter part of the seventeenth century, there lived there three brothers by the name of Caden of noble lineage. Two of them were military men, one of whom served in the Russian army and the other in the Austrian army. The grandfather of William Caden, who resides at Buena Vista, died when his father was but three years old. His grandfather was a forge owner. In those days there were no rolling mills, consequently all iron was necessarily forged under the hammer for all mercantile purposes. Carl W. Caden continued in that business until his wife died in 1848. In 1850, he emigrated to America with a family of six children, one daughter and five sons. He had suffered from a throat disease and emigrated, hoping to be benefited by making the trip across the ocean. The family staid a while in New York City, and from there went to Philadelphia, where he remained a month under a physician's treatment. From there he went to Pittsburg and was thoroughly cured of his throat trouble. He then took his family to Wheeling, West Virginia, where he was unsuccessful in obtaining employment. From Wheeling, he went to Parkersburg, where he bought a farm of one hundred and fifty acres in Wood County, forty miles from Parkersburg. Unfortunately for him, he was not acquainted with the title, and it proved worthless and he lost his farm and all he had invested in it. In 1853, he moved to Greenup County, Kentucky, at one of the iron furnaces, where he remained until 1857, when he rented George Bruce's stone saw mill on the waters of Kinnikinick. He continued that until 1860, when he removed to Buena Vista, where he continued in the sawed stone business, obtaining stone in both Adams and Scioto Counties, but principally in Adams County. In

1885, the firm of W. L. Caden & Bros. was the successor to Carl W. Caden. In 1875, the Buena Vista Freestone Company was organized by William L. Caden, Adolph Caden, Gustav Caden and Gustav A. Klein. A daughter of Carl Caden died in Tell City, Indiana, in 1881. He died in 1885, as did his son, Gustav. Adolph died in 1897 and Lewis in 1899. William resides at Buena Vista and another brother lives at Evansville, Indiana, engaged in the quarrying and mill business.

The Ellis Family.

Nathan, Jeremiah, Samuel, Hezekiah, James and Jesse, all sons of James Ellis and Mary Veatch, his wife, came to this section from the neighborhood of Brownsville on the Monongahela River, some sixty miles above Pittsburg, in 1795. Mr. and Mrs. James Ellis came from Wales early in the eighteenth century and settled first in Maryland, where after spending a few years, they emigrated to Western Pennsylvania, where Mr. Ellis died some time after the Revolutionary War. There is nothing to show that there were any daughters in the family.

Religiously, the Ellises were Quakers of the strictest sect and were identified with the Colonists in the French and Indian Wars, and later on in the Revolutionary struggle, several of the name holding commissions in the Continental army. In the Spring of 1795, Captain Nathan Ellis and his five brothers embarked on boats at Brownsville and floated on down past Pittsburg into the Ohio, looking for homes in the mighty forests and fertile lands of the then almost unknown Northwest Territory. The Ohio was the great highway over which came much of the tide of emigration which have peopled this section of the Union, a mighty stream hemmed in by a continent of gloomy shade and wierd solitude, rolling its unbroken length for a thousand miles, a beautiful stretch of restless, heaving water which realized to the voyager the "ocean river of Homeric song."

Landing at Limestone, the Ellis brothers were so charmed with the romantic beauty of the region and the productiveness of the soil, that they determined at once to go no further. At that time, with the exception of a few isolated settlements at Marietta, Manchester, Gallipolis, and Cincinnati, there were but few settlers on the north bank of the river, while upon the south side of the country, it was swarming with emigrants seeking out and appropriating the richest lands and most eligible town sites. Like the Jordan of old, the Ohio was the great boundary line. It stayed the incursions of the Indians, and north of its immediate banks the wave of immigration had not rolled. The very day, April 27, 1795, that Nathan Ellis landed at Limestone, five hundred red men were encamped right across the river. Finding that the most valuable lands were taken up, the Ellis brothers determined to push on into the Northwest Territory. Nathan Ellis built the first home in what is known as Aberdeen, and twenty-one years after, laid out the town, naming it for the old University town of Aberdeen, Scotland, in honor of one of his fellow townsmen who was a native of the place.

Samuel Ellis settled at Higginsport, eighteen miles below. James opened up a farm near the present site of Georgetown. Jeremiah Ellis bought lands near Bentonville. Hezekiah Ellis founded a home on the waters of Eagle Creek, and Jesse Ellis entered a tract on what is now known as Brooks Bar; three miles east of Aberdeen. More than a century has

passed, yet such have been the staying qualities of the name that many of the original entries remain in the possession of the family. As a connection, they have ever been blessed with the good things of life and inherit many of the sterling qualities which distinguished their Quaker ancestors.

Nathan Ellis was born November 10, 1749, and Mary Walker, his wife, August 31, 1752. They were married in 1770. Nathan Ellis assisted Jonathan Zane and John McIntire in marking out the Zane Trace in 1797 and 1798. He became quite a large landowner, holding at one time eight thousand acres. Aberdeen was first known as "Ellis Ferry." Nathan Ellis became the first Justice of the Peace, an office he held until his death in 1819. In a very readable and interesting volume, "A Tour in the Western Country," published in 1808 by Fortescue Cumming, we find the following: "On Saturday, I returned to Ellis Ferry, opposite Maysville, on the banks of the Ohio. I found 'Squire Ellis seated on a bench under the shade of two locust trees, with a bottle, pen, ink, and several papers, holding a Justice Court which he does every Saturday. Seven or eight men were sitting on the bench with him, awaiting his award in their several cases. After he had finished, which was soon, after I had taken a seat under the same shade, one of the men invited the 'Squire to drink with him, which he consented to do. Some whiskey was procured from Landlord Powers in which all parties made a libation to peace and justice. There was something in the scene so primitive and so simple that I could not help enjoying it with much satisfaction. I took up my quarters for the night with Landlord Powers, who is an Irishman from the Ballinbay in the County of Monaghan. He pays 'Squire Ellis eight hundred dollars per annum for his tavern, fine farm and ferry."

Nathan Ellis and his wife were a couple of untiring energy and great force of character, fit representatives of the heroic men and women who settled in the Ohio Valley and laid the corner stone of the empire in the wilderness. Ten children were born to them: Margaret (Mrs. Scicily); Mary (Mrs. Campbell), 1773; John, 1777; Jeremiah, 1779; Jesse, 1782; Samuel, 1784; Nancy (Mrs. Grimes), 1786; Nathan, 1789; Hetty, 1792; she became the wife of Capt. John Campbell, a distinguished officer under General McArthur, in the War of 1812. Jesse was in his company and took part in many engagements. Elender, born 1795, married James Higgins and emigrated many years ago to Johnson County, Missouri, where she died November 10, 1882.

Jeremiah Ellis married Anna Underwood, daughter of a well-known and prominent Virginia gentleman in 1803. His son, Washington, was born in 1804, and in 1832 married Miss Aris Parker, of Mason County, Kentucky. Jesse Ellis married Sabina, a daughter of Captain Thomas Brooks, of Mason County, Ky., a warm friend and contemporary of Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton, and one of the founders of Maysville (1787); Major John Ellis married Keziah, a daughter of William Brooks, who, with his brother, Thomas, was captured at the battle of Blue Licks and held a prisoner by the Indians for five years. Major Ellis served in an Ohio regiment in the War of 1812, and had quite a noted career as a soldier. Jesse Ellis died in 1877 in his ninety-fifth year. His wife passed away five years later in her ninetieth year. Nathan Ellis died in 1819 and is buried on the hill overlooking Aberdeen. His mother, Mary Veatch, who died in 1799, rests in the Aberdeen cemetery. John died in 1829. Jeremiah died

in 1857; Washington, in 1873; his wife in 1891. They all rest in the Ellis family cemetery at Ellis Landing in Sprigg Township, four miles east of Aberdeen. Jeremiah Ellis and Anna Underwood became the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters, the best known of whom are the Hon. Jesse Ellis, of Aberdeen, Ohio, who has represented Adams County in the Legislature a number of times, and Samuel Ellis, deceased, formerly a sheriff of Lewis County, Kentucky.

Jesse Ellis, although now a resident of Brown County, was born in Adams County, December 19, 1833. He has always been a farmer, teacher and surveyor, and was at one time surveyor of Adams County for twelve consecutive years. He is a man of charming personality and has many devoted friends. In connection, it is but right that we should mention the record of the sons of the family in the war for the preservation of the Union. Many of them bore commissions but a far greater number were in the ranks. So far as the present writer is informed, the following bore commissions: Lieutenant Colonel Edward Ellis, 15th Illinois, killed at Shiloh; Major Ephriam J. Ellis, 33d Ohio; Lieutenant Jesse Ellis, 50th Ohio, and Captain Isaac Dryden, 24th Ohio, grandson of Samuel Ellis, fell at Chickamauga; Private William J. Ellis, Company G, 70th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was the first man of that regiment killed at Shiloh. His head was carried away by a cannon ball. Drs. Samuel and Lewis Ellis were medical officers; Dryden Ellis, Captain 6th Ohio Cavalry; Amos Ellis, Lieutenant 70th Ohio; Anderson V. Ellis, Lieutenant 49th Ohio; William Ellis, Captain 16th Kentucky; Joseph Ellis, Lieutenant 175th Ohio. Major Ellis was the Captain of the Manchester Company in the 33d Ohio at the time he enlisted in 1861. He commanded his regiment at the battle of Stone River and had a horse killed under him. He was a most gallant and beloved officer, and had he lived, would have been put in command of one of the new Ohio regiments then organizing for the field. Of the private soldiers of the Ellis family, it is impossible to speak in detail. Quite a number of them lost their lives on the field of battle; some of them died in rebel prisons; others perished from wounds and diseases, and many of them lived to get back home to the green hills of the old Buckeye State and to rejoice that peace had come to our land, and that we were a reunited nation sovereign, great and free.

Anderson Nelson Ellis, A. M., M. D., son of Washington and Aris Ellis, was born at Ellis Landing, Sprigg Township, Adams County, Ohio December 19, 1840. In his twelfth year, he entered the public schools of Ripley where he remained six years, and during which times, those schools maintained a very high standard of excellence under such well known efficient instructors as Captain F. W. Hurth, Rev. W. H. Andrews, Prof. Ulysses Thompson and Gen. Jacob Ammen. He then entered the Freshman class at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, where he remained until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, when he went to the front as a volunteer aide-de-camp on the staff of the late Major General William Nelson, and remained with him until his death. Subsequently, he was attached to the staff of his old teacher, Gen. Ammen, then commanding the fourth division of the Army of the Ohio under Gen. Don Carlos Buell. On the eighteenth of March, 1862, he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the 49th Ohio Regiment, Colonel William H. Gibson, which commission he resigned September 28, 1863, on account of failing

health. Returning home, he at once entered Miami University and graduated the following year. In 1885, his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

In the Spring of 1865, he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. A. G. Goodrich, of Oxford, Ohio, and afterward attended medical lectures at Ann Arbor, Michigan; Pittsfield, Mass.; New York City and Cincinnati. At the Berkshire Medical College, he was assistant to the chair of Chemistry and graduated with the valedictory. Subsequently the board of trustees of that institution elected him Demonstrator of Anatomy. In March, 1868, the Ohio Medical College gave him an *addendum* degree. After some little private practice in Ohio and Kansas, Dr. Ellis entered the Ohio Regular Army as a medical officer, and spent five years on the plains and mountains of the Southwest. To one who had as yet known nothing beyond the haunts of civilization, the nomadic life of an army officer presented many attractions. While in New Mexico and Arizona, the Doctor became much interested in the history of the Pueblo Indians—that last remnant of the Aztec population of the days of the Spanish conquest, who present the pathetic spectacle of a civilization perishing without a historian to recount its rise, ruin and fall, its art, poetry, sorrow and suffering—a repetition of the silent death of the Mound Builders. He spent much of his time while off duty in exploring those ancient ruins that lie all over that interesting land. After leaving the service, he delivered many lectures and published a number of magazine articles on "The Land of the Aztec." From the very day of his graduation in medicine, Dr. Ellis had cast longing eyes at the admirable teaching and superior clinical advantages of the great European hospitals. In 1878, he resolved to realize this day dream of his life. He then went abroad and spent eighteen months in Heidelberg, Vienna and London, and afterward made a journey through Italy and France. While absent from the United States, he published many letters in the press, of his observations and travels in those countries, the most notable of which was "Pen and Ink Pictures of Venice, Florence, Rome, Naples, Pompeii, Leghorn and Genoa." Shortly after his return home to Cincinnati, he received the appointment of Assistant Physician at Longview Asylum, a position which he soon found irksome, but which led to an intimate acquaintance with nervous diseases and his appearance in many of the Courts of the State as a medical expert in insanity cases. In September, 1882, he was called to the chair of Laryngology in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, which position he took and held until the close of the session 1890, and found himself to be an efficient and popular teacher. On December 10, 1893, Gov. Charles Foster appointed him Captain and Assistant Surgeon of the First Regiment, Ohio National Guards, Col. Charles B. Hunt, commanding, and on the thirty-first day of July, 1888, Gov. J. B. Foraker promoted him to the surgeoncy with the rank of Major, the vacancy being made by the promotion of the lamented Dr. E. A. Jones, to the position of Surgeon General of the State of Ohio.

In the Spring of 1894, Dr. Ellis determined, on account of failing health, to leave Cincinnati and go to his ancestral acres at Ellis Landing and devote his entire time and energy to the calling of the farmer. He had scarcely settled himself in the old homestead before patients came to his door in great numbers. Not wishing to return to Cincinnati, he has

removed to Maysville, Kentucky, where he is actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

On the thirtieth of December, 1891, Dr. Ellis was married to Miss Laura Murphy, daughter of James Murphy, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Butler County, Ohio. She is a graduate of the Oxford Female College of the class of 1873, and was for many years the Lady President of the Alumnae Association of that institution. One child, a boy now in his fifth year, has blessed their union, who bears the name of William Nelson, in honor of one of the heroes of the war.

The Grimes Family

came from Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, to the mouth of Brush Creek, in Adams County, between 1795 and 1797. So far as we can learn now, the family was composed of the mother, Elizabeth Grimes, and her children, as follows: Sons, Noble, Thomas, and Richard; and daughters, Hannah, Barbara, Mary, and Effa. Noble Grimes appears to have been the most prominent among the sons, and was probably the oldest of the children. The family is said to have come from Ireland prior to the Revolutionary War. Noble Grimes procured a patent to one thousand acres of land on the Ohio River, just west of the mouth of Brush Creek. The patent to his survey was dated October 28, 1799. Noble Grimes never married. He was appointed by Gov. St. Clair one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County in December, 1799, and served until 1801. He was evidently a Federalist of pronounced type. In 1800, he laid out the town of Washington at the mouth of Brush Creek. It was composed of eighty-four lots, eight of which were reserved for public buildings. He expected it to be the county seat and become a great city. A log courthouse and jail were erected there and were used from March, 1798, until West Union was selected as the county seat. Among the persons residing in the town of Washington were Gen. David Bradford, Major John Belli, William Faulkner and Henry Aldred. All three of the last named were Revolutionary soldiers. After the selection of West Union as the county seat, Washington began to go down, and not a vestige remains. The Grimes family purchased all the lots.

Noble Grimes was one of the assessors of Iron Ridge Township in Adams County. He died in 1805, and was buried on the river hill on the Grimes farm. By his last will and testament he provided for his mother, Elizabeth, and his sister Hannah, who never married, and gave all his other estate, real and personal, to his brother Thomas. He seems to have been a successful man for his time. Richard Grimes, his brother, never married. Thomas Grimes, a brother of Noble Grimes, married Miss Mary Brown, February 10, 1801, and had three sons, Noble, Greer Brown, and Richard C. He died shortly prior to September 28, 1807.

Barbara Grimes, the sister of the first Noble Grimes, married Gen. David Bradford about 1790. They had two sons, Samuel and David. Samuel lost his life in the War of 1812, and David was at one time famous about West Union. Mary Grimes, sister of the first Noble Grimes, married Moses Smith, of Kentucky, as her second husband. Her daughter Sarah married Governor Thomas Kirker, and her daughter Mary married John Briggs. She had a daughter Betsey who married Samuel Davis, and a

daughter Rebecca who married Robert Edmiston. They had two sons, Jarret and Charles.

Effa Grimes, a sister of the first Noble, married John Crawford, a brother of Col. William Crawford, November 30, 1797. This is the same William Crawford who was burned by the Indians at Tymochtee. John Crawford had four sons and two daughters.

Noble Grimes, the son of Thomas Grimes, was born July 7, 1805, and died May 31, 1868. He married Harriet Briggs, a daughter of John Briggs, above mentioned. She was born September 6, 1806, and died February 8, 1874, without issue. Richard Grimes married Charity Grimes of another family, but a distant kinswoman, and died without issue. Greer Brown Grimes, the son of Thomas, was born October 23, 1803. He was married in 1827 to Miss Sophia Smith, of Cape Girardeau, Mo. Her father, John Smith, was from Maryland, and was a farmer and surveyor. Mrs. Sophia Grimes was born April 7, 1805. Greer B. Grimes died on the eighteenth of February, 1888, and his wife, April 18, 1893. Greer B. Grimes owned four hundred acres of fine land at the mouth of Brush Creek. He was a successful farmer, and made and saved a great deal of money. He was in the banking business at West Union with his son Smith and the late Edward P. Evans from 1865 to 1878, but gave it no personal attention. He lived a quiet and retired life on his farm devoted to his family. He and his wife had the following children who lived to maturity: Ann, who married — Hensley; Harriet, who married John McKay; Smith Grimes; Louis A. Grimes; Sophia, who married Frank C. Williams; Adelaide, who died unmarried; Byron Grimes; Blanche, who married John Perry, and Grace Grimes.

Dr. Louis A. Grimes was born November 6, 1839, the sixth child of his parents, the two preceding him having died in infancy. He attended school at the Ohio University, at Athens, Ohio, in 1855 and 1856, and in 1857 and 1858 he attended the Indiana University at Bloomington, Ind. He studied medicine under Dr. David Noble at Sugar Tree Ridge, in Highland County. He attended lectures and graduated at the Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, in 1863, and at the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia in 1864. He began the practice of medicine at Rome, in Adams County, in 1864 and 1865. In 1866, he located at Concord, Kentucky, where he has since resided. He was married October 10, 1866, to Miss Amanda T. Stout, daughter of James A. Stout, of Kentucky. There were two children of this marriage; a son, Claude B., lately engaged in gold mining, and a daughter, Mary. The mother of these children died September 14, 1879.

Dr. Grimes married a second time, June 27, 1883, Miss Mary Magruder, of Baltimore, Maryland, a daughter of Dr. Archibald Magruder. There is one son of this marriage, Archibald Greer Magruder, aged fifteen years. Dr. Grimes was a pension examining surgeon in Lewis County from 1884 to 1894. He has been a surgeon on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for three years. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. In politics he has always been Democratic.

He was a friend of the late Governor Goebel, of Kentucky, who referred to him in all matters relating to Lewis County. He is a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for his county, and of the County Board of Health.

After the death of his father, he bought out the other Grimes heirs, and is the owner of 282 acres of fine land at the mouth of Brush Creek, in Monroe Township. He has established a reputation as an able physician and surgeon, and as such commands the confidence of the community.

A brother physician says of Dr. Grimes: "He is a man of ability and research, and occupies the first rank in his profession. He has been a general practitioner of medicine in the full sense of the term, and has successfully taken care of all kinds of cases both medical and surgical. He is a gentleman of cultivated tastes, and his home is a social and intellectual center. He is an Odd Fellow, Knight Templar, Mason, and a member of the Elks. He is a member of the American Medical Association, State Medical Society, and International Railway Surgeons' Society."

The Punttenney Family.

George Hollingsworth Punttenney, was a son of Joseph Punttenney, whose father was a French Protestant, and was compelled to leave his native home in France on account of his religion. George H. Punttenney brought his family to the West Indies to an island called Eustatia, intending to make that his home, but being dissatisfied with this place, he embarked for Ghent in Holland, and from there went to Oxford, England, where his son, Joseph Punttenney, married Mary Hollingsworth. After remaining some years in England, the whole family emigrated to America, and settled at Little Gunpowder Falls, in Maryland. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, George Punttenney was fourteen years old. His father died in the second year of the war, and his property was sold by the administrator for \$22,000.00, which was paid in Continental money, which soon became worthless. The family then moved to Braddock's old battlefield in Pennsylvania, and George H. Punttenney became an Indian scout and a trader with the Delaware Indians, and subsequently he was engaged with a surveying party in the Green River country, Kentucky. In going down the Ohio River he passed the present site of Cincinnati twice before the virgin timber on that site had been touched by the white man.

He subsequently married Margaret Hamilton and settled in Bourbon County, Kentucky. In March, 1800, he removed to Greene Township, Adams County, Ohio, and settled at Stout's Run, where he lived until his death in 1853. On this farm, his son, James Punttenney, was born September 1, 1800, and resided there all his life, until his death on May 7, 1890. James Punttenney was the second white child born in Greene Township, and he was a man who was loved, honored, and respected by all who knew him.

James Punttenney was a Whig and Republican, but at all times he was anti-slavery in sentiment and might be called a downright Abolitionist. He never failed to aid the fugitive slaves who called on him on the way to freedom.

He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church in the latter part of his life, and prior to that, was a member of and a ruling elder in the Reformed Presbyterian Church for a number of years.

He was married April 10, 1823, to Miss Martha Wait, a woman of remarkable character. There were seven children of this marriage, but only four survived. Their children were John, Elizabeth, Mary Jane and James Hollingsworth Punttenney. John, the eldest child, carried on a tan-

nery for a number of years on Stout's Run. He went to Colorado in 1886 and died there in 1899, in his seventy-seventh year. Mary J. was married October 4, 1864, to Hon. Andrew C. Smith. She and her husband own and reside on the James Punttenney estate on Stout's Run. Elizabeth married Henry Ousler, November 7, 1850, and died at her home on Stout's Run, May 15, 1891, in her seventy-first year. James H. Punttenney, the youngest of the family, was born October 10, 1848. In his childhood, he showed great fondness for music, and as a youth, he became a violoncellist in a string band. As he grew older, he became a skilled pianist, and cultivated his voice to a great extent. He was bright, quick, and disposed to study and learn all within reach of him. Until fourteen years of age, he attended the district schools, and at the age of fifteen, he attended the North Liberty Academy, then under the supervision of the Rev. D. MacDill, D. D. He spent two years at this academy, and in the Fall of 1886, entered Miami University and graduated in June, 1871. It was his father's idea that he should study for the ministry, but the son preferred a business career.

In the Fall of 1871, he located in Cincinnati. He obtained a position in the music store of D. H. Baldwin & Co., and in the course of time, he became the book-keeper of the firm and held that position for ten years. In the year of 1882, the firm of D. S. Johnson & Co. was organized and Mr. Punttenney became a member until the business was closed. At that time, he located in Columbus, where he has been engaged in the piano business ever since. Mr. Punttenney is now the senior member of the well-known house of Punttenney & Eutsler, of Columbus. They have built up a large and prosperous business, in their line, in the center of the State.

On April 25, 1876, Mr. Punttenney was married to Miss Eliza Love. To them were born two children: Harry, who died at the age of four years, and Mary Martha, who resides with her father in Columbus. His first wife lived but four years. He was married to Miss Belle Love on December 21, 1882, and to them two children have been born: Belle, aged sixteen, and James Hollingsworth, aged twelve years.

In politics, Mr. Punttenney is a Republican. He and his family are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He is an elder in the Neil Avenue U. P. Church. He is a genial, courteous gentleman of the strictest integrity, and highly esteemed for his sterling qualities as a business man. He is firm in his attachments and conscientious in all his dealings. He has always identified himself with any and every movement for the uplifting and betterment of mankind. He is known as a liberal-minded, large-hearted citizen, whose soul is concerned in the welfare of humanity. He is not devoted solely to his own affairs, but is known as thoroughly unselfish, with the disposition of a true philanthropist.

The Treber Family.

The ancestors of the Trebers were Hollanders who emigrated to this country early in the eighteenth century and settled in Maryland.

John Treber, one of their descendants, moved from Maryland to Lancaster County, Pa., where he married a Miss Campbell. In 1784, he moved to Alleghany County, Pa., and located on the Monongahela River, at or near the mouth of Peters Creek, where he remained working at his trade, that of a gunsmith. In 1794, he, with his family, descended the

Ohio River in a flat-boat in company with Christopher Rowine and others, and after some adventures with the Indians along the shores, arrived at Limestone (now Maysville), Ky. At that time the landing at Maysville was so overcrowded with flat-boats that it often became necessary to set many of them adrift. Soon after the arrival of the Treber family at Limestone, Mrs. Treber died and was buried in the cemetery at that place.

In 1797, he married the widow Earle, and soon afterward moved with his family to what is now known as Adams County, Ohio. He purchased one hundred and thirty-six acres of land about twelve miles east of Maysville. In 1798, he built a two-story, hewed log house, which in later years was weatherboarded and a stone foundation built. It stands to-day in a good, habitable condition and is occupied by one of his grandsons. About the same time, Mr. Treber built a gunsmith shop, where he made from the raw material, every part of a gun, and did such smith work as was needed on the farm.

This house being located on Zane's Trace, the only thoroughfare between Wheeling, Va., and Limestone, Ky., and being large and commodious for that day, many travelers found food and shelter there, and the place soon became known as "Travelers' Rest."

All the noted politicians of the day from the Southwest traveled over this road on their way to and from Washington; the Wickcliffs, the Shelys, Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson were often patrons, and many times for brief seasons, sojourners and guests at the noted place, where they were always sure to find the best entertainment for man and beast the country afforded. The principal meats were venison and turkey.

There were no children by his second marriage, and after the death of the second Mrs. Treber, Mr. Treber married Miss Katherine Williams.

The children of his first marriage were Jacob; Elizabeth, who married Simon Wood, of Scioto County, Ohio; John, who located in Butler County, Ohio, and married Elizabeth Crawford; Marion, who died unmarried; Anna, who married Oliver Thoroman, of Adams County, Ohio; Sarah, who married Isaac Fisher, of Butler County, Ohio; Henry, who located in Butler County, and Joseph, who located in Pike County, Ohio.

The children by the third marriage were Joel, who married Anna McFeeters, and Benjamin, who died in infancy.

In John Treber were embodied all the characteristics of his Holland ancestors in a marked degree. His complexion was fair, his eyes blue, and his hair brown. He was strong of stature and physically very powerful. He could hold at arms' length a forty-five pound weight suspended on his little finger, and at the same time, with a piece of chalk in his hand, write his name on the wall with perfect ease.

In 1825, he exchanged his home on Zane's Trace with his son Jacob for another farm about two miles west where he died a few years later.

Jacob Treber, the eldest of the family of John Treber, was born near Lancaster City, Lancaster County, Pa., September 18, 1779, and was the only one of the sons who continued to reside in Adams County. In 1810, he married Jane Thoroman, who died in 1829, and to them were born the following children: John, Oliver, Henry, Jacob, Mary Ann, Samuel, Joseph, Sarah, Elizabeth, William, Minerva and Thomas Jefferson.

In 1833, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Jesse and Rachel Free-land, of Adams County, and of this marriage there were three children, LaFayette, Wilson and Louisa J.

Shortly after he became the owner of the homestead, he added to it another one hundred acres by purchase. Here he continued to live until the date of his death, January 4, 1875, leaving surviving him, his widow, twelve children, sixty-four grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren. His widow died at Manchester, Ohio, October 30, 1892. In 1811, Mr. Treber, with George Sample, made a trip to New Orleans on a flat-boat loaded with produce for that market. On their way, they, with others, bound on a like voyage, tied their boats at New Madrid, Mo. At this time occurred the terrible earthquake at that place, a short description of which is here given in Mrs. Treber's own language:

"The first shock took place while the boat was lying at the shore, in company with several others. At this period there was danger apprehended from the Southern Indians, it being soon after the battle of Tippecanoe, and for safety several boats kept in company for mutual defense in case of attack. In the middle of the night there was a terrible shock and a jamming of the boats so that the crew were all awakened and hurried on deck with their weapons of defense in their hands thinking the Indians were rushing on board. The ducks, geese, swans and various other aquatic birds, whose numberless flocks were quietly resting in the eddies of the river, were thrown into the greatest tumult, and with loud screams expressed their alarm and terror. The noise and commotion was soon hushed, and nothing could be discovered to excite apprehension, so that the boatmen concluded that the shock was occasioned by the falling in of a large mass of the bank near them. As soon as it was light enough to distinguish objects the crew were all up making ready to depart.

"Directly a loud roaring and hissing was heard, like the escape of steam from a boiler, accompanied by the most violent agitation of the shore and tremendous boiling up of the waters of the Mississippi in high swells, rolling the waters below back on the descending stream and tossing the boats about so violently, that the men with difficulty could keep on their feet. The sand-bars and points of islands gave way, swallowed up in the tremendous bosom of the river, carrying down with them the cottonwood trees, cracking and crashing, tossing their arms to and fro, as if sensible of their danger, while they disappeared beneath the flood. The water of the river which the day before was tolerably clear, being rather low, was now changed to a reddish hue and became thick with mud thrown up from its bottom, while the surface, lashed violently by the agitation of the earth beneath, was covered with foam, which gathering in masses the size of a barrel, floated along on the trembling surface. The earth along the shore opened in wide fissures, and, closing again, threw the water, sand and mud in huge jets higher than the tops of the trees.

"The atmosphere was filled with thick vapors or gas, to which the light imparted a purple tinge, altogether different in appearance from the autumnal hues of Indian summer or that of smoke. From the temporary check to the current, by the heaving up of the bottom, the sinking of the sand-bar and banks into the bed of the river, it rose in a few minutes five or six feet; and as if impatient of the restraint, again rushing forward with redoubled impetuosity, hurried along the boats now set loose by the

horror-stricken boatmen, as in less danger on the water than at the shore, where the falling banks threatened at every moment to destroy them, or carry them down in the vortex of the sinking masses."

They reached New Orleans in safety, and after disposing of the boat and cargo they returned home on foot, going by the way of Lake Pontchartrain, Mussel Shoals, Nashville and Limestone.

Mr. Treber was a private soldier in the War of 1812, enlisting in a company commanded by Captain Dan Collier, recruited at Chillicothe, Ohio. He was Justice of the Peace of Tiffin Township from 1828 to 1831, and County Commissioner from 1833 to 1836. He was a man of unimpeachable character and integrity, universally respected and esteemed by his neighbors, who not infrequently sought his advice on questions of public and private import. He was an extensive reader, and probably no one in the county was better versed in history or the topics of the time. He was a lifelong, active and earnest Democrat of the Jefferson school, and for that statesman cast his first vote for President. While he was never a member of any church, yet he observed the Sabbath and often attended religious services, and while he was well versed in Scriptures, he disputed with no one on questions of faith or belief.

He was a man of remarkable personal appearance and vigor—more than six feet in height, slender and lithe—features sharp and angular, eyes blue and piercing, nose slightly Roman. He always stood erect, even in old age.

After a long and useful life he rests in the family cemetery beneath the shades of the old homestead.

Sometime after the removal of the brothers to other parts of the country, they changed their names to Traber, but how or under what circumstances is not known. It is supposed that the "a" was substituted for the "e," because the German "e" is pronounced in German "a" as in "day;" hence, a German would pronounce "Treber," "Traber," and so they came to spell it as it was pronounced.

Several of Jacob's children after leaving Adams County went to Butler County, and engaged in business in the neighborhood of their uncles, and to avoid explanation and confusion they wrote their names "Traber," like their uncles and their cousins, and it would seem that in no distant time that must become the family name, however, much it may be regretted by many members of the family.

PART IV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

By **EMMONS B. STIVERS**
and
NELSON W. EVANS

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

James Allison,

of Seaman, Adams County, Ohio, is one of the most progressive and successful farmers of Scott Township. He is a man whose excellent judgment, strong common sense and good business qualities are recognized by all. He comes of an old and prominent Pennsylvania family, and was born in that State on the second of October, 1831. His father, David Allison, as well as his mother, whose maiden name was Lucette Andre McKibben, were natives of Pennsylvania. They reared eight children, five sons and three daughters, of whom our subject was the third. David Allison was a farmer all his life and lived to a ripe old age.

James Allison received his early education in the district school in the primitive school building at Cedar Springs, Clinton County, Pennsylvania. He early turned his attention to farming which he had determined should be his life work, and ever since, he has been active and energetic in this occupation, except two years in which he was engaged in the mercantile business.

On October 14, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, as a Private, and was afterwards promoted to Second Sergeant of his company, and in May, 1862, was promoted to First Lieutenant. He served with distinction and participated in the battles of Lebanon, Tennessee, and of Stone River, at Murfreesboro. In the latter battle in the cavalry, his horse fell and disabled him so he was sent to the hospital, and while there, was stricken with typhoid pneumonia, and as a consequence, was discharged for disability, May 3, 1863. In one of the charges made by his regiment there was captured a Confederate flag, which Mr. Allison obtained and keeps as a trophy.

He has always been a Republican in his political views, but has never sought or held any office, either in township or county. He is an earnest thinker, however, on political questions, a strong advocate of advanced political thought, and is alive to the interests and welfare of his county and community.

On the twenty-eighth of November, 1865, he was married to Miss Sarah E. McDowell, of Centre County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Allison is a woman of many fine qualities and ably performs her duties as wife and mother. She is an earnest, consistent, Christian woman, and a faithful worker in the Presbyterian Church of Seaman. She was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1845, the second daughter of P. W. and Kathrene McDowell, the latter of whom died November 5, 1897, at the age of seventy-eight. Her father is living and well at the age of eighty-

two, is active and energetic, an old-fashioned Jacksonian Democrat and one of Central Pennsylvania's most substantial citizens.

Mr. and Mrs. Allison resided in Pennsylvania for three years after their marriage, and then removed to Adams County in 1869, where he purchased a farm on the West Fork of Brush Creek in Scott Township, which is the very best in the township. It is bountifully supplied with running water and everything about the place indicates that the owner is a man of enterprise and progress. They lived on this farm from 1869 until 1896, when they purchased a home in the village of Seaman, which they remodeled and beautified and reside there in great comfort. Mr. Allison owns another farm of one hundred and eighty acres in Oliver Township. Their children are Kate Conley, wife of Dr. John S. Montgomery, of Huntsville, Logan County, Ohio; David M., who is in the hardware and implement business at Seaman, a very industrious and energetic young man; Nettie Andre, wife of Oscar McCreight. They reside on the home farm. Mrs. Montgomery has two sons, Willard Allison, and John McDowell.

Mr. Allison is highly esteemed in the community and is honored and respected by all.

Rev. Eli Purchas Adams,

born June 24, 1814, in Washington County, is a son of Isaac and Dorcas Adams. He graduated at Marietta College in 1842. For two years after this he engaged in teaching school. In 1844, he entered Lane Seminary, then under the presidency of Rev. Lyman Beecher. He studied here two years, but was unable to complete his course on account of poor health. In 1846, he went to Helena, Kentucky, fifteen miles from Maysville, and taught a school there until 1859. On July 2, 1846, he was married to Martha Slack, daughter of Col. Jacob Slack, of Mason County, Ky. He had two children of this marriage, one died August 20, 1853, and its mother ten days later. The remaining child died January 15, 1858. He was ordained by Harmony Presbytery in Kentucky in 1853. On March 19, 1856, he was married to Miss Lucy A. Bartlett, of Marietta, Ohio, the daughter of a prominent Congregational minister, a lady eminently fitted for the difficult position of a minister's wife. Of this marriage there were eight children, six sons and two daughters. One son, William N., died in childhood. The others are living. Francis Bartlett Adams is a druggist in Perry, Rolls County, Mo., and Isaac Watts Adams is a farmer in the same place. Gilbert Purchas Adams is a farmer near Vanceburg, Ky., and Charles Baird Adams, a physician at the same place. Elizabeth Loughry Adams, a daughter, was a teacher at Vanceburg, Ky. She was married November 5, 1896, to Scott McGovney Foster, of Sandy Springs, Adams County. Alfred Hamilton Adams, a son, lost both his feet alighting from a freight train. Rev. Adams' daughter, Margaret Alice, lived until June 6, 1886, when she was drowned in the Ohio River by falling from a steamboat. She was then in her twenty-eighth year. She had a lovely Christian character and was her father's right hand in church and Sabbath school work. She had been a teacher of music for several years and was most highly esteemed by all who knew her.

In May, 1859, Rev. Adams was called to the churches of Rome and Sandy Springs. Here his life work was done. He was pastor of these

churches until 1873, when he was called to Hanging Rock for two years, and for three years he resided on his farm below Vanceburg, Ky. He returned to Sandy Springs in 1878 and continued his work there until 1895 when the infirmities of age compelled him to retire. In January, 1899, he was taken with what proved to be his last illness. He survived till March 15, 1899, when he passed away in peace. He realized that this sickness was his last. He said his work was done and only regretted that it was not better done. His faith was firm and his hope assured. He was beyond all troubles and his last hours were in the Peace of God. His life had been one of trial and privation, of many disappointments, and of much affliction and sorrow, but in the midst of all of them, his Christian virtues shone out with a resplendence which called forth the admiration of all who knew him. The memory of his labors should be preserved to all who follow him, and while remembered, will be a Beacon Light pointing to the Savior of Men as his Guide and Master.

One who was his pupil for two and a half years, and who is a man well advanced in life, says of him that he had a fine tact for instructing others, occupied the first rank as an educator, and as the principal of an academy of Kentucky, did much to fit young persons for a college course and impress his own well rounded Christian character upon their minds.

A clergyman who knew him, says he was of a quiet and retiring disposition, but under pressure of duty and in behalf of right, was persistent and unflinching. He was a Christian man, well versed in the Bible. His piety was scriptural, enlightened and stable. His life was pure and honest, characterized by uniform gentleness and kindness. As a preacher, he was thoroughly orthodox and his sermons were instructive.

Irwin M. Anderson,

a resident of Clyde, Ohio, was born August 7, 1845, at West Union. His father was James Anderson, who has a separate sketch herein. Irwin Anderson went to school at West Union in the old stone schoolhouse which stood where the house occupied by John Knox now stands.

In June, 1863, he enlisted in Company G, 129th O. V. I., and served until the eighth of March following. He enlisted August 25, 1864, in the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, and was mustered out with the company, July 1, 1865. In both services he was in the campaigns about East Tennessee. He was in the affair at Cumberland Gap on September 9, 1863; in Burnside's campaign against Longstreet that fall and winter. He was engaged in the siege of Knoxville in the Fall of 1864, and was in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee; Pulaski, Tennessee; Plantersville and Selma, Alabama, in 1865. After the war was over, he went to school in Xenia, Ohio, in 1865 and 1866. He then located in Mexico, Missouri, and was in the west and southwest from 1866 to 1870. In the latter year, he located in Camden, Ohio. He was married October 14, 1873, to Miss Emma J. Smith, of Oxford, Ohio. He resided there until 1877. In that year, he located in Mansfield, Ohio, and worked for the Aultman-Taylor Company. He resided in Marion from 1880 to 1883, when he located in Clyde, Ohio, which has since been his home. His wife died May 10, 1895. He has six children, five sons and a daughter. His son, Carl J., is an artist in Springfield, Ohio, and illustrates the "Woman's Home Companion."

His daughter, Stella, lives in Chicago with her brothers. Sherwood is a bookkeeper in Chicago, as is his son Irwin. His son, Ray, is a student, and his son, Earl, is in an art school there. They all reside at No. 1036 Adams Street, and the sister keeps house for them.

Mr. Anderson takes a great interest in army organizations. For four years he has been engaged in preparing entertainments for various Grand Army Posts. He possesses considerable dramatic talent, and has been very successful in his work.

Carey C. Alexander,

of Eckmansville, was born on the farm where he now resides, June 1, 1852. His father was Samuel Alexander, a son of James Alexander, a native of Fincastle, Virginia, who first came to Lexington, Kentucky, in the early days and afterwards to Adams County. He married Mary John, a member of an old Virginia family. James Alexander was born June 22, 1791, and died March 3, 1871. His wife was born January 10, 1792, and died March 12, 1852. Their son, Samuel, was born in Virginia, April 3, 1815, and came to Adams County with his parents making the trip overland in wagons. He married Miss Elizabeth Robe daughter of David Robe, of Scotch ancestry, of Hills Fork. She was born February 14, 1819.

Carey C. Alexander was reared on a farm, but having a natural talent for music has given much time to the cultivation of that faculty. He has taught vocal and instrumental music for many years with great success. He is particularly successful as a bandmaster and leader of choirs. He married Miss Mary Allison, a daughter of John Allison, of Cherry Fork, February 26, 1877. Their children inherit musical talent, and with their father maintain a fine orchestra. They are Roscoe, Bessie, Ralph, Florence, Charles, Delbert and Lester.

Mr. Alexander is a member of the Presbyterian Church and an elder in that organization. He is Sunday school superintendent and choir leader at Eckmansville. He is also a member of Sunbeam Lodge, No. 631, K. of P., at Cherry Fork.

Col. James Arbuthnot

was born at Greenfield, Ohio, September 3, 1841. He served seventeen months as an enlisted man in Company E, 91st O. V. I. He was made Second Lieutenant of the 19th U. S. Infantry, December 18, 1863, and was afterwards promoted to First Lieutenant and Adjutant of his regiment. He was badly wounded at the battle of the "Mine" in front of Petersburg, Virginia, July 30, 1864. He resigned January 23, 1866, and at once moved to Brookfield, Missouri, and engaged in farming. He studied law in the office of Judge W. H. Bromler and Hon. S. P. Huston, of Brookfield, Missouri, and since his admission has been engaged in the practice of his profession except from 1883 to 1885, when he was postmaster at Brookfield. He was elected Representative from Linn County, in the Thirty-fourth General Assembly of Missouri in 1866 as a Republican when the county was strongly Democratic. He served three terms as City Attorney of Brookfield, at the time the city was establishing electric lights and water-works. In 1882, he organized a company of National Guards at Brook-

field, Missouri, and was Captain for several years. His company competed in a number of prize drills and never failed to take the prize.

In 1891, in the organization of the Fourth Regiment of Missouri National Guards, he was elected Colonel and held that position until he resigned. The regiment he organized went into the service of the United States during the Spanish War.

On the third of July, 1867, he was married to Sarah E. Beemer. He has been for thirty-two years a member of the Presbyterian Church at Brookfield, Missouri, in which his wife and five children are all members.

He is an intelligent and high-minded man of unusual attainments and breadth of knowledge. He has taken, and takes, an active interest in public affairs and is a walking encyclopedia of political and military information. He was the most perfect type of an officer and soldier in the Civil War. He was never known to use an improper or profane word. He was always ready for any emergency. In the presence of the enemy, he was as brave as the best soldier or officer who ever adorned the pages of history. With the battle once over, he was as tender and sympathetic with the wounded, friend or foe, as any woman. He was honorable in all his dealings with his fellow officers and scorned all intrigues and subterfuges so common in the army. He never failed in the performance of any duty assigned to him. He was gallant, brave and honorable, with emphasis on all the terms. The qualities of his soul were tested severely and many times in his army service and the qualities ascribed to him always appeared. As he was in the army, so he has been ever since, and the people of Adams County can always feel proud of the life record Colonel Arbuthnot has made.

Ezekiel Arnold,

farmer, of Locust Grove, was born December 23, 1833, near Locust Grove, in Adams County, Ohio, the son of Josephus Arnold and Kate Pemberton, his wife. Josephus Arnold was born in 1788, on Long Island, in the state of New York. He learned the trade of shoemaking. He was in the War of 1812, having enlisted from New York City. He served there, and directly after the war came to Adams County. He married Kate Pemberton on July 16, 1828, the daughter of William Pemberton, who was born in 1750, in Culpeper County, Virginia. Josephus Arnold and wife had three children, Ezekiel and Mansfield, sons, and Indiana, a daughter, all of whom are living at or near Locust Grove. Ezekiel, our subject, was born December 23, 1833, near Locust Grove, and has resided there ever since. His mother was born January 10, 1795, and died September 30, 1889.

He attended the common schools, and was trained to be a farmer, which occupation he has followed all his life. His father, Josephus Arnold, died on April 10, 1858, at the age of sixty-nine years. On August 30, 1862, our subject enlisted, at the age of thirty, in Company E, 117th O. V. I., Captain James A. Murphy, and served until the twentieth of July, 1865. June 10, 1885, he was married to Miss Mary Tarlton, and has two sons, Josephus A., aged eleven years, and Jehu, aged nine years. His first wife died and he married Miss Cynthia Garmon, June 10, 1896. She was born June 5, 1859. Mr. Arnold has a tasteful and pleasant home in Locust Grove. He takes great pride in the fact that he was a soldier of the Civil War; also, that his father was in the War of 1812; but most of all

that his grandfather, William Pemberton, was in the War of the Revolution. The latter was born in 1750, in Culpeper County, Virginia, on Stanton River. He served in the Revolutionary War in Captain Thomas Meriwether's Company, First Virginia State Regiment, Colonel George Gibson. He enlisted in September, 1777, for three years, and was at the siege of Yorktown, where he had part of an ear shot away by a shell. He was a successful hunter and farmer. He married Rhoda Luck, born October 24, 1755, and had a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters. His sons were William, Nathaniel, Fountain, James, and Ezekiel. His daughters were Anna, married Thomas Murfin; Joyce, married Isaac East; and Kate, born January 10, 1795, married Josephus Arnold.

William Pemberton came to Kentucky just at the time of the Indian massacre at Crab Orchard, and reached Boonesboro the next day after that event. Kate Pemberton was then a small girl, but remembered seeing the bodies of the victims of the massacre. Her father remained at Boonesboro nearly two years. In that time he was lost in the forest for several days. He shot and wounded a buffalo and it rushed at him. His dog seized it by the nose and saved Pemberton's life, but the dog lost his. Pemberton killed the buffalo and subsisted on its meat for several days. His friends had given him up as killed or captured by Indians. He returned to Virginia, but soon came back to Ohio and settled in Adams County, near Locust Grove, in 1808. He died, about 1823, of rheumatism. He is interred on the farm where Miss Indiana Arnold now resides. The spot is known, and will soon have a suitable mark. His wife died January 1, 1845, at the age of ninety, and is buried beside her husband. A prominent characteristic of Mr. Arnold is his industry and frugality. He made his start in life by traveling and selling clocks. He is the owner of about eight hundred acres of land, and has acquired a competence. He is noted for his integrity, and for living up to any obligations which he may assume. He is a free thinker of the Robert Ingersoll school. He is a Republican and a good citizen.

John Bratton Allison

is a native of Meigs Township, in Adams County. He was born March 30, 1837. His father was Samuel Allison, a native of Hancock County, Pennsylvania. He came to Carmel, in Highland County, and located there. His mother was Elizabeth Bratton, a sister of John Bratton, for whom Bratton Township was named. Her father, Jacob Bratton, was one of the first settlers of Adams County. His widow, Elizabeth, died April 19, 1836, in the ninety-fourth year of her age. Samuel Allison had six children: one son, our subject, and five daughters, who lived to maturity. Two children died in infancy. R. H. W. Peterson married Elizabeth Allison, the youngest one of the daughters. Dick Thompson married Mary Jane, another daughter; and Susan, the third daughter, married Joseph Andrews. Angeline, the second daughter, married Jacob Ogle, of Illinois. Evaline, the eldest daughter, married Jeremiah M. Hibbs, and moved to Missouri in 1852.

Our subject received a common school education, and none other. In 1849, he began to learn the tanner's trade with Townshend Enos Reed, and remained with him until March, 1855, at Marble Furnace. In 1855,

he went upon the farm which he now owns and on which he now lives, and worked for his uncle, John Bratton, who then owned the farm, as a hand at thirteen dollars per month, until 1859. In that year, on November 3, he married Miss Hannah S. Hughes, daughter of Peter Hughes, and continued to reside on the farm of his uncle, John Bratton. In 1876 he purchased the farm, 260 acres of the estate of John Bratton, for \$6,860, and has resided there ever since. From 1859 to 1876, he had the farm rented.

There have been three sons of this marriage. John F., the eldest, attended the St. Louis University in 1878 and 1879. He afterwards engaged in the hardware business at Hillsboro from 1888 to 1892. Since the latter date he has been a farmer in Hardin County, Ohio. He married Miss Lizzie Kennedy, of New York. Charles C., the second son, graduated in the college course in St. Mary's school, in Kansas City, in 1884, and taught in the vicinity of his home for two years. He read medicine with Dr. Berry, at Locust Grove, who pronounced him one of the best students he had ever known. He graduated from the Louisville Medical College in 1888, with highest honors. He won several medals, notably the gold medal in surgery. He took a post-graduate course at the Bellevue Medical College. He then took employment on the steamer Obdam, plying between New York and Amsterdam, and made several voyages. He, however, resigned this in a short time, and located as a physician and surgeon at Omaha, and has attained a high position in his profession. He fills two chairs at the Omaha Medical College; he also has a chair and is a lecturer at Creighton Medical College. He has had charge of the Presbyterian Hospital there; and has been connected with St. Joseph's Hospital, in the same place. He married Miss Catharine Creighton and is now one of the leading physicians and surgeons in Nebraska.

James B., the third son, graduated at St. Mary's School, in Kansas City, in 1888; after that, he was in the clothing business in Hillsboro from 1889 to 1891. In the latter year, he went to Helena, Montana, and engaged in the same business. While here, he acted as Deputy United States Marshal part of the time; and on one occasion took seven Chinese prisoners to California. He settled in the year 1894 at Chinook, Montana, and from there went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he now resides and is engaged in the mercantile business. He married Miss Mary Inglebrand, of Hillsboro.

Mr. Allison, our subject, was County Commissioner of Adams County from 1872 to 1875, during the famous county seat contest, and stood for West Union as against Manchester. He has been a township trustee and a school trustee for many years. He has one of the best cared for and most valuable farms in Adams County. It is a delight to look upon. Mr. Allison is a man agreeable to meet. He is very tall, with a large frame and commanding presence. He carries his years lightly, and looks several years younger than he is.

Samuel Turner Baldrige

was born February 17, 1824, in Wayne Township, Adams County, Ohio, and lived there all his life with the exception of a year and a half in Brown County. His father was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1783, and his mother, Mary McGary, was a daughter of Wil-

liam McGary, a Revolutionary soldier, and one of the first settlers of Adams County.

He was married October 23, 1845, first, to Phoebe Patton, a daughter of Thomas Patton, a native of Rockbridge County, Virginia, who settled on the West Fork of Brush Creek. Of this marriage there were three children: Mrs. Mary J. Foutts, of Elsmere, Missouri; Thomas Albert, who died at the age of two years, and an infant. His first wife died August 3, 1850. He married for a second wife, in 1861, Sarah Russel. Her mother was a Puntteney, of Stout's Run. His son, Taylor R., is a well known physician and surgeon in Dayton. His second son, by his second marriage, Talma E., after having completed his studies as a physician and married, died suddenly in the year 1896.

Our subject has been an elder in the U. P. Church at Cherry Fork for thirty years and has been Clerk of Wayne Township for twenty-four years. He was a Free Soiler during the existence of that party and afterwards a Republican. He died the eighth of June, A. D. 1899.

Mr. Baldridge had taken quite an interest in this work and had anticipated much pleasure in its publication, but he was never to read its pages. Those who knew him best say that his passing was the beautiful completion of a finished work. His hold on this world was greatly loosened by the sorrow on account of the untimely death of his son, Talma. His life was a finished example of purity, fidelity and piety. He was a true friend, a wise counsellor, an unselfish man, and a noble citizen. He left a memory which his family, his church, and his community can reflect upon with pleasure and pride.

Jacob Newton Brown,

son of James and Maria Brown, was born in Adams County, Ohio, on the banks of the Cherry Fork about two miles eastwardly from the town of North Liberty, on October 19, 1828.

He received a common school education and for a while taught in the county schools. He afterward embarked in the mercantile business in North Liberty in a small building adjoining the site now occupied by Kleinknecht Bros. In 1860 he erected the commodious building now occupied by this firm. He was doing business in this house during the Civil War and at the time when the Confederate General, John Morgan, and his troops passed through on their famous raid. They broke into his store, robbed and despoiled his goods, stole his horses, etc. He formed a partnership with Wm. McVey, and after continuing same for several years, he sold his interest in the store and bought the North Liberty Flour Mills. He successfully operated these mills until 1876, when he exchanged them, together with his handsome brick residence and a farm lying northeast of the town, for a large tract of Arkansas land. He then became connected with the Southern Immigration business and as agent of the Little Rock & Ft. Smith R. R., and afterward as Immigration Agent of the Cincinnati Southern R. R., which place he held at the time of his death. In 1881, in connection with J. Frank, in Cincinnati, he established an office in Chattanooga, Tenn., which he afterward sold to his son C. V. Brown and S. W. Divine, but retained his office in Cincinnati in connection with the Cincinnati Southern R. R. He was one of the pioneers in Southern Im-

migration work, and hundreds of Northern families now living in the South were located through his influence. He was indefatigable in his efforts to promote Southern immigration.

He retained his residence at North Liberty until about 1883, when he removed his family to Cincinnati and there resided until his death, January 27, 1892. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church and a man of strong convictions, always on the side of right, and an upright and worthy citizen in every way.

In 1852, he married Sarah McCutcheon of near Manchester in this county and seven children were born to them, to-wit: Nancy J., now the wife of Dr. E. M. Gaston, of Tranquility; Maria M., wife of S. G. Glasgow, of North Liberty; Ella, wife of William Kennedy, living near Youngsville; Mary E., deceased; Ida V., wife of William Kleinknecht, of North Liberty, and C. V. and B. G. Brown, of Chattanooga, Tennessee. His widow, Sarah Brown, died in North Liberty on August 3, 1899.

Jacob N. Brown was in many respects a remarkable man, but the world never knew of it from him, and what he had achieved would never have been known except the writer of these lines discovered it in a business way. When Mr. Brown left North Liberty, he had a mountain of debt which he was carrying and of which the public or the world had no idea. To the world he was and had been a success, but to retrieve his losses, he went away from the home of his lifetime, went into a new and untried business and made large sums of money. He paid off his entire indebtedness with interest and died without the world ever knowing that he had almost been overtaken by financial disaster. There is not one man in a thousand who would have undertaken, and not one man in ten thousand who would have succeeded in paying the immense debt he owed, but he did it and the world never knew and has not known it until the publication of this book, and it would not now be made public but that the lesson of his life was most valuable and might encourage some one overwhelmed with adversity to bear it without murmuring and to conquer it with that power of will and tireless energy which overcomes all difficulties. Mr. Brown never knew that the writer was informed of his financial condition, but the writer knew why he left North Liberty and went elsewhere to work with that remarkable application which characterized him and the end he had in view, and therefore takes pleasure in making this tribute to his manly qualities. In all the years in which he was working to discharge his great debt, he supported and educated his large family, lived honorably in the world and took prompt care of every current obligation. In all that time, he never complained of or alluded to his burden, and to the world he was the same as if he had not owed a dollar and had thousands ahead. How many men can do that? How many men have done that? It is the aggregate of such lives as that of Jacob N. Brown which makes our people the most energetic on the face of the earth.

James W. Baldrige,

merchant tailor, of Manchester, Ohio, and the subject of this sketch, is a descendant of pioneer ancestry in Adams County. The family name on the old records is Boldridge, and its members were here at the time of the organization of the county.

Our subject was born August 12, 1857, in the village of Youngsville, Wayne Township. He is a son of William S., and a great-grandson of Rev. William Baldrige, the first pastor of the U. P. congregation at Cherry Fork. His mother is Margaret Jane Kane, a member of an old and respected family of the county.

He spent his boyhood days on a farm and attended the District schools until his eighteenth year, when he studied at West Union and in the old academy at Cherry Fork. In 1880, he went to Jackson, Ohio, and there followed coal mining for two years.

In 1882, he began working at his present trade, and in 1883 worked with the well known tailor, A. D. Kirk. He next worked at his trade in Kansas City, and then at Augusta, Ky. Returning to Cherry Fork in 1892, he remained a short time and then located at his present place in Manchester, where he has a flourishing business, his patrons being the best dressers of the town and surrounding country. December 12, 1891, he married Miss Mary Alexander, by whom he has three children, Ada, Roy and William. He is a Methodist and a Prohibitionist.

Moses Roush Brittingham,

proprietor Hotel Britt, Manchester, was born near the old Campmeeting Grounds in Sprigg Township, September 11, 1837. He is a son of Purnel Brittingham and Mary Bryan, whose maiden name was Cartwright, a daughter of Rev. Andrew Cartwright, a celebrated divine in early days in Adams County. Purnel Brittingham was of Scotch descent, born 1782, and died in 1872. He was a soldier in the War of 1812.

The subject of our sketch worked as a farm hand in Ross County, Ohio, in his youth, and in 1862, volunteered in the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, Col. Israel Garrard, and served until the close of the war, taking part in every important battle in which his regiment engaged.

In 1859, he was married to Mary E. Trotter, daughter of James Trotter, of near West Union. After the war, he kept a small store at Killinstown, and in 1868 conducted a general store at Clayton, moving to Manchester in 1870, where for twenty years he has been in the hotel business. During this time he has handled live stock and produce, and for six seasons sold lightning rods throughout the country. He is at present interested in the buying and shipping of leaf tobacco.

In 1884, he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the office of Sheriff of Adams County, but was defeated by a few votes through the treachery of some persons who should have been his staunch supporters if fidelity to party and party principles count for aught. By his energy and integrity he has acquired a competency to support himself and wife in their declining years.

George Elmer Bratten, D. D. S.,

of Manchester, Ohio, was born April 18, 1873, at Edgerton, Williams County, Ohio. His father was John A. Bratten, and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Shambaugh. His grandfather, John Bratten, came from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. He removed to Edgerton and was one of the pioneers of Williams County. His great-grandfather, Robert Bratten, was a native of England. His father, John U. Bratten,

was a private soldier in Company A, 38th O. V. I. He enlisted August 26, 1861, and served until September 13, 1864.

Our subject attended the District school at Edgerton, and graduated in the High School there in 1892. He taught school for four Winter terms in Williams County, and in the same period attended the Ohio Normal University at Ada for two years. In May, 1894, he began the study of dentistry at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, and pursued his studies until 1899. In April, 1899, he graduated, and from that time until March, 1900, he was located in Edgerton. He was married on the tenth of March, 1900, to Miss Nina Marshall, daughter of John Marshall, Esq., of Edgerton. He located in Manchester on the twentieth of March, 1900, having purchased the dental practice and business of Dr. R. M. Prather.

Dr. Bratten is a young man of high character. He is a great student in his profession, and is very ambitious to succeed. He has already won the confidence and esteem of the citizens of Manchester and vicinity, and has shown that he has rare skill in his profession. In his political views he is a Republican. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias of Manchester, Ohio. His wife is an attractive and accomplished woman and is highly esteemed in society. She possesses remarkable talent as a public reader.

James S. Berry, M. D.

The grandfather of our subject was Thomas Berry, of the city of Baltimore, Maryland. He was married there in 1812 and was one of the famous defenders of Baltimore in the War of 1812. He was in the fight at Bladensburg and about Washington City. After the War of 1812, he went to Rockingham County, Virginia, and from there, in 1818, he removed to near Greenfield, in Highland County, Ohio. In 1832, his wife died, and in 1840, he removed to Delaware County, Indiana, and married a second time. He died there at the age of eighty years. By his first wife, he had six children, four sons and two daughters. He had a daughter by his second marriage. John, his eldest son, born in Baltimore in 1816, was the father of our subject. When at the age of sixteen years, he learned the tanner's trade at Leesburg, Ohio. He was married at Leesburg, Ohio, to Miss Mary E. Stewart, daughter of James and Phœbe Stewart. Soon after this he bought a farm on Sugar Tree Ridge in Highland County, and resided there, carrying on a farm and tanning until his death, April 4, 1888. In his religious faith, he was a Friend.

His son, James S., one of the eight sons and daughters, was born April 26, 1844. He learned the tanner's trade of his father, and worked at it until he was eighteen years of age. Then he taught school five or six years. He began the study of medicine in 1867 at Sugar Tree Ridge under Dr. Henry Whisler. He graduated at Starling Medical College in 1870 and began the practice of medicine at Locust Grove the same year. He practiced there until 1888, when he removed to Peebles, where he has since resided and practiced medicine.

On October 7, 1873, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Murphy, of Locust Grove. He has five children: Charles, born September 25, 1875; Amma, born March 29, 1877; Mary E., Thomas Alfred and Beatrice. In politics, he is a Democrat. He was Township Clerk for seven years and

Treasurer of Franklin Township four years. He has also been a member of the Town Council and Board of Education in Peebles. He has never sought office, but in 1895, he was the candidate of his party for Representative to the Legislature, but was defeated by the Hon. A. C. Smith. After removing to Peebles, he was associated with Dr. J. M. Wittenmeyer. When the latter was elected Auditor in 1893, he formed a partnership with Dr. George F. Thomas, which still continues.

Dr. Berry perhaps is the most unique character living in Adams County today. As a professional man, business character and student in almost all branches of learning, he has few equals in this part of the State. Senator Brice once speaking of him declared that he was qualified to fill almost any position involving business transactions. He is a many-sided man. His inquisitive disposition has given him an insight into almost everything. Besides his thorough medical education, he possesses much legal knowledge and is frequently consulted by men in all professions involving matters of great importance. His judgment is unerring and is followed whenever he is called upon to decide. He is modeled somewhat after Benjamin Franklin. When a subject is presented to him, he at once becomes interested whether in nature or in the affairs of men. As a physician, he stands high. He is temperate in habits, abstaining entirely from the use of intoxicating liquors and tobacco. Possessing a strong mind, in early life, he mastered the science of medicine and from the day that he began to practice in the village of Locust Grove, the people about him have recognized his worth and have trusted him implicitly. Unlike most men, he interests himself in other things besides his profession. He is engaged in the banking business, solicits pensions, oversees a large farm, deals in stock, is interested in the sale of farming implements, and gives much attention to educational matters. If he has nothing else to do, he will engage his mind in solving some abstruse mathematical problem. A great mind, like a healthy body, requires food. He engages in all these lines of business and study seemingly to satisfy his wonderful active mind. While other men are day-dreaming, he will be found thinking about several things at the same time. Although a man of dignified bearing, and serious while engaged in business, he possesses the faculty of seeing the humorous side of a situation. He is a good story teller and can make a dying man laugh. He is always found in a good humor and self-possessed. He attracts people to him and has few if any enemies. He has acquired a great deal of property, yet he believes in living well. His home is not exclusive. Guests are always welcome. He has a good wife and an interesting family.

The Bentonville Schools.

In 1870, the people of Bentonville and vicinity, feeling the need of better educational advantages than the township schools afforded, petitioned for a special district to be organized from sub-districts No. 13, No. 9 and No. 16. Sprigg Township, No. 13, schoolhouse stood at Union; No. 9, near the northern limit of Bentonville, near where William West now resides, and No. 16 stood on the land of Dr. John Gaskins, east of Bentonville, now the farm of Mrs. N. G. Foster, of Manchester, Ohio. The petition being granted, Dr. John Gaskins, William T. Leedom and

John V. Adamson were elected directors. These gentlemen remained in office for several years and the success of the school from the first was largely due to their efforts in organizing and conducting it. The contractors who erected the building were Rev. B. F. Rapp and Rev. J. F. McColm. The present building, a substantial four-room schoolhouse, was completed in the Winter of 1870, and on January 1, 1871, school began with Rev. J. F. McColm, Principal; I. N. Tolle, Intermediate, and Miss West, Primary, teachers. There were nearly two hundred pupils in attendance at that time. The following is a list of teachers since the organization of the school; the first name for each year being the Principal, the second the Intermediate, and the last, the primary teachers:

YEAR,	Principal.	Intermediate.	Primary.
1871-1872....	J. F. McColm.....	I. N. Tolle.....	Mrs. G. W. Pettit.
1872-1873....	John M. McColm.....	A. V. Hutson.....	J. P. Leedom.
1873-1874....	W. H. Vane.....	J. P. Leedom.....	Laura Adamson.
1874-1875....	W. H. Vane.....	I. N. Tolle.....	Warren Jones.
1875-1876....	I. N. Tolle.....	M. Zercher.....	Burnett Howell.
1876-1877....	I. N. Tolle.....	M. Zercher.....	Maggie DeCamp.
1877-1878....	John Compton.....	I. N. Tolle.....	Maggie DeCamp.
1878-1879....	John Compton.....	I. N. Tolle.....	Maggie DeCamp.
1879-1880....	I. N. Tolle.....	A. V. Hutson.....	Chas. Lafferty.
1880-1881....	I. N. Tolle.....	Chas. Lafferty.....	Thomas Turnipseed.
1881-1882....	A. V. Hutson.....	C. F. Wikoff.....	Emma DeCamp.
1882-1883....	A. V. Hutson.....	Frank Gaffin.....	Emma DeCamp.
1883-1884....	John Rea.....	C. M. Smith.....	Maggie DeCamp.
1884-1885....	John Rea.....	A. D. Foster.....	Maggie DeCamp.
1885-1886....	A. V. Hutson.....	Dorcas Thomas.....	Emma Stewart.
1886-1887....	A. C. Hood.....	Dorcas Thomas.....	Mary Carl.
1887-1888....	J. E. Dodds.....	Anna Wood.....	Mary Carl.
1888-1889....	John Rea.....	Emma Stewart.....	Mary Carl.
1889-1890....	J. D. Darling.....	Laura Mefford.....	Lulu Ashenhurst.
1890-1891....	S. P. Robuck.....	Emma Watson.....	Lulu Ashenhurst.
1891-1892....	J. D. Darling.....	Laura Mefford.....	Lulu Ashenhurst.
1892-1893....	John Slye.....	Laura Mefford.....	Emma Watson.
1893-1894....	Thomas P. Foster.....	.....	Maggie DeCamp.
1894-1895....	W. H. Vane.....	Cornelia Hoagland....	Pearl Mefford.
1895-1896....	John W. Mehaffey.....	Maggie DeCamp.....	Sallie Stivers.
1896-1897....	A. O. Bowman.....	Maggie DeCamp.....	Pearl Mefford.
1897-1898....	A. O. Bowman.....	Pearl Mefford.....	Hattie Vane.
1898-1899....	A. O. Bowman.....	.....	May Vane.
1899.....	W. S. Campbell.....	Laura Mefford.....	May Vane.

The present Board of Directors is composed of J. H. Waldron, Isaiah Shipley and J. A. Hahn. The course of study adopted in 1896 includes three years' work in the Primary department, three years in the Intermediate, and the Principal doing the two years' in the Grammar grades and one year of High School work.

Charles H. Bratten

was born in Newcastle County, Delaware, on the bank of Brandywine Creek, near the Dupont mills, on the seventeenth of April, 1833. His father was Robert Bratten, whose grandparents came from the North of

Ireland. His mother was Hannah Maria Carr, a descendant of the early Irish and Swedish settlers in Delaware. Some of her near relatives in the ancestral line fought in the Revolutionary War. His parents removed to Philadelphia when he was but two years old, and at the age of eight years, he went to work in the woolen mills and worked there until he was fifteen. At that time, his parents moved to a farm on the Schuylkill, which is now a part of the city of Philadelphia. The son accepted a position as toll-gate tender near the city limits where he worked for a year. During the time from his eighth to his sixteenth year, the only schooling he received was when the mills in which he was engaged had to close for repairs, and during this time he attended school. He was taught to read by his mother before he attended school. His father, at this time, took the Western fever, and emigrated to Highland County, Ohio, in 1850, locating near Sugar Tree Ridge.

Our subject located in Adams County in 1854 in Locust Grove and served a four years' apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade, at which he has worked ever since at the same place.

In 1859, he married Caroline Leedom, daughter of Thomas Leedom, who at that time kept the old tavern which stood in the north end of Locust Grove. They have four sons and three daughters, all of whom are living and have reached maturity.

When the Civil War began, our subject joined the home guard, and on September 15, 1861, he enlisted in Battery F, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery. He remained with the battery until July 22, 1865. This battery was engaged in the battles of Corinth, Stone River, Perryville and Chickamauga and Shiloh. After the war, he returned to Locust Grove, which has been his home ever since.

Mr. Bratten is a voluminous reader, and in that way has acquired a great deal of information. He is a radical Republican, and has been since the founding of the party, but never sought office. He is an excellent mechanic and possesses no small amount of inventive genius. Three or four years before the Civil War, he and James McCrum, the old gunsmith of Locust Grove, conceived the idea of putting rifles in cannons to increase their effectiveness. Having some doubt as to the success of their proposed invention, Mr. McCrum suggested that they write to Gen. Scott for his opinion of its probable success. They did this and Gen. Scott expressed the opinion that it would not work, so they dropped it. But to their surprise, they learned that in a short time that Hotchkiss had patented the very thing they were at work on. They sometimes thought that General Scott had given the idea to Hotchkiss. They claim that the idea was original with them, though an European had invented a cast iron breech-loading rifled cannon in 1846.

Mr. Bratten is noted for his integrity and is adverse to going into debt. It has been his aim to give his children what was denied to him in his childhood, a common school education. In his early manhood, he was a giant in strength, being five feet ten and a half inches high, and weighing over two hundred pounds, with a symmetrical build. He has no tolerance for dishonesty. He is a man highly respected for his sterling qualities.

William Baker Brown

was born March 21, 1824, in Wayne Township. His father was James Brown, who came from Pennsylvania, as well as his grandfather of the same name. The latter was the second person interred in the Cherry Fork U. P. Cemetery. Our subject had two brothers and one sister. Jacob N. Brown was his brother. His other brother, James Reed Brown, died in Illinois at the age of thirty. His sister, Jane, married Samuel McClanahan, a nephew of the Judge. Our subject's mother's maiden name was Baker. Her father, Frederick Baker, came from Germany.

Mr. Brown obtained his education in the Public schools. As a boy, he was apprenticed to Samuel Clark to learn the tannery trade, and he worked at it for three years. He completed his apprenticeship and worked four years at the trade, between West Union and Unity, on the Samuel Clark place.

He was married on the twelfth of April, 1848, to Ellen Ralston, the adopted daughter of Thomas Huston. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have had seven children, of which six grew to maturity. Hermas C., the youngest, died in infancy. His children are as follows: James W. Brown, hardware merchant, residing at Washington C. H.; Henry H., a traveling salesman of the same place; Louis R., who resides in Starkville, Miss.; Newton Monroe, who resides at Unity; Margaret, who resides with her father, and Carey H., who resides in Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Ellen Brown died January 29, 1883.

Mr. Brown went to Unity and started a store in 1850, also operated a grist and saw mill. In 1870, he left the store to his sons, James and Henry. He operated the mill till 1880, when he removed to West Union. His son, Carey H., is interested in a gold mine in New Mexico, but resides in Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Brown was elected Treasurer of Adams County in 1879, defeating Lily Robbins. In 1881, he was elected to the same office, defeating John Cluxton. In 1887, he was elected to the same office, defeating Stewart Alexander. He was renominated in 1889, but withdrew and P. N. Wickerham was elected. Mr. Wickerham, though of opposite politics, had Mr. Brown appointed Deputy Treasurer and he served as such under him from 1890 to 1894. From 1894 to 1897, he served as Deputy Treasurer under John Fristoe. In 1898, he was employed in the Auditor's office, and in September, 1899, he became Deputy Treasurer under H. B. Gaffin. He was Treasurer of Oliver Township from 1853 to 1876, continuously. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church at Unity from 1850 and was made an elder in 1880. He has always been a Democrat. Mr. Brown is a man of the very highest integrity and enjoys the confidence, esteem and respect of all who know him.

James W. Brown,

son of William Baker Brown, was born October 6, 1849, near Unity. He obtained his education in the District schools and at the North Liberty Academy. He was raised in the store at Unity. He and his brother Henry took the store in 1870, under the firm name of J. W. and H. H. Brown, and continued it until 1881. At that time he went to Georgetown

and engaged in the hardware business for three years with his brother Henry. They went to Washington C. H., in 1884, the day of the cyclone. They were in partnership there in the hardware business until 1899, when Henry retired from that business.

James W. Brown was married to Mary Dill, whose home was near Bainbridge. They have one daughter, Mabel, twelve years of age. Mr. Brown is a Democrat politically, and a Presbyterian in his religious faith. He is one of the very best business men of Washington C. H. As a boy, he was honest and straightforward and upright in all his dealings, and the same qualities are intensified in him as a man. There is no man who stands higher in the business community where he is known than he.

Dr. James W. Bunn,

physician and pharmacist, West Union, was born at Sugar Tree Ridge, Ohio, February 11, 1842. His father, John Bunn, who married Miss Jane Thompson, a native of Ireland, came from the State of Pennsylvania to Concord Township, Highland County, Ohio, in 1829, where he purchased 220 acres of land and laid out the town of Sugar Tree Ridge, naming it from its elevated position and the forest growth upon the plat. Our subject in youth was a diligent student. He attended the country schools, and later the old North Liberty Academy and the High Schools at Georgetown and Winchester, Ohio. He taught school from his seventeenth year until after his majority, when he began the study of medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. F. J. Miller, of West Union. He attended Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1865-6, and in the latter year located at Rarden, Scioto County, where he practiced his profession until 1868, when he removed to Latham in Pike County, at which place he remained until 1870, when he formed a partnership with his brother, Dr. John Bunn, at Jacksonville, Adams County. In 1872-3, he again attended Starling College, where he graduated with high honors, after which he came to West Union and entered into a partnership with Dr. Miller, where he is now actively engaged in practice.

He enlisted in the 182d O. V. I. during the Civil War, and served as Hospital Steward of the regiment with much credit. He had full control of the Medical Dispensary, and looked after the wounded and sick. His brothers Joseph and Dr. John were also members of that regiment. His youngest brother, Lewis, died at Bowling Green, Ky., while a member of the Second Ohio Battery.

Dr. Bunn married Miss Annie Hood, a daughter of John P. Hood, of West Union, September 19, 1877. They have two children living: Miss Irene, an intelligent young lady, a graduate of the West Union High School, and at present a Sophomore at Oxford College, and Eugene H., a lad now a member of the West Union High School. A son died in infancy.

Dr. Bunn is one of the most prominent physicians of Adams County. He served with marked ability as a member of the United States Pension Board, at West Union, for a period of ten years, being Secretary of the Board. He recently resigned, with the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact.



In politics, Dr. Bunn is a staunch Democrat of the Jacksonian type, although he has never sought political honors. He is a prominent member of the Christian Union Church at West Union.

Jacob F. Bissinger,

merchant, Hills Fork, was born in Neiderhofen, Germany, July 4, 1824. His father, Jacob F. Bissinger, and his ancestors had resided on the same place, and followed farming back in "time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." The subject of this sketch attended the public schools from the age of six to fourteen years, completing the regular common school course. A Mr. Hull, the schoolmaster, had been the teacher of his father and mother before him. From fourteen to sixteen years of age, he was free from obligations of the Government; but upon arriving at the age of sixteen, he, as was the law, took the oath of allegiance. At the age of twenty-one, he luckily drew a number that freed him from entering the army, and he immediately embarked for the United States of America. He was accompanied by Christian Helmley, John Wagner and Christian Stahl, each of whom brought his family and settled in Adams County, Ohio. They were forty-five days on the ocean, a passage that is now made in less than six days. When Mr. Bissinger embarked for America, he had forty-five five-franc pieces in money in a belt in a chest. When he arrived in New York thirty of those had been stolen. His destination was West Union, where his cousin, Conrad Pflaumer, then resided. He came to Philadelphia by water, and to Pittsburgh by rail and the Harrisburg Canal. While boarding the canal boat at Johnstown, Pa., he discovered something in the water between the wharf and the boat, which on investigation proved to be a little girl about ten years of age, apparently drowned. She was a daughter of a member of his party, and was resuscitated and made the voyage to Adams County. At Pittsburg, he took steamboat for Manchester. He was told that there was no such town on the Ohio between there and Cincinnati. That if there was any such town it was below Cincinnati. So he took passage for the latter place. The river was low, it being in the month of July, and near Maysville the boat grounded on a bar. The emigrants were ordered to carry the coal on the boat to a barge to lighten the craft so it could be floated off the bar. Some refused, and the crew tied ropes about their bodies and threw them into the river. Mr. Bissinger concluded to carry coal in preference to being ducked, when a well dressed young woman remonstrated with the officers of the boat and the emigrants were relieved of the duty imposed upon them, and at Cincinnati the officers and crew were put under arrest. Upon arrival at Cincinnati, Mr. Bissinger and his companions, while going up street, heard some persons singing songs with which he was familiar, and on entering the place found some of his country people who directed him to West Union. He and his fellow emigrants again took a boat for Manchester, and arriving there in the night, they were put off on the bar, and when morning came, they looked about for the town.

This was August 1, 1846. All there was of Manchester was Andrew Ellison's little frame store, and about a dozen log houses. When Mr. Bissinger and his party landed at Manchester they were without a cent

of money and very hungry. He, Helmley, and Schuster started afoot to see if they could find the way to West Union. They met an old man who they afterwards learned was William Ellison, who, when they spoke the words "West Union," pointed the way which put them on the Island Creek road. About two miles from West Union, on the old Manchester road, a man gave them a crock of milk and some early apples, the first food they had tasted since they left Cincinnati, a period of thirty-six hours. Mr. Bissinger's uncle had left word with Marlatt, the tavern keeper at West Union, to be on the lookout for him and his companions, and he took them to Frederick Pflaummer's, on the farm now owned by Jacob Brodt, on the Unity road.

Since then Mr. Bissinger has become one of the prominent citizens of Adams County. He has been engaged in the general merchandising business at Hills Fork for a great many years, where he has accumulated a competency for himself and family. He is the postmaster there, which position he has held for many years.

Jacob Burr,

farmer, of West Union, was born February 6, 1856, on the old Burr homestead near Cedar Mills in Jefferson Township. He is a son of Frederick Burr and Caroline Bieber. Frederick Burr was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, France, and was born in 1816. He emigrated to Pennsylvania when a young man, where he married Caroline Bieber, a native of Germany. In 1850, he came to Adams County and settled on the farm above mentioned, where he reared a family of six sons and one daughter. Jacob, the subject of this sketch, married Jennie M. Piatt, daughter of James Piatt, of near the Stone Chapel, in Tiffin Township. One son, Stanley, was born to them. After her death, he married Mrs. Lizzie McKenzie, widow of Peter McKenzie and daughter of John Crummie and Hannah Collier, his wife, of Cedar Mills. Peter McKenzie was killed in West Union by his horse running away with him. He left four interesting children: Susie, a bright and talented Miss of fifteen years; Henry D., twelve years; Mary E., nine, and Frank P., six. Peter McKenzie was a son of Peter McKenzie, Sr., who married Susan Bayless, and whose father was Duncan McKenzie, a native of Scotland and a pioneer of Adams County contemporaneous with Massie, Donalson and Leedom. He married Jane Ellison, a daughter of John Ellison, Sr. He died on the farm selected by him as his future home while the Indians yet laid claim to the country on September 19, 1832, in his seventy-eighth year. His wife died February 10, 1855, in her eighty-third year. Their son, Peter McKenzie, was born January 14, 1811, and died May 4, 1881. Susan, his wife, was born January 11, 1815, and died in July, 1895. Peter McKenzie, son of Peter McKenzie, Sr., was born August 16, 1849, and died December 31, 1896.

The subject of this sketch, Jacob Burr, is a prominent farmer and stock raiser. He resided on the old Duncan McKenzie farm. He is a member of the Independent Order of Red Men, of West Union.

Samuel Burwell,

the veteran editor and publisher of the *West Union Scion*, was born in West Union, November 20, 1822, the son of Nicholas Burwell and Sarah Fenton, his wife. His father has a separate sketch, and no notice of his ancestry will be given herein. Samuel Burwell was born with a good constitution, the best capital which can be given a boy for a start in this life. He attended the schools of his district and was just as mischievous and devilish as most boys are, only a little more so. His boyhood was under Leonard Cole and Ralph McClure as teachers. They were firm believers in the doctrine of King Solomon as to the use of the rod, and they practiced their belief with emphasis, and Sam and the other boys of his time got the full benefit of it. Sam was one of the early sufferers from that custom instituted by Leonard Cole, of whipping every boy in school whenever one or more (always more) were detected in any mischief. The writer was one of the later sufferers from that same custom, though under different teachers from those who administered the birch to Sam. Both Sam and the writer attribute the regularity of their lives to their early discipline in the West Union schools.

Sam Burwell was a boy left much to his own devices. He was very inquisitive and very fond of the society of those older than himself. He very naturally drifted into a printing office as early as the age of thirteen, and the year of 1835 found him at work in the *Free Press* office in West Union. When the *Free Press* suspended, he went to Hillsboro and worked in the *News* office, and while there attended the Hillsboro Academy, but his real work in learning the trade of a printer was with Robert Jackman in the office of the *Intelligencer*, from 1844 to 1846.

In 1848, Sam, while working for Judge John M. Smith, committed the very rash act of marriage. His bride was Miss Margaret Mitchell, daughter of Alexander Mitchell, who had died of cholera in 1835. However, much of a risk it was for the young printer to get married, (and the risk was entirely on the wife's part, for Sam was a Mark Tapley kind of a young man who could have gotten on anywhere,) the marriage turned out happily.

On the seventeenth of February, 1853, the *Scion* was born. The writer remembers one evening shortly before that date, when he was a boy of ten, Samuel Burwell, a young man of thirty, came to his father's house to consult about starting a newspaper. In the same evening, the enterprise was determined on and it was named. E. P. Evans suggested the name, the *Scion of Temperance*. It was thought best to start it as a Temperance paper, and hence its name. The "of Temperance" was dropped after two years, and it became a purely political newspaper. From its first issue, February 17, 1853, until the present time, the history of the paper and that of Sam Burwell have been identical. From that date the history of the *Scion* is a sketch of Mr. Burwell, and a sketch of Mr. Burwell is the history of the *Scion*. Not only that, but from 1853, the history of the *Scion* is an account of Sam Burwell's family. When he first began, he was full of enthusiasm, and he made the *Scion* a success from the start. Even his wife helped him on the paper in the early years of the enterprise. But he brought his family up on the paper and he brought others up. On the *Scion* he taught Henry Shupert and made him a printer. He died

in Cincinnati six years ago and left a handsome estate. Sam Burwell taught Col. John A. Cockerill the printer's art and the latter became the most distinguished journalist in the United States. Orlando Burwell, Mr. Burwell's eldest son, was brought up a printer in the *Scion* office. He has been employed on the *Times Star*, as one of the best workmen, for twenty-seven years, and is one of the best printers in Cincinnati. Clay, his fourth son, has been employed on the *New York World* for nine years. He learned his trade in the *Scion* office. His son, Bickham Burwell, was employed in the same New York office for four years and might have continued, but became tired of the work and secured an appointment in Washington. His son, Samuel Burwell, who died in 1891, aged thirty-six years, learned the trade in the *Scion* office and did his father good service for many years before his untimely death. His son, Cassius M., is with him in the business. He too was brought up and reared in the *Scion* office and has been a partner since 1887. When friend Sam "shuffles off this mortal coil" and takes up his residence in the old South Cemetery, doubtless "Cash," as he is best known, will continue the business. But the boys of the Burwell family are not the only ones who have been brought up in the *Scion*. Mr. Burwell's daughter, Ella, is the mailing clerk of the office and keeps the books. His daughter, Mararget, is an expert compositor and has worked in the office for fourteen years. Bickman Burwell, his son, is also a compositor in the office and foreman. So that the *Scion* is strictly a family newspaper edited and published by the Burwell family. The *Scion* never published less than 720 copies and its circulation is now 1,104. From the time the paper started, until the present time, it has been true blue Republican, and will so continue so long as the Republican party and the Burwell family survive.

The writer proposes to tell the truth about Sam Burwell. This article is not written for the present generation in Adams County. They have not taken much interest in this book, but this article and this book is written for posterity. In fifty or seventy-five years from now, the people living in Adams County will prize this work as a precious relic, and they will want to know all about the man who could publish the same newspaper for forty-six years. Sam Burwell's career will be a wonder in a hundred years from now, and hence it is important that the truth be now told and recorded for the benefit of unborn posterity. So here goes. Sam Burwell is a born exaggerator. Some uncharitable people have accused him of plain lying, but as that charge has been laid to every editor from King Solomon to the present time, we shall not notice it, and the most remarkable thing is that Mr. Burwell is not conscious of the fault. He will know it for the first time when he reads this book. But understand, Sam Burwell never told a lie in his life, either in the *Scion* or out of it, but he can no more help exaggeration than water can help running down hill. It was born in him, inherited, and could not be eradicated. With him, everything is the very best or the very worst. The village statesmen whom he admires are all Websters and Clays. His enemies are the worst people in the world. The Devil himself, with his cloven feet, his dart tail and spouting brimstone, is a saint compared to them. The writer has fully tested Sam Burwell on this and knows whereof he speaks. Once he rode twelve miles with him and Sam began telling him

what a wonderful young man his brother, then living, but since deceased, was. The writer undertook to disparage his brother and tell what an ordinary young man he was, but it was of no use. Mr. Burwell had fixed his standards and no argument could avail. The young man, in his estimation, was the brightest and most talented who had ever lived, and no disparagements affected Mr. Burwell in the least. But, after all, this habit of thought and expression is valuable in a newspaper man. People like condiments in the columns of a newspaper as well as in their food. It may be Mr. Burwell's peculiar traits have made the *Scion* what it is and kept it up.

Mr. Burwell is not a religious man, nor is he irreligious. From his father's standpoint, he is not religious, but, in sentiment, he respects religion, and has as much of it as is safe for a newspaper man to have. The writer has always held the view that a newspaper man is not capable of being religious to any extent, and Mr. Burwell is much better than the average of them. Mr. Burwell has always made money but never saved it to any great extent. He has kept the *Scion* going as a newspaper for forty-six years. He has kept it to a high standard of journalism. He has kept his political faith all the time. He has reared a large family and has done it creditably. He has always paid his debts. There are people who say of him that if he had a million dollars income each year, he would spend a little more, but at the same time, there is no one who would do more good with the money than he. He has lived so long in Adams County that he has become one of its institutions and we do not know of another newspaper in the State which has remained for forty-six years under one management, nor do we know of an editor in the State who has conducted the same newspaper over forty-six years. He stands as a remarkable instance of a man who has followed the printer's trade for sixty-three years and yet is hale and hearty; who has written editorials for forty-six years and yet can tell the truth, and does it once every week.

Mr. Burwell's friends are almost all in the cemetery south of town, but the younger generation respect him for his sterling qualities. He has been industrious and energetic. He has persevered and made his chosen occupation a success. He has kept ahead of the Sheriff at all times and been honest and honorable in all his dealings, and when Gabriel foots up his account in the ledger of life, he will find the good qualities will overbalance all those faults and sins his enemies attribute him, and he will receive his pass which St. Peter will honor at the wicket gate, and all we wish is that it may be a long time before he will have to apply for it.

Col. William E. Bundy.

William Edgar Bundy was born in Jackson County, Ohio, on the site now occupied by the city of Wellston, October 4, 1866. His father, William Sanford Bundy, was wounded while in the service of his country, near Bean Station, Tennessee, as a private soldier, and died from the effects of his wound, January 4, 1867. His mother, Kate Thompson Bundy, was killed in an accident two years later, and their young son was raised and educated by his grandfather, Hon H. S. Bundy.

The subject of this sketch was graduated from the Ohio University in 1890 (of which institution he is now a Trustee) as a Bachelor of Arts,

and has since attained the degree of Master of Arts. For two years he was editor of the *Wellston Argus*, and then came to Cincinnati, attended the Law School, and was graduated therefrom in 1890. During the years 1890 and 1891 he was Secretary of the Board of Elections of Hamilton County. He has been four times elected Solicitor of Norwood, and has a beautiful home in that thriving suburb. He was married May 8, 1890, to Miss Eva E. Leedom, daughter of the late Ex-Congressman, John P. Leedom, of Adams County, and they have one son, William Sanford Bundy (named after the child's martyred grandfather).

Mr. Bundy was Commander of the Ohio Division, Sons of Veterans, in 1890, and was Commander-in-Chief of that order for the United States in 1894-5. He has always taken an active and practical interest in politics. In 1898, he was President of the Ohio Republican League, and during that year was appointed United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, for a term of four years. Through his own efforts and industry he has attained a leading position at the Hamilton County bar.

Ambrose O. Bowman

was born in Huntington Township, Brown County, Ohio, April 6, 1863, on the farm now occupied by Rev. T. J. Bowman. George Bowman, great-grandfather of our subject, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came down the river in the old keel-boating times, settled on the same farm, which, in turn, has been occupied by Benjamin Bowman, grandfather, and Patrick Bowman, father of our subject. Benjamin Bowman married Mary McElwee, a woman of more than ordinary intelligence, and a lifelong advocate of the cause of temperance. His mother's name is Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Rachael (Housh) Senteny, of Virginia stock.

Our subject attended school until he was fifteen years of age, then went to the Lebanon University. In 1880, he began teaching in Lewis and Mason Counties, Kentucky. He attended the Southwestern Normal School at Georgetown, in 1883, and 1884, and taught in Brown County, Ohio, till 1894, when he located at Youngsville, and taught at that place in 1894 and 1895. From 1896 to 1899, he occupied the position of Principal of the Bentonville schools.

Mr. Bowman is a natural born musician and has been successful as a teacher of vocal music and conductor of orchestra, band and choir.

He was married March 21, 1887, to Laura E. Johnson, daughter of William and Cindora (Shaw) Johnson, and great-granddaughter of Russell Shaw, the founder of Russellville, Brown County, Ohio. They have had four children. Frank died at the age of two years; William, aged seven years; George, aged four years, and Idella, the baby.

From April, 1899, to October of the same year, he was engaged in canvassing for and writing sketches for this work, the History of Adams County, Ohio. He is highly esteemed as a citizen, and is regarded in music and the common branches, as a teacher of more than ordinary ability, and he has brought the Bentonville schools into a high standing in the period in which he has had charge of them.

Newton Dunlap Baldrige

was born December 24, 1855, in the same house in which he now resides. His father was James Wilson Baldrige, and his mother, Margaret McVey. For further information as to his ancestry, we refer to the sketch herein of his brother, James W. Balbridge.

Our subject spent his boyhood on his father's farm, (now his,) and received a common school education. On November 3, 1881, he was married to Mary Emma, daughter of James and Elizabeth McCutcheon, of Manchester, Ohio. They have five children: Delos, Delva, Florence, Blanchard, and John, all of great promise. In his political views, Mr. Baldrige is a Republican. He is one of the thoroughly reliable men of Wayne Township. He is observant of everything in the community and is remarkably energetic. He is prompt in all his engagements and honest in all his dealings with others. He has never sought a place in, and would not become a part of, the administration of public affairs, but he exerts a strong and beneficial interest in his community. He is deeply interested in public education and is an earnest advocate and supporter of whatever is for the good of the public. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church of Cherry Fork, and a ruling elder therein. He performs his duty in that office with the same zeal and earnestness which he gives to all he does. As a farmer, he is a model for all of the name. He makes farming an honor, a pleasure, and a success. He is always ready to give any good cause a helping hand. He is a man of strong convictions and of the strictest fidelity in every relation of life. He is respected as a man, esteemed as a citizen, admired as a farmer, and relied upon as a true Christian. No one in his community stands any higher than he, and no one is more deserving of such estimation.

James W. Baldrige

was born October 14, 1833, at the old Baldrige homestead. He is a son of James W. and Margaret (McVey) Baldrige. His father was born in 1807, and died in 1890. His mother was born in 1811 and died about 1881. She was a daughter of Col. William McVey. His grandfather was a native of Pennsylvania, but came to Adams County in 1807, and settled first at Killenstown, where our subject was born. They lived at Killenstown for about fifteen years and then removed to Cherry Fork. His maternal grandfather (McVey) came from Virginia. The mother of our subject was born in Virginia. Col. McVey settled on the land on which North Liberty is built.

Our subject received a common school education, and such instruction as he could obtain from the North Liberty Academy. He was brought up a farmer. He enlisted in Company G, 129th O. V. I., in July, 1863, and served until the following March. He was married to Mary Stewart, October 12, 1861. The children of this marriage are as follows: R. S. Baldrige, of Butte City, Montana; Finsher Wilson, in the Klondike gold region; Anna Jane, wife of Wylie McKee, of Milroy, Ohio; John Isaac, of Milroy, Ohio; Eva Leore; James Roscoe, who lives at Butte City, Montana, and Margaret. Mr. Baldrige was married to Miss Margaret Jane Crawford, daughter of Robert Crawford, December 28, 1887.

He has always been a Republican, and was elected Land Appraiser of Wayne Township in 1890. He is a member of the U. P. Church at Cherry Fork. He owns a farm on the Youngsville turnpike, but lives in the village of North Liberty.

He is an active, energetic, industrious citizen, fully alive to all the questions of the day. Socially, he is a pleasant and agreeable companion and is the soul and life of any circle in which he is present. Men like he make life tolerable and agreeable.

Thomas L. Bratten

was born in Locust Grove, Ohio, December 17, 1874, the son of Charles H. Bratten and Caroline Leedom, his wife. He has an intermingling of Scotch, Irish, English and Swedish blood in his veins. He is one of seven children. As a boy, he was honest and good-natured, but would always fight if necessary. He was content to have but one friend among the boys, and would attach himself greatly to that one. He was very fond, when a boy, of working about his father's shop, on any kind of machinery where he was permitted to do so. He was always very fond of the woods and fields, and nothing pleased him more than the privilege of strolling through them. Ezekiel Arnold gave him the name of "The World's Wanderer," for this trait.

He attended the village schools of Locust Grove until he was eighteen years of age. He then began teaching. His first school was at Palestine, Franklin Township, Adams County. The next year he was engaged as Principal of the Rarden schools in Scioto County. He has been engaged in Scioto County for six years with good success.

At school, he always ranked first in his classes. He has attended the Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio, and expects to graduate there soon. What education he has, has been obtained through his own efforts.

Mr. Bratten is a young man of the highest character. When he believes in a thing, he believes in it with all the force and power that is in him, and when he has formed a purpose, he carries it out. He inherited a disposition for information and study and is very fond of reading the best literature. He is a very successful teacher, as is shown by the fact that he has been employed in the same school year after year.

William P. Breckinridge,

of Scott Township, Adams County, Ohio, was born October 7, 1831. He is the son of William and Martha McKinley (McCreight) Breckinridge. His grandfather, Judge Breckinridge, came from Paris, Kentucky, to Fincastle, in Brown County, in 1804. Judge Breckinridge married a Miss Wright, of Bourbon County, Kentucky. They had thirteen children, six daughters and seven sons. William, the third son, is the father of our subject. Judge Breckinridge bought a thousand acres of land near Fincastle, which he afterward sold and removed to Pontiac, Illinois, some time in the forties. In 1834, William Breckinridge, the father of the subject of our sketch, with four other families, moved from Brown County to Livingston County, Illinois, but not being satisfied, he returned after a few days' stay in Illinois, to Clinton County, Indiana, where he died on the fifteenth of August, 1846.

Judge Robert Breckinridge was born September 27, 1774, in Rockbridge County, Virginia. His wife (Mary Wright), was born September 17, 1774, in the same county. They removed to Bourbon County, Kentucky, where eight of their children were born. He moved to Eagle Township in 1808, and while there served one term as Associate Judge. In distributing his land, he gave each of his sons one hundred acres, and each of his daughters fifty acres, and sold the remainder of his land to Isaac Earles, when he emigrated to Illinois in the Spring of 1836. He served as Associate Judge of Brown County from 1825 to 1836. He died September 23, 1838. He was Captain of a company in the War of 1812. The mother of our subject was a daughter of David McCreight. He, with three other brothers, emigrated from South Carolina and settled in Scott Township, near Tranquility.

William P. Breckinridge, our subject, married Eliza N. Campbell, daughter of Major Robert Campbell, one of the pioneers of Buck Run. He, with five brothers, emigrated from Buck Run, Rockbridge County, Virginia, and all settled in Scott Township. Their descendants are scattered through the West. Our subject came to Ohio in the Fall of 1848 to Brown County, and went to school to John Eadinfield, who is still living. He came to Scott Township, Adams County, March 1, 1849, and he was married on the twenty-fifth of December, 1872. They have seven sons and two daughters. His father and grandfather were Democrats in their political associations, but all the family were members of the Associate Reform Church at Cherry Fork. Our subject is a Republican and a member of the United Presbyterian Church at Tranquility.

He enlisted in Company G, 172nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on the second of May, 1864, and served until the third of September, 1864. Samuel Laird was the Captain of the company and William A. Blair was Second Lieutenant.

A friend that has known him for thirty years says that he is beyond reproach as a man, a citizen, a neighbor and Christian gentleman. He has been an elder of the United Presbyterian Church at Tranquility for forty years.

Larkin N. Covert,

of Wamsley, was born in Brown County, Ohio, January 19, 1832. His father was Tillman Covert and his mother, Mary A. Riley. October 15, 1854, he married Martha A. Dalton, daughter of George W. Dalton, of Brown County, by whom he has had the following children: Nancy A., Arthur N., Mary P., Sarah M., Martha E., and Samuel L. In 1861, he enlisted as a Private in Company G, 70th Regiment, O. V. I., and participated in the many battles in which that regiment was engaged, from Shiloh till his honorable discharge at Fort McAlister, December 31, 1864.

Mr. Covert is a farmer, and affiliates with the Republican party. He is not a member of any church.

William O. Campbell,

of Peebles, was born at Locust Grove, in Adams County, August 10, 1873. His father was James Q. Campbell and his mother's maiden name was Catherine J. Manahan. She was married May 28, 1849, to Charles Wilford Young. He died May 7, 1856, and she married James Q. Camp-

bell, November 17, 1860. As the name implies, Mr. Campbell is descended from Scottish Highlanders. His father's parents were born in Maryland and removed, when young, to Butler County, Pennsylvania, where they resided until his father's death. His grandparents located in Maryland about 1765. James Q. Campbell was a member of the State Militia of Pennsylvania for five years. He was a member of the Militia of Ohio for five years, and served as a Private in Company K, 141st O. V. I., in 1864. Our subject's mother was born in Adams County in 1830 and reared there. She is of the Tener and Porter families who settled in Maryland in 1700, emigrating from Holland and Wales. These two families located in Ohio in 1802, part settling in Adams County and a part in Ross County.

Our subject was educated in the Public schools of his home and began teaching in 1890 at Jaybird. He taught thereafter in the Winters and attended Normal Schools in the Summers of 1890, 1891 and 1892. From 1892 to 1894, he attended school and completed his studies in Cleveland, in 1894. From that time till 1898, he followed the profession of school teacher.

In 1898, he quit the profession of teaching and took up that of traveling salesman for art works and has made his business a great success. In politics, he is, and has always been, a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At present he is pushing a patent, No. 633,503, known as the C. & M. self-adjusting gig saddle for all kinds of harness. In this enterprise, he is associated with William Mickey, of Peebles, and they are making arrangements for the manufacture of their patented device. Their invention seems to have great merit and it is to be hoped they will make their fortunes by it.

Our subject is an ambitious young man. He early qualified himself as a teacher and showed himself very efficient and competent in that profession. Everywhere he taught, he won the good-will and friendship of his pupils and their parents. His success prompted further efforts and he attended a number of Normal schools and took up the study of higher branches. He also took a business course. He has successfully carried on an extensive work for a publishing house. He is of a genial and social nature and is fond of music. He has good conversational qualities. He is free from the use of spirits, liquors and narcotics. He is very energetic and industrious, and is disposed to lead in everything he undertakes.

Mr. Campbell has all those qualities which promise for him great success in life.

John Patton Caskey

was born January 1, 1849. His father was Alexander Caskey and his mother was Larissa Patton, born in Wayne Township. He attended the District school and the North Liberty Academy, and labored on his father's farm until he was twenty-seven years of age, when he became a trader. On November 9, 1872, he was married to Tina Patton, daughter of George Patton, of Harshaville, and in 1873, he located at Harshaville, and remained there until 1889, farming and merchandising. In December, 1889, he went to Portsmouth, where he is the junior partner in the firm of Harsha & Caskey. They built a mill in 1889, in Portsmouth, and have been engaged in milling ever since. He had one son by his first wife, George,

born January 1, 1874. He is now a student at the Ohio State University, taking a mechanical and engineering course. His first wife died on the seventh of September, 1876, and in November, 1889, he was married to Miss Alma Fulton, of Bratton Township, Adams County.

Mr. Caskey has never sought or held public office. He has always been a Republican and thinks he always will be, in any event, so long as that party holds to its present tenets. He is regarded as one of the best business men in the city of Portsmouth.

Dr. John Campbell

is, on his father's side, of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather, William Campbell, came to this country shortly after the Revolutionary War, and settled in Washington County, Pennsylvania, a section of the country largely populated by Presbyterians from the North of Ireland and Scotland. They have been commonly known as "Scotch-Irish," presumably from the fact that their ancestry, and it may also be added, their Presbyterianism, both were derived from Scotland. William Campbell was a member of Chartier's Presbyterian Church, the pastor of which was Dr. John McMillan, a very celebrated divine of those days and the founder of Jefferson College. The father of Dr. John Campbell, named John Campbell, lived on the old farm until 1846, when he moved with his family to Adams County, Ohio, near Youngsville, where one son, Richard Campbell, and two daughters now reside. Dr. John Campbell was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1828, entered Jefferson College in 1843 and graduated in 1847, receiving the degree of A. B., and later the degree of M. A. He then came to Adams County, taught school and studied medicine with Dr. Coleman in West Union in 1851 and 1852. He practiced medicine at Tranquility until the commencement of the Civil War. In 1861, he united with Captain John T. Wilson in recruiting Company E, of the 70th Regiment and was commissioned as First Lieutenant of the company, becoming, in process of time, Captain of Company I, of the same regiment, serving from October 1, 1861, to November 4, 1864. He afterwards practiced medicine at West Union until 1870, when he removed to Delhi, Ohio, where he continued in the practice of his profession until 1885. He was then appointed Medical Referee in the Bureau of Pensions, and removed to Washington, D. C. On the change of administration in 1889, he resigned and obtained an appointment as Inspector of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York. This he continues to hold and has charge of the district composed of the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia, with headquarters at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he now lives. The maternal grandfather of Dr. Campbell was James Perry, of Shenandoah County, Virginia, who was born in that state and whose family had been settled there in Colonial times. The history of the family on this side of the house is very incomplete, but we know that some members of his maternal grandmother's family (Feeley) served in the Revolutionary War, and one of them, Captain Timothy Feeley, received from the Government a large grant of land in what afterwards became Highland County, Ohio, for his services.

Dr. Campbell was first married to Hattie Whitacre, daughter of Amos Whitacre, of Loudon County, Virginia, who at her death left a son, Amos Campbell, now a respected citizen living near Youngsville. On October 13, 1869, he was married to Esther A. Cockerill, daughter of General J. R. Cockerill. They have had one son and two daughters. One of the daughters, Mabel, died in infancy. The other, Helen M. Campbell, is their only child. The son, Joseph Randolph Campbell, an Ensign in the United States Navy, died of typhoid fever during the recent War with Spain. A separate sketch of him will be found herein.

Dr. John Campbell might have gone into the Civil War as a surgeon, but this he declined to do, and went in as a line officer in the famous company raised by the Hon. John T. Wilson. The record of the 70th O. V. I. will show what valiant service he performed for his country. Dr. Campbell has always been noted for his modest and unassuming manners and his diffident disposition, but he never failed in any duty before him and has always filled the important public positions held by him with the highest credit to himself and with great satisfaction to all concerned. He is a man of the highest integrity and commands the confidence and enjoys the highest respect of all who know him.

Thomas W. Connolley,

of Manchester, Ohio, was born near Bradyville, Ohio, September 21, 1839. His parents were Perry T. and Nancy (Burbage) Connolley. His mother was a daughter of Eleven and Sarah Burbage. Perry T. Connolley, his father, was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, February 7, 1810. His mother was born near Bradyville, Ohio, August 26, 1822. His grandfather Burbage came from Maryland and settled near Bradyville. (See sketch of Burbage family in this book.)

Our subject was educated in the Public schools of Manchester under William L. McCalla, the celebrated school teacher. His first school days were spent at the old Cropper schoolhouse in Sprigg Township and at the Horton Chapel in Bradyville. He entered the army on the fourteenth of October, 1861, at Camp Hamer, in West Union, and served as a member of Company F, 70th O. V. I., until discharged August 14, 1865. He was present and took part in the following battles: Shiloh, Russell House, Corinth, Holly Springs, Memphis, Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope, Big Shanty, Kenesaw, July 22, 1864, near Atlanta; July 28, 1864, near Atlanta; Jonesboro, Statesboro, Lovejoy Station, Averysboro, Trenton, Atlanta, Bentonville, Columbia and Fort McAlister. He was in Sherman's March to the Sea and in the march to Washington, D. C. At the battle of Mississippi, he saved two wounded soldiers of the 90th Illinois from death by exposure to the chilly atmosphere. For twenty-five years past, he has held the offices of Marshal, Deputy Marshal and Constable of Manchester. In April, 1897, he was elected Justice of the Peace of Manchester Township, which office he still holds. He has been a Notary Public for sixteen years. In politics, he is a Republican and cast his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He was a member of the County Republican Executive Committee for six years, and was a delegate to the Republican State Convention three times.

His religious views are expressed in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a member at Manchester, and he has been connected with the Sunday School of that church for fifty years. He has been an active and earnest member of the Grand Army of the Republic since 1867, and has held the following official positions in said organization: Adjutant of the Post, Chaplain, Sergeant, Major Post Commander, Post Commander Inspector, Installing Officer, Delegate, Commander of Battalion. He was a member of the Department Staff for five years and a member of the National Staff for three years. He was a member of the National Committee in 1892. He was Chairman of the Battle of Shiloh Association at Indianapolis one year.

On June 4, 1872, he was married to Miss Margaret J. Ramsey, by Rev. J. R. Gibson. They have one daughter, Cora E. Connolley.

Our subject enjoys the enviable distinction of having saved four people from drowning. He is life Secretary of the 70th O. V. I. Regimental Association, and is always found in the front rank in any G. A. R. Reunion, and in all patriotic work.

John Donaldson Compton

was born in Manchester, Ohio, in 1844. The same year his father removed to the vicinity of Winchester, where he spent his boyhood until 1857, when his father removed to near Hillsboro, Ohio, and in 1860, he removed to Harveysburg, Warren County, Ohio. While residing there with his father, he enlisted in Company F, 12th O. V. I., January 28, 1861, for three years, and was transferred to Company H, 23d O. V. I., July 1, 1864. The 12th O. V. I. was in eleven battles and engagements from July 21, 1861, to June 17, 1864, as follows: Scarey Creek, Gauley Bridge, Carnifax Ferry, West Virginia; Bull Run Bridge, Virginia; Frederick, South Mountain and Antietam, Maryland; Cloyd Mountain and Lynchburg, Virginia, and Fayetteville, West Virginia. His captain was Harrison Gray Otis, who is a Bragadier General in the Army in the Philippines. It will be remembered that the famous 23d O. V. I. was President McKinley's regiment. The President was First Lieutenant of Companies E, A, and K in that regiment and Second Lieutenant of Company D.

After his return from the war, our subject attended school at Harveysburg the following winter, and from 1866 to 1869, he was engaged in business with his father at Rome. In the latter year he went to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he was employed in the dry goods house of Rumsey, Roads & Reed, and later with H. Wait & Son, in the furniture business.

In 1874, he was married to Miss Mattie W. Mathews, of Cincinnati. They had two children: William M., who died in 1898, and a daughter now in the High School.

In 1872 and 1873, he was employed as traveling salesman for the Sheboygan Chair Company; in 1878, he removed to Cincinnati and was employed as bookkeeper, first, with Butterworth & Company, and for twelve years with F. I. Billings & Company, furniture dealers.

He has lived at Dayton, Kentucky, since 1883, and served on the Board of Education and on the Board of Health of that city. He is now Deputy United States Marshal at Covington, Kentucky.

Adolph Caden.

Adolph Caden was born in the Province of Saxe-Weimar, Germany, April 22, 1844. His father, Carl W. Caden, was a descendant of the family of Von Caden, and the last of that name, which is correctly spelled "Kaden." His father was extensively interested in the iron industry, operating a large mill or "Hammer-werk," but he disposed of a portion of his property and came to the United States in 1849, bringing with him six children. He settled first in Virginia, and afterwards came to Kentucky, where he farmed near the headwaters of Kinnikinnick. From there he moved to Buena Vista, Scioto County, Ohio, where he purchased an interest in the stone quarries lying in Adams and Scioto Counties. The subject of this sketch was sixteen years of age when his father moved to Buena Vista. He entered the business college in Cincinnati and assisted in the office of the stone quarry and in the stone mill until 1862, when he enlisted in the United States Navy and was assigned to duty on the gunboat, "Clara Dalton," which then lay at the mouth of the Ohio. During this service, he became disabled permanently.

In 1871, he was married to Miss Josephine Sturm, daughter of Julius Sturm, a prominent professor of music of Philadelphia, and later of Cincinnati. The stone company in which he was interested was quarrying stone in both Adams and Scioto Counties. When the present Buena Vista Freestone Company was organized, he became a stockholder in it and they leased the land of Wm. Flagg, which extended north of Buena Vista in Adams and Scioto Counties, but the principal part of which is in Adams. The quarrying of stone, selecting of sites for quarrying and operation of the same, were under the immediate superintendence of Adolph Caden, who possessed a thorough knowledge of such work.

He was much interested in geology and was a true lover of nature. During this time, he lived at Rockville in Adams County. Afterwards he removed to Buena Vista and later to Portsmouth, where he connected himself with the Otway and Carey's Run quarries. He died at Portsmouth, Ohio, on the seventh day of January, 1897, after a severe attack of pneumonia. He had been able to obtain but few educational advantages, but was a general reader and kept in touch with the events of his times. He was a great believer in education and an educational qualification for the right of the ballot. He was a member of the Republican party, but always studied every view of political questions. As an employer, he had the personal interest of his men at heart and did what he could for their comfort and happiness.

Mr. Caden, if noted for any one trait of character more than another, was noted for his human sympathy. He felt for all those about him who had any claim to his sympathy and he expressed it in a practical way which won the hearts of those who received such expressions. His soul was full of charity for all men, and he was always willing to take his acquaintances at their own estimate of themselves. In judging of his fellows, he always aimed to leave out all selfish views. When he saw a course, which, in his careful judgment, he deemed right, no adverse criticism prevented his following it. While a German by birth, he was an ardent and loyal American in his feelings. He was a valuable and

useful citizen, and though his life was apparently uneventful, yet in its own course he managed to perform a great number of good deeds.

He was a Master Mason and a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Portsmouth, Ohio. His wife survives him and an only child and daughter, the wife of John H. Jenkins, of Portsmouth, Ohio.

Captain George Collings

was born in Highland County, Ohio, September 28, 1839. He attended school at West Union from his sixth year until the opening of the Civil War. He enlisted in Company D, 24th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, June 13, 1861, and was made Second Sergeant at the organization of the company. He was made Second Lieutenant on October 7, 1862, and First Lieutenant on April 21, 1864, and was transferred to Company D, 18th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, April 27, 1864. He was made Captain, December 21, 1864. He was placed on detached duty as Acting Commissary of Musters, May 13, 1865, and stationed at Chattanooga until October 9, 1865, when he was mustered out. He participated in the following battles: Cheat Mountain, West Virginia; Greenbrier, West Virginia; Shiloh, Tennessee; Corinth, Miss.; Peryville, Kentucky; Stone River, Tennessee; Woodbury, Tennessee; Tullahoma Campaign; Chickamauga, Georgia; Lookout Mountain, Tenn.; Mission Ridge, Tennessee; Ringgold, Georgia; Buzzard Roost, Georgia; Nashville, Tenn.; and Decatur, Alabama. At the battle of Murfreesboro, he was shot by a musket ball which plowed a groove across the top of his head from front to rear. He fell and was left on the field for dead. His own command was driven back and a burying party found him and was about to bury him. One of the party claimed he was not dead and he was given the benefit of the doubt and sent to the hospital. He did not become conscious for three weeks, and in the meantime, his companions reported him dead and buried. A. C. Smith wrote his obituary and it was published in the *West Union Scion*. Captain Collings had the pleasure of reading it after he recovered sufficiently, and he is the only man who ever lived in Adams County who has read his own obituary.

After the war, he returned to Adams County and studied law under the tuition of E. P. Evans. He was admitted to the practice in the Fall of 1866. In the same Fall, he was elected Probate Judge of Adams County to fill an unexpired term to February, 1867, and also the Fall Term from February, 1867, to February, 1870.

On February 25, 1867, he was married to Miss Harriet A. Bradford (as Probate Judge, issuing the license himself). He remained at West Union in the practice of the law until October, 1871, when he removed to Marengo, Iowa. When he reached there, he found the county in the throes of a county seat contest, and as he had just passed through one in Adams County, he fled and located at Indianola, Iowa, where he spent the remainder of his life. At Indianola, he held the office of Justice of the Peace and County Attorney. The hardships of his military life brought on pulmonary consumption of which he died on July 24, 1882. He died while holding the position of County Attorney. He was of a quiet and retiring disposition. While he showed himself fully competent for all the

offices he ever held, yet he was not a man to push himself forward. He had a great deal of dry humor and was a very pleasant and agreeable companion.

Politically, he was always a Republican. His death was due as much to his army service as if he had died in battle. He had one son who died an infant. Ralph, his second son, resides with his mother in Indianola, Iowa.

George Davis Cole,

a native of Adams County, born August 18, 1834, made a career of which every citizen of the county may be proud. He was born at West Union while his father, James Mitchell Cole, was the Sheriff of the county. His father, who has a sketch elsewhere herein, was a man of strong and sterling character and of wonderful physique. His mother was Nancy Collings, sister of Judge George Collings, a woman of like great force of character. The first fifteen years of his life were spent on the Ohio River farm in Monroe Township, where he attended the District school. He then went to school at Manchester, Ohio, to William McCauley, a famous instructor of his time. After he left McCauley's school, he assisted his brother, Collings Cole, in the management of a furnace in Kentucky until the age of twenty, when he began the study of law in Portsmouth under the instruction of his kinsman, Col. James W. Davis, then a member of the Portsmouth bar. He was admitted to the bar in 1856 and located in Piketon, then the county seat of Pike County. He remained there until after the removal of the county seat, when he removed to Waverly. The next year after locating in Pike County, he was elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney, which office he held by successive elections for twelve consecutive years. In the administration of his public duties, he commanded the respect and confidence of all the people of the community.

He soon rose to be the leader of the bar, and his reputation as an able lawyer was well known in the surrounding counties. He had a natural talent for management. His judgment was correct in all matters in which it was exercised. His neighbors, acquaintances and friends sought his advice in business matters, and never in a single instance, did it fail. He never made a losing venture, and never advised any which proved disastrous. The same remarkable judgment which he exercised in the affairs of others, he exercised in his own, and never made a mistake in the management of his own business. Going to the county with only his wonderful natural abilities, he accumulated a fortune and never encountered a disaster.

In 1858, he was married to Miss Finetta Jane Jones, eldest daughter of James Jones, a prominent citizen of the county. Their only child, Adah D., is the wife of Wells S. Jones, Jr., conducting the Hayes, Jones & Company Bank in Waverly. While Mr. Cole loved the association of his fellow citizens, he had no taste for politics. Up to 1872, he was a Democrat. In 1873, he identified himself with the Republican party and the same year was a candidate for the nomination of Common Pleas Judge. From this date, he acted independently in politics, but on financial questions, the Republican party represented his views. In 1873, he became a member of the banking firm of Hayes, Jones & Co., and here his peculiar

talents found exercise. He had a natural adaptation for the banking business, and he was a tower of strength in the institution. Every one felt and knew that he would make no mistake in the management of the bank and permit none to be made. His bank enjoyed the confidence of the community, and was estimated as strong and safer than the National banks. Gradually the banking business absorbed all his time and attention, and he gave up the practice of the law little by little until in 1885 he abandoned it altogether. He was a natural born financier. He never made a promise but it was fulfilled with exactitude, and his integrity was of the very highest order.

While he was always prompt to decide on any situation presented to him, his judgment always stood the test of trial and proved the best course. At the time of his death, he had the confidence of the people of his county in financial matters to a greater degree than any other man who ever lived in it. Without exception, they would and did trust him (without limitation).

He was a man of fine and commanding presence, six feet tall and well proportioned. He was positive, emphatic and earnest in all his views, but at the same time an agreeable and pleasant companion. He became so absorbed in business and there were so many demands on his time, that, while naturally a robust man, he neglected those details of recreation and exercise necessary to good health and was stricken with paralysis and died February 9, 1899. It is believed by his friends that had he taken relaxation, recreation and exercise, he might have prolonged his life twenty years, but the cares of business were so exacting and his constitution naturally so good, that he neglected those details which would have saved him many years. He died in the height of his powers, physical and mental, and in the midst of a busy career, but he left his banking business one of the best and strongest in the country.

His wife was in feeble health at the time of his death and survived him but little over two months.

Of the many sons of Adams County who have located elsewhere and had successful careers, none was more marked than that of our subject, and to his ancestors and to his instruction in his early years, he owed it all.

Mrs. Hannah Amanda Coryell.

Hannah A. Briggs was born December 26, 1839, in Adams County. She was the youngest daughter of George Briggs and Rachael Blake, his wife. Her father was a farmer residing two miles east of West Union. As a girl, she was bright and quick and readily acquired all the education her opportunities offered. Her aunt, Mrs. Harriet A. Grimes, wife of Noble Grimes, resided in West Union, and our subject spent much of her childhood and girlhood at the home of her aunt who bestowed on her that wealth of affection and guiding care which she would have bestowed on her own child had she been blessed with one. Aunt Harriet Grimes was a mother to Hannah Briggs, more to her than her own mother, because she spent most of her time with her aunt. She attended school in West Union and soon qualified herself for a teacher in the Public schools, an avocation which she began as early as the age of sixteen. Her elder sister Mary went to Minnesota in 1852 and became a missionary there.

George Briggs, his wife and daughter Harriet went to Minnesota in 1858 and afterward made that their home. From that time until her death on February 8, 1874, Aunt Harriet Grimes took the place of Miss Briggs' mother. Miss Briggs was born with a faculty of pleasing those about her. As a young girl, she obtained and held the affection of all who knew her. Placed in any situation, no matter how trying or perplexing, she knew what to do at once and did it without any ostentation or display of any kind. When young, she intuitively knew the best and most pleasing service she could render her women friends of mature age and she always rendered it voluntarily and without ever being requested. Hence, she was always popular with and loved by those of her own sex of mature age. As a young woman, she had all those charms of character, those virtues of ideal womanhood that most attract the other sex. She had admirers and suitors, but she gave her hand and heart to John Wiley McFerran, who had been her teacher in the Public school at West Union, and who was a practicing lawyer at the West Union bar. They were married June 27, 1858, while she was on a visit to her parents in Minnesota. They took up their home in West Union where they spent nearly four years of ideal happy married life. In this period there were born to them three children—a boy who died in infancy; Minnie, the wife of Dr. William K. Coleman, and John W., who died at the age of seven years. But the happiness of her early married life was rudely disturbed by the Civil War. In December, 1861, her husband went to the front as Major of the 70th O. V. I., and was destined to lay down his life for his country which he did on the third day of October, 1862. Thus Mrs. McFerran was left alone with two young children to fight the battle of life, and here the noble qualities of her mind and heart came out. Every one sympathized with her and every one respected and loved her. She, of course, received her proper pension at once and on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1866, she was appointed postmistress at West Union, and held that office until October 26, 1869, when she resigned.

On the twenty-fourth of November, 1869, she was married to Judge James L. Coryell. He was a widower with three grown children, and to his son, who always resided with them, she was a mother in every sense of the term. She and the Judge lived happily together until his death, January 7, 1892. Thereafter, until her last illness, she and her step-son, William Coryell, resided in the Coryell home. She departed this life, November 3, 1898. She made her home a place of delight for those who belonged in it and a pleasure for those who visited it. Her friends were all those who knew her. If she had an enemy, he or she would be ashamed to own it. No one ever did own to harboring unfriendly or unkindly feelings toward her. She carried sunlight with her wherever she went. But her strong point was the house of affliction and sorrow. There all her great qualities shone to the best advantage. She was a woman of very few words, hardly any words at all, but she did not need words to express her sympathy. Her acts were more expressive, more eloquent and more appreciated by the recipients of them. If she went into a sick room and there was anything she saw could be done, she did not ask permission to do it, she simply did it and did it in such a way as to make those about her feel that the doing of it came from her heart. If she went to the house of mourn-

ing and thought of anything she could do, she did it without words. She had this faculty from a girl. It may be said to have been born with her. All of her good works were done without self-consciousness. They came from the goodness of her own heart and they went to the hearts of those who observed them.

Martin Cox

was one of the solid men of the Irish Bottoms in Greene Township. He was born August 6, 1811, in Sussex County, New Jersey. At the age of four years, his parents brought him to Ohio and settled near Sandy Springs. Here Mr. Cox resided nearly all his life. On April 18, 1834, he married Catherine Murphy, daughter of Recompense Murphy. Our subject raised to manhood and womanhood, eight children, six daughters and two sons. Mary C., the eldest daughter, is the wife of the Rev. J. W. Dillort, Presiding Elder of the M. E. Church in the Portsmouth District. They have a family of sons and daughters, grown up and married. Anna M. married George M. Lafferty, of Rome, and they have three sons and a daughter. She died in August, 1874. Matilda J. married Race Wikoff, of Rome. Rebecca Emily married Jonathan Tracy, son of Noah Tracy, long a resident of Adams County. They reside in Columbus, Ohio. Juliette is the wife of Nelson Fisher, a prominent business man of Vanceburg, Ky. Amy White married Capt. Bruce Redden. They now reside in Columbus. James Alonzo married a daughter of John Elliot. He died in 1889, leaving her with three small children, two daughters and a son. They reside in West Union. John M., the youngest, is a prosperous business man of Vanceburg, Ky. His wife is a daughter of Captain John Bruce.

Martin Cox was an honest, industrious man. In early life, he followed the business of boat building and gave employment to a number of men. He owned the farm now occupied by Mr. Dryden in the Irish Bottoms. Here he reared his family and spent most of his life. In 1880, he sold his farm and moved to Rome, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1888. He was gentle and kind to his family, a good neighbor, honorable in all his dealings, loyal to his country, and was a Christian gentleman. He read much and kept himself well informed on public affairs. He was a good and acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years and died in its communion. His widow survives at the age of eighty-five and is quite active. She resides in Rome, Ohio. Mr. Cox raised a family of sons and daughters, all fine looking and all good men and women.

Among his grandsons and granddaughters are some of the finest specimens of manhood and womanhood. While his life was an uneventful one, yet his family and descendants speak well for their training. All are doing well in the activities of this life.

Samuel Culbertson

was born June 15, 1802, in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, of a long line of honorable and distinguished ancestors, as appears in the genealogy of the Culbertson family, published by a member thereof. His father, Colonel John Culbertson, was Brigade Inspector of Militia in Pennsylvania. His mother's maiden name was Mary Angeer. He had a good common school

education, and when a youth of seventeen, he became a clerk in the mercantile establishment of A. W. Chambers, at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. When of age, he entered into the mercantile business for himself at Greenwood, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1834.

On September 16, 1834, he was married to Miss Mary Ann Kennedy, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Directly after his marriage, he removed to West Union, Adams County, Ohio, and there engaged in the mercantile business. He remained there but two years, when he went to Knightstown, Indiana, where he engaged in the same business with C. S. Campbell and S. Chambers. While there the panic of 1837 struck them and they were financially ruined. They took four thousand dollars of the best of commercial paper to Cincinnati and could raise but fifteen hundred dollars on it. However, Mr. Culbertson was not discouraged. In 1838, he removed to Washington, Washington County, Iowa, and engaged in the mercantile business there, selling goods to the Indians under the protection of the United States troops. He was made a County Judge of that county and served four years. In 1844, he returned with his family to Greenup County, Kentucky, and took charge of the Greenup Furnace. In 1850, feeling that his health was failing, he removed to West Union, Ohio, where he purchased Mount Pleasant, the former home of Rev. John Graham, D. D., and here he spent the remainder of his life. After his removal to West Union, he purchased and held an interest in the Vinton Furnace.

Mr. Culbertson was always of an intensely religious temperament. He was brought up a Presbyterian, and was a member of that church from early manhood. He was an elder in the church at Washington, Iowa, and was ordained an elder in the church at West Union, Ohio, June 17, 1853. He filled the office with great credit, both to himself and to the church.

In his political views, he was a Whig. He was always opposed to the institution of slavery, and was in favor of a protective tariff and of internal improvements. He was a man of judicial temperament, of strict integrity, and of the highest character. He was respected by all who knew him, and in every relation of life he lived up to his ideals. He possessed a great dignity of character which was never at any time lowered or relaxed. As it was, he lived a life which any man might envy, but had he possessed a robust constitution, he would have accomplished much more.

He had a family of four sons and one daughter. His eldest son, William Wirt Culbertson, born in 1836, was a Captain of Company F, 27th O. V. I. He entered the service August 1, 1861, and resigned March 28, 1864. He became a resident of Ashland, Kentucky, and married the daughter of Thomas W. Means, Esq., by whom he has a family. He was at one time a member of Congress from the Ashland, Kentucky, district. He is not retired from all business, and is a resident of the State of Florida.

His second son, Kennedy R. Culbertson, born in 1840, was Captain of Company F, 91st O. V. I. He enlisted July 28, 1862, and was discharged September 19, 1864. He died soon after the war.

His son, Samuel B. Culbertson, is still living. His youngest son, John Janeway Culbertson, died soon after attaining his majority. His

daughter, Mary E., also died of consumption in early womanhood. His wife died at West Union.

Mr. Culbertson died in April, 1865, and both he and his wife are buried in the old South Cemetery at West Union, Ohio. He was a just man, whose memory is still fragrant among his old neighbors who still survive.

Dr. David Coleman

was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1822. He was the fifth child in a family of six. His ancestors had been in this country prior to the Revolution. His parents removed to Ohio, and at twenty-three years of age, he began the study of medicine. In 1849, he graduated at Western Reserve College at Cleveland, Ohio. The same year he located in West Union as a physician. Here he remained all of his life except two years' residence in Ironton, prior to the war, and a short time during the war, he resided in Ironton, exercising the office of Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment. He was married November 5, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth Campbell Kirker, daughter of William Kirker and his wife, Esther Williamson.

Dr. Coleman soon became the leading physician in his community and so remained during his life. He was the only physician who remained in West Union during the entire epidemic of cholera in 1851. His practice was a hard one, requiring so much riding on horseback in all kinds of weather, but he never hesitated at any hardship in the line of his profession.

In his political views, Dr. Coleman was always anti-slavery and was a Whig and Republican. He never sought or held public office nor would his professional business permit it. He became a member of the Presbyterian Church in West Union in 1853 and was faithfully devoted to it all his life. He was made a ruling elder and served in that capacity the remainder of his life. Physically and mentally, he was a large man. He made a fine appearance anywhere and had a most dignified presence and character. His heart was large and his sympathies active and easily touched. He was courageous, conscientious and self-denying. He was of a social nature, very fond of the society of his friends and greatly appreciated by them. He was hospitable and generous, benevolent to the poor and deserving. He was a pillar in his church, among his professional brethren, in his party, and in the community. Dr. Coleman was naturally a leader wherever he was placed. He has three sons, Dr. William K., his eldest son, who has succeeded him in West Union and is filling his place in the medical profession, church and state; Dr. Claude Coleman, a physician in Nebraska, his second son; his third son, Clement, died in young manhood.

Dr. Coleman died suddenly on Sunday afternoon, December 11, 1887, of an apoplectic stroke, in his sixty-sixth year. His wife survived him.

Dr. David Coleman believed in the high principles of religion and morality which he professed and lived. He earned and deserved the confidence of the community and held it. He was respected and esteemed in every relation of life. He aimed to conscientiously perform every simple duty which presented itself to him and he did so. This made a good man

and a great man of him, and were all men like him, there would be no crime in the world and we would have a model republic.

His memory is fragrant to all who knew him and he should never be forgotten in that community where his life's work was done.

Joseph Randolph Campbell.

Joseph Randolph Campbell, son of Dr. John and Esther C. Campbell, was born in Delhi, Ohio, March 12, 1872. His education was commenced in the Home City and Delhi public schools and continued at Washington, D. C., until September 29, 1888, when he entered the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., as a Naval Cadet, under appointment by the Secretary of the Navy to fill a vacancy from Wyoming Territory. He graduated from the academy, June, 1892, with honor, and was assigned to the Newark, then about to sail for European waters as the representative of the U. S. Navy in the Spanish and Italian Columbian celebrations. About a year later he was transferred to the San Francisco, and was in the harbor of Rio Janiero during the exciting times of the Brazilian revolt of '93 and '94. In June, 1894, he returned to the Naval Academy for final examination, preceding his commission as Ensign. He came through this ordeal with distinction, standing at the head of the line division of his class, and was duly commissioned as an Ensign to date from July 1, 1894. He was assigned to duty on the New York, then the finest cruiser in the new Navy and about to sail as our Nation's representative in the grand marine pageant of the opening of the Kiel Canal. While at Kiel, he commanded the boat of the New York which gained one of the races given by the German Emperor's Yacht Club, and received as the prize two silver cups from Kaiser William. After serving on the New York the usual term, he was transferred to the Alliance, a training ship for Naval apprentices, for two cruises across the Atlantic and through the West Indies. Then followed duty at the War College and Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I., until he was transferred to the Katahdin at the commencement of the recent war with Spain. In April, 1898, while at Hampton Roads, he was attacked by a sickness which later developed into an exceedingly severe typhoid fever. His reluctance to be off his post under the war excitement, until absolutely prostrated, added greatly to the intensity of the disease, and possibly the overtaxation of his constitution by the efforts of continued duty, gave the disease its fatal direction. However, after his impaired health had lasted nearly a month under great strain, his ship having reached Boston, he was taken to the Naval Hospital on May 4, and died May 30, 1898, at noon, while a company of marines were decorating the graves of departed heroes in the cemetery in the hospital grounds adjacent.

He came of a military and patriotic family. His great-grandfather, General Daniel Cockerill, was a Lieutenant from Virginia in the War of 1812 and a Major General in the Ohio Militia. His grandfather, Joseph Randolph Cockerill, was Colonel of the 70th Ohio Infantry in the Civil War, and brevetted Brigadier General for bravery on the battlefield. His uncle, Armstead Cockerill, Lieutenant Colonel of the 24th Ohio Infantry in the Civil War, rose to that rank from private by sheer merit.

His classmates in the Naval Academy give unanimous testimony that he was endowed with high and noble qualities of which he made the best



ENSIGN JOSEPH RANDOLPH CAMPBELL.

use. As an officer, he was admired by his juniors and esteemed by his superiors for his sterling worth. At his final examinations he entered the Naval service as the Senior Ensign of his class. Under circumstances of great provocation, his self-control was admirable, and yet his modesty was his most distinguishing characteristic. By his death, his classmates lost a valued member and the Navy lost one of its brightest and most promising officers.

Ensign Campbell was elected a Companion of the first class by inheritance from his grandfather, Brevet Brigadier General J. R. Cockerill, in the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, on October 7, 1896, the number of his insignia being 11,572. He was pure, high-minded and honorable. During his brief career in the Navy, he had manifested talent and ability of a very high order. The nobility of his character, his amiable qualities, his efficiency and devotion to duty, had made for him friends of all the officers with whom he served. The many letters of condolence from them to his father and mother express their estimate of him and their sense of their personal loss. A few are as follows: Captain Wilde, of the *Katahdin*, says: "I have seen many young men enter the Navy, but never a better one than your son." Lieutenant Potter writes: "I learned to like him sincerely, and recognized his unusual ability and high standard of professional and personal conduct. In his taking away, we are all bereaved, and my best wish for myself would be that when I shall go, my character and my record shall be as stainless as his."

A classmate at Annapolis says: "As time progressed, I learned to like him more and more. He was one of the best men I ever knew or ever care to know."

He was taken for burial to his father's and mother's old home at West Union, Ohio, where the people showed the greatest respect for his memory by their attendance on his obsequies. He rests near his grandfather and uncle (Cockerill), who so distinguished themselves for military valor in the War of 1861.

"Sleep on, brave Son, where grandsire sleeps,
A nation still thy memory keeps,
And all her sons on land or sea,
Shall sacred in her memory be."

John A. Cockerill,

also known as Joseph Daniel Albert Cockerill, was born December 4, 1845, at Locust Grove, Ohio, and died April 10, 1896, at Cairo, Egypt.

His grandfather, Daniel Cockerill, was a Lieutenant of Artillery in the War of 1812, and was engaged at Craney Island. His brother, Armstead Thompson Mason Cockerill, was First Lieutenant, Captain, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel of the 24th O. V. I. His uncle, Daniel T. Cockerill, was Captain of Battalion F, First Ohio Light Artillery, and was promoted to Captain of Battalion D, March 16, 1864. He was mustered out March 16, 1864.

His father, Joseph Randolph Cockerill, was Colonel, 70th O. V. I., October 2, 1861, and resigned April 23, 1864. He was brevetted Brigadier General for gallantry on the field.

John received such education as the common schools afforded but his tastes ran to geography and history. He enlisted in the 24th O. V. I. as a member of the band at the age of sixteen, on July 18, 1861, and was mustered out September 10, 1862, by order of the War Department, for discharge of Regimental bands. He fought in the battle of Shiloh with a musket. He was Colonel on the Staff of Governor William Allen in 1872. He learned to set type in the office of the *Scion*, at West Union. He was Journal Clerk in the Legislature from 1868 to 1871, and after that was an editor in Dayton and Hamilton. He accepted a reportorial position under J. B. McCullough on the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and later became its managing editor. He was special correspondent from the scenes of the Russo-Turkish War in 1877. He was editor of the *Washington Post*, *Baltimore Gazette*, and *St. Louis Post Dispatch*. Then he assumed the place of managing editor of the *New York World* and built that paper up. He next became editor of the *New York Morning Advertiser* and the *Commercial Advertiser*, and afterwards accepted the position of special war correspondent for the *New York Herald* to report the Chinese-Japanese War in 1895, and was engaged in the service of the *Herald* at the time of his death. He was stricken with apoplexy April 10, 1896, at Shepherd's Hotel in Cairo, Egypt, and died in two hours, without regaining consciousness. His body was brought home and buried in St. Louis, Missouri.

He was a man of unusually kind disposition. No appeal by a friend was ever made to him in vain. His goodness of heart and generosity of nature are attested by innumerable acts of kindness, which keep him in loving remembrance by all who knew him in friendly intimacy.

His sterling qualities as a man, as an editor, and as a friend, secured his election as President of the New York Press Club four times successively.

He was a writer of great force and vigor, keen, witty, and an adept in the use of argument or satire. No opening in the mail of an adversary escaped the polished shaft of his wit.

His keen perception of character in others was so accurate that he was always sustained by an editorial staff of unusual ability.

His letters from Japan are among the finest examples of English composition. The character of the people, their civilization, the genius of their institutions and government, are so accurately set forth as to be almost a revelation to the people of the Western world. While there he undertook a hazardous mission to Corea, on behalf of the Japanese Government. On his return from which, in recognition of that service, and of the high esteem he had gained among that people, as a faithful historian and journalist, the Emperor conferred on him "The Order of the Sacred Treasure." Only two other men, other than Japanese noblemen, had ever received this mark of distinction. The name of the first one is unknown to the writer. Sir Edwin Arnold was the second, and John A. Cockerill the third.

He had been a Democrat until the administration of President Harrison, when he became a Republican and continued devoted to that party during his life.

Armstead Thompson Mason Cockerill,

son of Joseph Randolph and Ruth Eylar Cockerill, was born in Locust Grove, Adams County, Ohio, in 1841. He was educated in the West Union schools. At the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, he was twenty years old and had just commenced the study of law in his father's office. He, however, took up the cause of the Union with great enthusiasm and began at once to enlist men for Captain Moses J. Patterson's Company D, 24th O. V. I., for three months' service in which he was commissioned First Lieutenant, June 13, 1861. His company and regiment re-enlisted for three years, and on November 16, 1861, he was made Captain. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, December 31, 1862; to Colonel, October 23, 1863. He was mustered out June 24, 1864. The regiment was part of the Army of the Cumberland and took part in the battles of Cheat Mountain, Greenbrier, West Virginia; Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville, Woodbury, Tennessee; Tullahoma Campaign, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Tennessee; Ringgold, Buzzard Roost, Georgia. He was a soldier of great gallantry, as his promotion would indicate, and as Lieutenant Colonel, he commanded the regiment.

After the war, he lived in Hamilton, Ohio, but his health was impaired by long and arduous service, and he returned to West Union, Ohio, where he died in 1870, and is buried beside his father. He left a son named for himself and who is now residing in Hamilton, Ohio.

Elliot H. Collins

is of English ancestry. His grandfather, John Collins, was born in Maryland in 1754. His wife was Sallie Henthorn. He had three sons and four daughters. In 1800, he brought his family to Washington County, Ohio. His son, Henry, was born in 1779, and married Frances Ewart, who was born in County Armagh, Ireland. Our subject was their eldest son, born in Grandview Township in Washington County, April 23, 1812. He married Elizabeth Rinard, March 19, 1835. They reared a family of one son and three daughters, Lycurgus Benton Allen, Cleopatra Minerva, Elizabeth Rebecca and Roxana Samantha. His wife died October 6, 1854, and on March 28, 1858, he married Nancy McKay. She was born in West Virginia, January 15, 1824. Of Mrs. Collins' children, Cleopatra Minerva married William Wikoff, and resides in McLean County, Illinois; Elizabeth Rebecca died August 24, 1868, at the age of twenty-seven years; Roxana Samantha married Joseph Nagel, and resides in Morris County, Kansas. His son lives in Wellington, Kansas, and is a farmer.

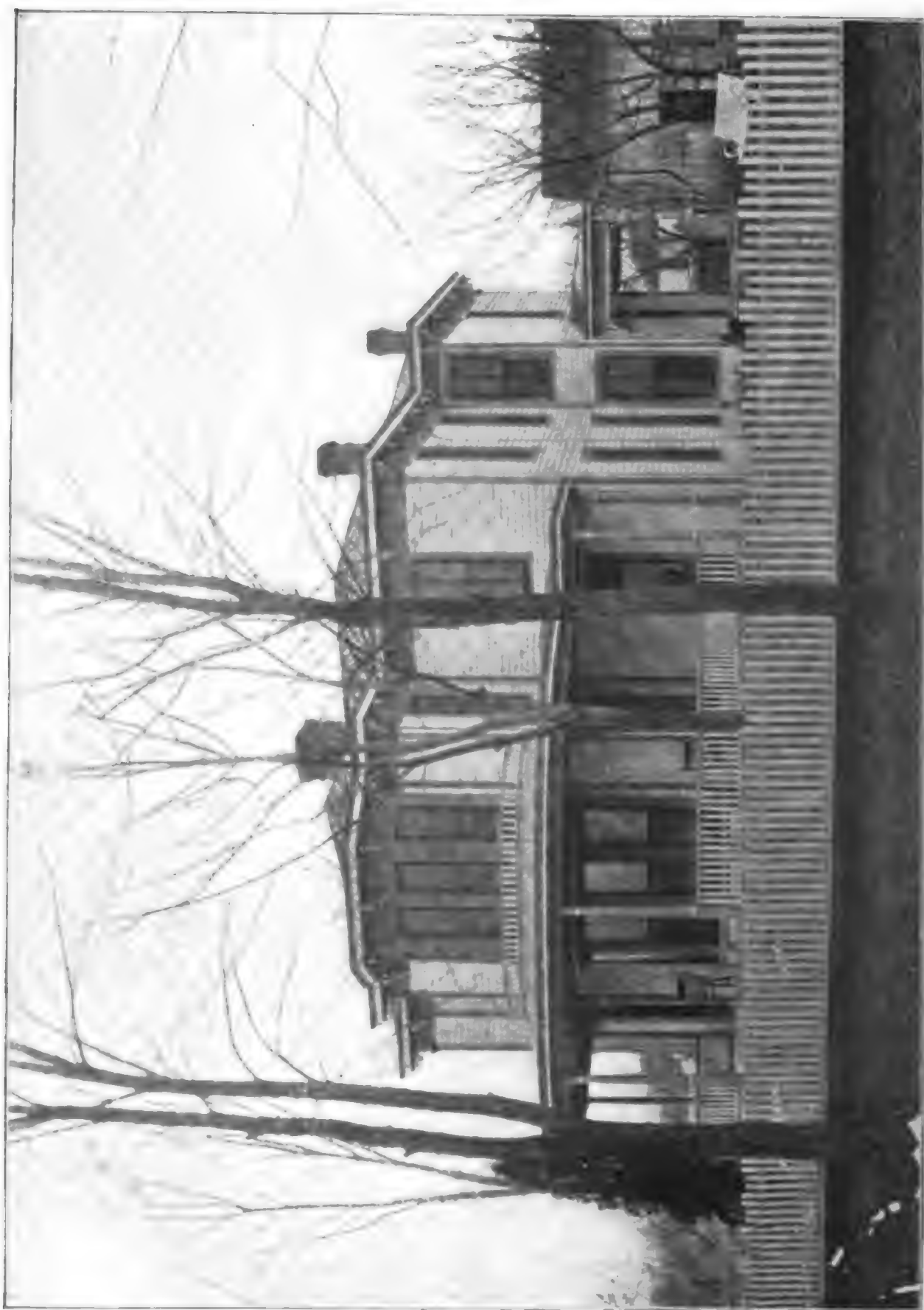
Mr. Collins came to Adams County in 1850, and located first in Monroe Township and afterwards in the Irish Bottoms, where he now resides. He was a man of great public spirit, and was always in the front of any movement for the public good. He has been a Justice of the Peace for forty-nine years, his first commission being signed by Governor Vance, March 31, 1838. In that time, he never committed a person to jail, never had an appeal taken from any decision of his, never had a case from his docket taken up on error, never had a bond he took forfeited. He has married over seven hundred couples and always presented the bride with the wedding fee the groom gave him. He has often gone twenty miles to perform a marriage ceremony and has had parties come twenty-five

miles to him to be married. He has married more than fifty couples at night at his own home. He had an arrangement with the County Judge of Lewis County, Ky., to obtain licenses and has married more than fifty couples from Kentucky. He has often performed three marriages in one day, and it was a common thing for two couples to come together to get married. Of the years he was Justice of the Peace, twelve years were in Washington County, six in Monroe Township, in Adams County, and the remaining eighteen in Green Township, Adams County. He has been a Democrat all his life, never missed a political convention when he could get to it, never missed an election and never scratched a ticket. He is a member of the Christian Union Church on Beasley's Fork. He is one of the best farmers in the Irish Bottoms, where he lives in ease and comfort. He is a good friend, a kind neighbor, and a citizen proud of his country. He and his wife are enjoying the days of their old age. For his years, he has the most powerful lungs and a remarkable constitution. He bears up under the infirmities of age, though they were but temporary, and when he is called, he will answer "ready," and go, ready to give an account of the deeds done in the body. No man enjoys the company of his friends better than he, and no one is ever happier to have them visit him. Since the preparation of this sketch his wife died in December, 1899.

William C. Coryell.

William C. Coryell was born in West Union, February 18, 1859, the son of Judge James I. Coryell. He attended the West Union schools until he completed their course and attended the Ohio University at Athens for one year, 1875 and 1876. He also attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, 1876-1878, till he was compelled to leave on account of sickness. He studied surveying with his father from 1878 to 1883, read law with F. D. Bayless of the West Union bar, and was admitted to practice October 5, 1886. He served as Deputy Clerk and Deputy Sheriff and also as Clerk in the Probate, Auditor's and Treasurer's office of Adams County at different times and has more familiarity with the administration of all the county offices than any person now living in the county. From 1878 to 1886, he was principally engaged in the county offices, and in that time did a great deal of surveying, and prepared himself for admission to the bar. He has also served as a councilman for the village and followed his father as a member of the School Board.

Mr. Coryell is a modest man, as it behooves all bachelors to be, but he is a well read man, both in law and in the current topics of the time. As a lawyer, his tastes lead him to prefer the duties of a counsellor, and his counsel is always safe. He enjoys the confidence, esteem and respect of all who know him, and in the management of large and important estates and trusts he has shown himself most efficient and trustworthy. No lawyer enjoys a greater measure of the confidence of the people of Adams County than he, and he has demonstrated that such confidence is well deserved. While he does not possess his father's taste as to historical matters, much to the regret of the writer, he is a much abler business man than his father was, and bids by the time he is sixty to stand with the people of Adams County as George D. Cole, of Waverly, did with the people of Pike County at the time of his death, and for information on that subject, consult the sketch of Mr. Cole in this book.



James Harvey Connor,

of West Union, Ohio, was born December 27, 1842, on the old Connor farm in Sprigg Township. He is of Irish lineage, his father, James Connor, being a son of Peter O'Connor, who emigrated from the South of Ireland to America in 1786, and shortly thereafter came West to the "dark and bloody ground," stopping in the vicinity of Kenton's Station near the old town of Washington. Peter O'Connor had been reared in the Catholic Church, and upon his leaving for America the Parish Priest gave him a certificate of character, of which the following is a copy of the original now in the possession of our subject, J. H. Connor:

"I do hereby certify that Peter O'Connor, the bearer hereof, is a parishioner of mine in the parish of Clone these some years—is a young man descended of honest parents, and has behaved virtuously, soberly and regularly, and from everything I could learn his character has been irreproachable. Given under my hand this third day of April, 1786. "DAVID CULLUM, P.P."

In May, Peter O'Connor sailed from Dublin for America, as the following receipt for his passage aboard the *Tristram* shows:

"Received from Peter Connor four guineas in full for steerage passage in the *Tristram* to America. Dublin, May 13, 1786. "GEORGE CRAWFORD."

"This is to certify that Peter Connor comes as passenger on board of the *Tristram*, and this is his final discharge from the ship. Dated this first day of August, 1786. "GEO. CRAWFORD, Com'r."

"We hereby certify that Peter Connor came passenger in the ship *Tristram*, Capt. Crawford, from Dublin; he paid his passage and is a free man and at liberty to go about his lawful business. "CLARKE & MANN, Assng. "Aug. 2, 1786."

Peter O'Connor, or Connor as he was now called, arrived in Baltimore in August, 1786, and after getting from the proper authorities a permit to travel across the State, went to New York City and thence to Philadelphia. Afterwards he went on a prospecting trip over the mountains to the frontier of Kentucky, and in 1796 bought of Andrew Ellison, "two hundred acres of land lying between Big Three Mile Creek and the Ohio River, it being a part of a tract of five hundred acres entered in the name of said Andrew Ellison and adjoining a tract now belonging to William Brady on the North." This title bond gives the place of residence of Andrew Ellison as Hamilton County, Territory Northwest of the River Ohio (this was a year previous to the organization of Adams County), and the place of residence of Peter Connor, as Washington, Mason County, Kentucky.

The date of his marriage to Elizabeth Roebuck is not known, but it is presumed to be about the time of the purchase of this tract of land in 1796. It is also supposed that it was previous to his marriage that he paid a visit to his old home in Ireland, as disclosed by the following:

"March 11, received from Peter Connor the sum of four guineas, passage money on board the *Hamburg* from Philadelphia to Cork. "STEPHEN MOORE."

The father of the subject of this sketch was James Connor, son of Peter Connor, and was born November 2, 1802. He was christened in

the Catholic faith, although his mother was a Protestant. James Connor married Margaret Boyle, a daughter of Thomas Boyle, for many years an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Manchester. James Connor died May 4, 1896.

Our subject, James H. Connor, attended the common schools and the academy at North Liberty under Prof. Chase. He resided on the farm till 1874, when he moved to Manchester and entered the dry goods store of W. L. Vance as a clerk. The following year he was elected on the Democratic ticket Treasurer of Adams County, and re-elected in 1877. In 1881, he became a member of the dry goods establishment of Connor, Boyles and Pollard, in West Union, which firm was changed to Connor and Boyles in 1889. In 1895, on the retirement of Mr. Boyles, the firm name was changed to J. H. Connor. The first six years in business, the firm of Connor, Boyles & Pollard handled annually over \$50,000 worth of goods. With close competition, the house now does a business of over \$30,000 annually.

In 1891, Mr. Connor was nominated by the Democrats in the Adams-Pike District for Representative in the Ohio Legislature, and although the district is largely Republican, was defeated by only thirty-nine votes. July 21, 1893, President Cleveland commissioned him postmaster of West Union, which position he held to the entire satisfaction of the community for four years and six months.

Mr. Connor is a member of West Union Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 43; of DeKalb Lodge, I. O. O. F., Manchester; Crystal Lodge, K. of P., West Union, and a charter member of Royal Arcanum, Adams Council, No. 830. He is also a member of the M. E. Church, West Union.

He married Jennie Frame, daughter of James and Nancy Frame, July 22, 1868. To this union has been born William Allen, May 1, 1871; Katie B., November 5, 1875, now married to Harley Dunlap; and Charles E., born June 7, 1877, died August, 1878.

In 1864, July 27, Mr. Connor enlisted in the 182d O. V. I., and was honorably discharged July 7, 1865, under Col. Lewis Butler. And it is a fact worthy of notice that not until every other man of his company had applied for and received a pension did our subject do so.

In all matters pertaining to the public good, Harvey Connor, as he is familiarly known, is always found in the foremost ranks. He has done well, accumulated a competency, not from parsimony, but from liberal and honest dealing with his fellow men.

John Edgar Collins

was born April 9, 1871, two miles south of Peebles. His father's name is John R. Collins, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Wright. He has a brother, the Rev. H. O. Collins, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is also a member. His only sister is Mrs. Robert Jackman. His training was such as the country school affords until he became a teacher at the age of eighteen. Teaching during the Winter and spending his Summers in study at the National Normal University, he was graduated from the Scientific Department of that institution in 1892 in a class of seventy-seven. The next year he was elected to the superintendency of the Peebles schools, which position he resigned in 1896 to accept

a similar position in the West Union schools. He was four times unanimously elected to this position. At the time of his last re-election, in 1899, he was also elected to the superintendency of the Batavia schools, which place he accepted. This school has nine departments and one of the best High schools in Southern Ohio. Both when at Peebles and at West Union, Mr. Collins conducted a Summer Training School for Teachers, "The Tri-County Normal." As Principal of the schools for seven years, 1893 to 1899, he did much to advance the educational interests in Adams County. The total enrollment of the Tri-County Normal school under his management was over eight hundred, and more than eighty per cent. of the teachers actively engaged in school work in this county at this time (1900) received their training in his school. Kentucky sent a number of students to this school as did the several counties of Southern Ohio. Since graduating from the University, his one aim has been successful school work. For some time he has been doing post-graduate work at the Ohio Wesleyan University, and in 1896 and 1897, respectively, he received common and high school certificates from the Ohio State Board.

One of his most intimate friends and classmates in the Public schools speaks of him as follows: "John Edgar Collins possesses some strong elements of character among which is his indomitable will and steadiness of purpose. Every undertaking in which he is interested is carefully planned beforehand. With him, there is no pensive 'It might have been.' Thought precedes action with him. He knows the end at the beginning. His school work is planned with such accuracy that he sees the result as he leads his pupils to it. By nature he is a teacher, and it is in the school that he is most at home. Another extraordinary feature which he possesses is his power to meet exigencies. At the most critical moment, he exercises the most deliberate judgment and meets opposition with the earnestness that brings the spoils into his hands. He is a man of resources. What he has become in the educational world is much the result of his own effort. A constant student, he has shown his power for mastery of thought best when studying for examinations or for special work. He acquires knowledge with but little effort and has proved himself a thoughtful, careful student, not only of books, but of men as well. In all his educational efforts, he has had the support of the best and most conscientious men. His powers as an educator and as an organizer have been proved not only by his public school work but by his successful training of hundreds of teachers in Normal school, as well. His aim is high and he will leave a record which will be characterized by earnestness and many brilliant acts."

He was married to Ina E. Treber, daughter of R. W. Treber, West Union, August 15, 1900. She is a graduate in music, elocution, and modern languages, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio.

James F. Cornelius,

of Seaman, Ohio, is a native of Scott Township, in which he resides, and was born November 11, 1863, son of William and Mary (McCormick) Cornelius. His grandfather, James Cornelius, was a native of Ireland. Also, his maternal grandfather, Enoch McCormick, was a native of Ireland, and both grandfathers were early settlers in Scott Township. James,

our subject, spent his boyhood on his father's farm. He continued to follow that occupation until 1896, when he located in Seaman, Ohio, in the undertaking business, where he has continued ever since.

On the sixteenth of February, 1890, he was married to Miss Belle Williams, daughter of W. S. and Keziah Williams, of Irvington, Ohio. They have one daughter, aged eight years, Mary Dryden. He is a Democrat in his political faith. In 1895, he was elected County Commissioner on the Democratic ticket, and in 1898, was re-elected, by a majority of nearly eight hundred in a county nominally Republican by one hundred and fifty, on the head of the ticket, and is holding the office at the date of the preparation of this sketch. Mr. Cornelius is one of the prompt and reliable business men of Adams County and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

William Kirker Coleman, M. D.,

was born at West Union, October 27, 1853, the son of David and Elizabeth Kirker Coleman. His father, David Coleman, M. D., has a sketch herein. His mother was a daughter of William Kirker, also sketched herein, and his wife, Esther Williamson, daughter of the Rev. Williamson. He is a great-grandson of Governor Thomas Kirker, and has had illustrious examples before him in the careers of his ancestors. He was the eldest of three sons. He received his common school education in West Union and studied medicine with his father. He graduated at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati in 1881. He at once began the practice of medicine with his father and continued it until his death.

He was married June 25, 1879, to Miss Mary Minnesota McFerran, only daughter of Major John W. McFerran, who lost his life in the Civil War in 1862. There are three children of this marriage, John McFerran, a student at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; David C., and May L., both at home.

Dr. Coleman is fond of Masonry and is a member of West Union Lodge, No. 43, of the Chapter of Manchester, and the Commandery at Portsmouth, Ohio. He has served six years as Master of the Blue Lodge. He has been President of the Adams County Medical Society and is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at West Union and a ruling elder therein, and he fills the office to the satisfaction of his church and presbytery. In politics, he is a Republican and has always taken an active part in political contests. He is President of the Adams County Bank, located at West Union, and under his management and that of Mr. Dickinson, that institution has been admirably managed. In his profession, no one stands higher and no one has to any greater extent, the confidence of the public. Dr. Coleman is a man of fine personal physique and of pleasing address. He fulfills the duties of every position he holds with honor to himself and with great satisfaction to his constituents. His distinguished ancestors can look down upon him from their high places and smile approval on his career, and he has no ground to be ashamed to compare his career with theirs. He has well performed his duties in every relation of life and has earned the commendation of all who know him, and who can do more?

John Clinger, Jr.,

farmer, of Manchester, was born February 20, 1844. His father was John and his mother Mary (Mowrar) Clinger. His grandfather, Abraham Clinger, was born in Pennsylvania. His father, John Clinger, was born in Pennsylvania, February 19, 1815, and located in Adams County in 1832, coming down the Ohio River on a keel-boat. He landed at Manchester, and settled on a farm in Monroe Township, where he now resides. He married Mary Mowrar, daughter of Christian Mowrar, one of the first settlers of Adams County. Christian Mowrar came from Pennsylvania in 1792 and joined the Massie colony in the Stockade, where he remained till the treaty of Greenville. He and his wife lived to an extreme age. John Clinger, Senior, raised a family of three sons and three daughters, and after the death of his first wife in 1854, he married Susan Tucker. John Clinger, Jr., the subject of this sketch, received his education in the common schools of the county. He enlisted September 18, 1862, at the age of eighteen, in Company F, of the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry and served in that organization until the first of July, 1865. On the first of October, 1868, he married a daughter of Oliver Ashenhurst. Her father was born on the ocean on the passage from Ireland to America. Oliver Ashenhurst married Susan Parker, and located in Manchester, where he engaged in the milling business until his death, March 28, 1898. Mrs. Clinger is the only child of his first wife. Oliver Ashenhurst married for his second wife, Amy Phibbs, by whom he reared a family of nine children.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Clinger are: May Etta, wife of Stephen Thompson, of Manchester, Ohio; Leora Belle, in the employ of the Langdon Grocery Company at Maysville, Ky.; William Oliver, who served in the war with Spain and is at present in the Philippines. Frank Arthur is a member of Company L, 22nd U. S. Infantry; Bertha Florence is the wife of Frank Fulton Foster, of Manchester, Ohio; Amy A., is at Middletown, Ohio, and Marguarite Lucretia is at home with her parents.

Mr. Clinger is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church at Island Creek. He is a Republican in his political views and as a citizen highly respected by all who know him.

Edward A. Crawford

was born December 28, 1861, near West Union, the son of Harper and Jane Willson Crawford. His father, Harper Crawford, enlisted in Company K, 70th O. V. I., January 6, 1862. He died in 1885 at the age of forty-five. His eldest brother, William S. Crawford, enlisted June 13, 1864, in Company D, 24th O. V. I., Adams County's first company in the war, and was transferred to Company D, 18th O. V. I., June 12, 1864. This company was in sixteen battles and Crawford was mortally wounded at the battle of Nashville, December 15, 1864, and died December 29, 1864. He is interred in the Nashville cemetery at Nashville, Tennessee. He had a brother Gabriel who served in the Second Independent Battery of Ohio Light Artillery, enlisting at the age of nineteen.

Our subject attended school at West Union until he completed all which could be taught him there. He attended the Normal school at Leb-

anon in 1878 and 1880 and taught school in parts of the same year and was engaged in teaching school thereafter until 1890. From 1881 to 1885, he taught school at Waggoner's Ripple, Sandy Springs, Bradyville, and Quinn Chapel. From 1886 to 1888, he taught at Rome; from 1888 to 1889, he was engaged in the grocery business at West Union, and in the Summer of 1890, he taught a Normal school at Moscow, Ohio. In the Fall of 1890, he bought the *People's Defender* from Joseph W. Eylar, and has conducted that newspaper, a weekly, at West Union, ever since. In 1897, he bought out the *Democratic Index*, edited by D. W. P. Eylar, and consolidated it with the *Defender*.

He was married August 13, 1883, to Miss Mattie J. Pennywit, daughter of Mark Pennywit and his wife, Sallie Cox. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, he has always been a Democrat. In 1887, he was the candidate of that party for Clerk of the Court, but was defeated by W. R. Mehaffey, by seventy-three votes. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago from the Tenth Ohio District in 1896. His paper has been well and ably conducted since he has controlled it and is one of the best in Southern Ohio.

Mr. Crawford is a self-made man. He has made his business a success. He is known for his strict fidelity to his party. He is public spirited and takes an active part in church and social matters as well as political. He was elected Secretary of the Democratic State Executive Committee of Ohio in September, 1900.

Marion Francis Crissman

was born in Wayne Township, Adams County, Ohio, June 12, 1842. His father was Adam Crissman and his mother, Nancy Riley. They came from Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, in 1841, with five children. Mr. Crissman enjoys the distinction of being the sixth of a family of seven brothers, no sisters having been born to his parents. He enjoys the further distinction of having two of his six brothers ministers in the Presbyterian Church, both of them Doctors of Divinity. He enjoys the further distinction of being the great-grandson of General Thomas Mifflin, born in 1744, first Aide-de-camp to General Washington, member of the Continental Congress, Quartermaster General of the Revolutionary Army, Brigadier and Major General, member of the Convention which framed our Federal Constitution, Governor of Pennsylvania and one of the orators of the Revolution, and the best drill master in the Revolutionary Army.

Our subject attended school in the vicinity of his residence and at North Liberty Academy. He varied that, with labor on his father's farm until his majority. On the fourteenth of July, 1863, he enlisted in Company G, 129th O. V. I., and was in the Cumberland Gap and Longstreet campaign in Middle Tennessee that Fall and Winter. He was discharged with that regiment in March, 1864, and re-entered the service August 31, 1864, in Company H, 173d O. V. I. In that he served until the war was over in East Tennessee. He participated in the celebrated campaign against General Hood and was in the final culmination at Nashville.

In 1866, he went into the business of a general store at North Liberty with William Caskey, under the name of Crissman & Caskey, and con-

ducted that for about five years, at which time his partner retired. He conducted the business alone for about two years and then sold out to William Finney in 1872.

On March 1, 1867, he was married to Miss Isabella Caskey, who died in 1873. On January, 1875, he located in Manchester in the grain and seed business and has continued it ever since. In 1881, he and Nathaniel Greene Foster bought the Bentonville flour mill and they operated it together until 1891, when he purchased the interest of his partner and has since conducted it alone.

In 1883, the firm of Crissman & Foster built the first telephone line constructed in Adams County, connecting West Union and Bentonville at Manchester with the Western Union Telegraph Company's lines, and have continued the same in successful operation until 1891, when Mr. Foster retired from the firm and the line has been continued since by Mr. Crissman.

In politics, Mr. Crissman is a Republican, but has never sought any prominence in his party. In his religious faith, he is a Presbyterian, and is a ruling elder in that church at Manchester. On the sixteenth of July, 1874, he married Miss Anna C. Dunbar, daughter of David Dunbar, of Manchester, Ohio. They have two children, Carl, who has qualified himself for a business career, and Augusta Belle, a young girl in school. Mr. Crissman has the highest character for business integrity and ability and has the confidence of the entire community, of which he is a part. He is a member of the Village Council and of the School Board. He has prospered in his business and is regarded as one of the best business men in the county. He has the most attractive home in Manchester, and is surrounded with all those outward conditions which make this life agreeable and pleasant.

Charles Craigmiles

was born at Franklin Furnace in Scioto County, Ohio, June 17, 1849. His father, of the same name, was a native of Ireland as was his mother, Rebecca Hamilton. His father and mother were married in Ireland and emigrated to America in 1848. They located in Adams County near Vaughn Chapel, but his father, being an iron founder, moved to Franklin Furnace shortly before his son Charles' birth. Our subject was reared at Franklin, Junior and Ohio Furnaces, as his father was employed at all three. The son went to school until he was ten years of age, when he went to work pounding lime at Empire Furnace. In 1860, his father removed to Adams County and lived there two years on the Ellison place, near Stone Chapel. In 1862, the father removed to Junior Furnace and resided there until 1865, when he removed to Marion County, Illinois. From there he went to Brownsport Furnace, Tennessee. The family came back to Ohio and located at Ohio Furnace in 1867. Our subject remained at Ohio Furnace until 1878. In 1877, he was married to Medora A. Foster, daughter of James Foster, of Killenstown, Adams County. In 1878, he located in Portsmouth, Ohio, where he has since resided. When he first went to Portsmouth, he drove a horse-car for five months. He then went into the employment of the Portsmouth Transfer Company for three years, at the end of which time he took an interest in the business. He and Mr. Frank B. Kehoe conducted the business under the name of The Portsmouth Transfer Company, for eleven years. In 1894, he bought

Mr. Kehoe's interest and since has conducted the business alone. He keeps moving vans and transfers all kinds of goods and merchandise. He has twelve teams and his place of business is on Washington Street in the city of Portsmouth, Ohio. He has seven children, five daughters and two sons.

He has always been a Republican. From April, 1897, to April, 1899, he was Street Commissioner of Portsmouth, Ohio, and never has held any other office. He is known to and respected by every one in Portsmouth as an honorable man and a good citizen. He has always prospered and it is because he conducts his business on right principles. He is a public spirited citizen, always ready to do his part in any matter for the public good.

Robert McGovney Cochran

was born May 1, 1846, at Manchester, Ohio. His father was Robert A. Cochran and his mother's maiden name was Elvira Bailey, daughter of John Bailey, of Winchester, Ohio. His father was a native of Adams County, Pennsylvania. They were married at Winchester, Ohio. They had twelve children, of whom Robert M. was the sixth. Our subject went to school at Belfast, Highland County, Ohio, his parents having moved there in 1848. His father was a cabinet maker and he followed that trade in Manchester, with L. L. Conner. Our subject lived in Belfast until 1861. In 1859, he began to learn the blacksmith trade with George Sailor, of Highland County. He continued that until June 24, 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, 24th Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for a period of three years as a private. He was appointed Corporal, May 9, 1862. He was afterwards appointed Sergeant, September 19, 1863. He was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga in the right ankle and was laid up for six months. This wound produced *tendo achilles* and *anchylosis*. He was wounded in the shoulder at Stone River by a spent buckshot. He was in all the engagements and battles during the time of his service. He was discharged June 23, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service. He enlisted as a Private of Company H, 175th Ohio Regiment, for one year's service, on September 27, 1864. He was mustered out with the Company, June 27, 1865. He was with this regiment at the battle of Franklin, and after the war he traveled for the Franklin Nursery at Loveland, Ohio, and was engaged in that until 1872. He traveled in Virginia and in Meigs, Lawrence, Gallia and Vinton Counties, in Ohio.

He was married March, 1, 1870, to Miss Madeline Oliver, daughter of John Oliver, of Adams County, and located at Dunbarton, Ohio, where he resided until 1880. In 1872, he began to farm two miles east of Peebles and has carried on a farm there ever since. On the first of October, 1897, he was appointed Postmaster at Peebles, Ohio.

He then removed to Peebles and he has resided there ever since. He has one child, a son, Edwin, who married Miss Jessie Budd and resides on the farm near Peebles, where he resided prior to his removal to the village. He was Census Enumerator in 1890, but has held no other public offices than above mentioned. He has always been a Republican and believes in that faith and is an active member of that party.

He is a citizen of high character and an efficient public officer.

John Coleman,

of Youngsville, Ohio, was born November 7, 1816, near Cannonsburg, Pa., and resided there until March 27, 1831. His father, William Coleman, was born June 17, 1791, and died July 15, 1864. His mother was Jane Boyce, born August 10, 1787. They were married October 1, 1811. She died September 6, 1858. In March, 1831, William Coleman moved with his family to Carroll County, Ohio, where he remained until 1846, when he removed to near Youngsville, Adams County, where our subject now resides. When the war broke out, Robert⁸ Coleman, John's younger brother, who was married and had a family and with whom John resided, wanted to go into the army. John insisted that he should not and that he, John, should go, as he was unmarried, and if he were to fall, it would make but little difference. The result was Robert yielded to John's insistence and John enlisted in Company E, 91st O. V. I., on August 11, 1862, for three years. His age was given at forty-five, though he was nearer forty-six. He served until June 24, 1865, and was mustered out with the regiment. He was in good health and right with the regiment all the time. He required no favors of any kind. He was one of the very few of those who enlisted above the age of forty that was able to endure the hardships of the service for the period of his enlistment.

John Coleman is noted for his sterling integrity of character. With him a security debt is equal with that of any other, as he regards it as sacred as one the consideration of which came directly to him. He is not a member of any church, but is a liberal supporter of the Presbyterian Church at Mt Leigh. He was a Whig in the time of the Whig party and from the formation of the Republican party has been a Republican. From the time he came to Adams County, until the death of his brother, Robert, in 1881, he made his home with him. Since his brother's death he made his home with his brother's children. He and his brother Robert had but one pocketbook. They always lived together and what was John's was Robert's and *vice versa*. This harmony between the brothers was never disturbed during Robert's life and has continued between John and his brother Robert's children. There never was a word of friction between the brothers, or between the uncle and his brother's children.

John Coleman, all his life, has been a lover of and a breeder of fine horses. Whether it was profitable to him or not, he must always have fine horses. He now has several in his stables and he would keep them if they were a positive loss to him, because he is a lover of animals; and as to horses, the finer bred, the more he likes them.

John Coleman holds the thirty-third degree in Patriotism and he is and ever was a good citizen, in the superlative degree.

Samuel Paul Clark

was born April 7, 1827, in what is now Oliver Township, then a part of Wayne Township, on the farm now owned by the Rev. Thomas Mercer. His great-grandfather was born in Wales and emigrated to Ireland. His grandfather Clark was married in Ireland to Sarah Lama, and emigrated to Virginia about 1785 with his wife and two children, John and Mary. There were afterwards born to them in this country, Fanny, Sarah, James,

Samuel, father of the subject of our sketch, Jane, Andrew, and Edward. They located in Adams County in 1806, on the Steck farm in Tiffin Township. All of these children lived to maturity. Andrew, the youngest, died at the age of fifty-one.

Samuel Clark, father of our subject, was born in Rockbridge County, Virginian 1792. He learned the trade of tanning with his brother Jhoni, who had a tanyard at Cherry Fork, one mile south of Harshaville. He married Nancy Brown, December 20, 1821, and settled six miles north of West Union, on the West Union and Unity road, where he continued the business of tanning and farming until his death, March 22, 1869. He and his wife were devoted members of the Associate Reform Church at Cherry Fork, and he and Archa Leach were instrumental in organizing the United Presbyterian Church at Unity, of which he was a ruling elder from the time of organization until his death. His oldest son, James, remained at the old homestead, and continued the business of tanning in connection with farming. He married Margaret Holmes, who has been dead about ten years. He is now in his seventy-eighth year. Sarah, the second child, died in infancy. Samuel Paul, the third child, and our subject, is now in his seventy-fourth year.

He married Sarah Clark in 1851. To them was born one son, Marion M. His wife died in 1854, and he married Margaret Gibbony. To them were born four children. His son Marion married Mary Crawford, and resides on Wheat Ridge; Ora A., his second child, is now the wife of Richard Fristoe, a prosperous farmer and stock dealer of Meigs Township. They reside in the old Fristoe homestead at the bridge crossing Brush Creek. Mary Nancy was born July 15, 1860, and died December 16, 1895, unmarried. Carey V. was born September 7, 1865, and married Nora E. Hilling, and resides in the old homestead in Oliver Township.

The following are brothers and sisters of our subject: Mary, the fourth child, born April 16, 1830, was married to Cyrus Black, who died in 1864. She was again married to Rankin Leach and resides at Cherry Fork. Margaret, the fifth child, was born May 3, 1833, and died in 1891, unmarried. John was born November 18, 1835, and married Nancy Coleman. His daughter, Martha L., was born September 4, 1838, and was married to George A. McSurely in 1869. They reside at Oxford, Ohio. Nancy A., twin sister of the daughter last mentioned, was married to J. W. McClung in 1859. He is an attorney at West Union, where they now reside. Andrew R. was born October 21, 1841. He married Celia Arbuthnot, daughter of the Rev. James Arbuthnot. He removed to Nebraska, where his wife died, and he married a Miss Foster. They reside at Pawnee City, Nebraska. He was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion.

Mr. Clark and his family are all members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a ruling elder in the Wheat Ridge Chapel. He has always been a Democrat in his political views. He was a Commissioner of Adams County from 1875 to 1878. He began life in very narrow circumstances, but by industry coupled with a firm determination to succeed, he has obtained a position in which he can spend the remainder of his days comfortably. He is loved, respected, and honored by all who know him.

Samuel L. Charles,

of Vineyard Hill, is a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Monroe Township. He was born September 3, 1844, near West Union, and is a son of Henry Charles, who married Susannah Cline. Joseph Charles, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of the Republic of Switzerland, and emigrated to America about the beginning of the Revolution, in which he was a soldier. He settled in Lancaster County, Pa., where his son Henry was born August 16, 1803, and who after his marriage to Susannah Cline came to Adams County in 1830, first settling on Eagle Creek. Of his children, Elizabeth married David Potts; Jefferson lives in Scioto County; Catherine married Wayne Mahaffey; Fannie married John Symmonds; Eliza married G. Edgington; Joseph, a soldier of the 70th O. V. I., lives in Hillsboro; Mary married Leroy Smith; Susannah married Meredith Osman; Martha married Eli Pulliam; Benjamin, and Samuel, the subject of this sketch. He was a member of Company D, 191st O. V. I., and was mustered into service at Portsmouth, Ohio; served in the Shenandoah Valley, and was discharged August 27, 1865, at Winchester, Va. He has been a member of church since he was seventeen years of age, and at different times has been class leader, Superintendent of Sunday School and Trustee of the church. Holds his membership in the M. E. Church at Manchester. He married Margaret De Atley, daughter of James H. and Sarah Mousar De Atley, November 11, 1869. Mr. Charles has a family of twelve children. He owns 228 acres of land on Donalson Creek and is one of the prominent citizens of the community in which he resides. He is an old-fashioned Democrat of the straightest sect.

Martin L. Cox, of Hills Fork.

Isaac Cox, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a native of the State of Maryland and came from that State to Adams County in 1801, settling on the farm now occupied by the subject of this sketch. He married a lady by the name of Austin, by whom he had two sons, William and Thomas, the latter father of our subject. Thomas married first a Miss McKnight who bore him two sons, one dying in youth, and the other, Mr. John Cox, who now resides at Washington C. H. He, after the death of his first wife, married Miss Deborah Odell, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Odell, a pioneer Methodist minister of Adams County. Thomas Cox was a soldier of the War of 1812, and served at Sandusky. His second wife, Deborah Odell, bore him nine children, all boys: Isaac N., who died in Missouri; Lewis E., once Clerk of the Court of Adams County; Frank and Greenleaf, now in Nebraska; George W., of Manchester; Jasper, deceased; Robert M., of Kansas; and our subject, Martin L., who was born in Liberty Township, Adams County, April 25, 1841. He now resides on the old farm and occupies the old stone house built by Henry Young in 1829. It is remarkable that there has never been a death in this house. At the time it was built, Judge Needham Perry resided on the creek just above the Cox residence and the Meharry family, mentioned elsewhere, just below Abraham Washburn joined on the south and William Mahaffey northeast on the Jacob Bissinger farm. At that time there were sixteen stillhouses within a radius of two miles, one at every good spring. Then the old log church was standing at Briar Ridge where the present M. E. and C. U. Churches stand.

Captain Samuel E. Clark

entered the 91st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, July 28, 1862, at the age of thirty-eight, for a period of three years. He was killed May 9, 1864, at the battle of Cloyds Mountain. His body was brought home and is interred in the village cemetery at West Union. He engaged in the battle with good health, and with zeal and energy. He had worked hard to make himself an efficient officer. He was beloved by his men and respected by his fellow officers, and they regarded him as one of the ablest among them. He lived long enough after struck to learn the result of the battle, and almost with his last breath, he thanked God that victory was soon to be ours.

Hon. Alfred E. Cole,

of Maysville, Ky., was born at West Union, Adams County, Ohio, March 15, 1839. His father, James M. Cole, has a separate sketch herein. His grandfather Ephraim Cole, married Sophia Mitchell, the daughter of a large slave owner in Maryland. His father-in-law offered his son-in-law a gift of slaves which was declined. His grandfather, James Collings, married Miss Christiana Davis, who was an aunt of Hon. Henry Winter Davis, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Both of his grandfathers, Cole and Collings, were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Ephraim Cole located in Mason County, Kentucky, in 1794, and resided there till 1806, when he removed to Adams County, near West Union. James Collings moved to Adams County from Cecil County, Md., in 1794. Our subject is the youngest son and child of his parents. His twin brother, Allaniah B. Cole, resides in Chillicothe, Ohio. His parents had fifteen children, eight boys and seven girls. The sons made honorable careers in their professions and in business, and the daughters were all women of strong character, and married men who were successful in life. Our subject resided on his father's farm and attended the common schools until he was seventeen years of age. He then was sent to the High school at Manchester and afterwards attended the Normal school at Lebanon, Ohio. He followed the profession of teaching for several years, and then began reading law with the Hon. R. H. Stanton, of Maysville, Ky., and afterwards read with his brother, the late George D. Cole, of Waverly, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar at Waverly, Ohio, at the District Court in April, 1864. The court was then composed of Judge Wilde, of the Supreme Court and Judges John Welch and Philadelphia Van Trump, of the Common Pleas. After his admission, Mr. Cole located at Vanceburg, Ky., to practice law, but remained there only till May, 1865, when he removed to Flemingsburg, Ky. He was elected County Attorney of Fleming County, August, 1866, and re-elected to the same office in 1870.

In 1874, he was elected Commonwealth Attorney for the Sixteenth Judicial District. In 1880, he was elected Circuit Judge of the same district, defeating the Hon. George M. Thomas, of Vanceburg, after one of the most exciting contests ever made in the district.

In August, 1886, he was re-elected without opposition. After his retirement from the bench in November, 1886, he changed his residence from Flemingsburg to Maysville. In 1892, after his retirement from the

bench, he began the practice of his profession with his son, A. E. Cole, under the name of A. E. Cole & Son.

Mr. Cole is a Democrat, as were his father and grandfather. It is a family trait that they should be attached to the Democratic party, and they have been firm in that political faith ever since the party was organized. Mr. Cole is a member of the Methodist Church as were his forefathers and foremothers ever since the existence of Methodism.

Mr. Cole was married May 26, 1864, to Miss Abbie T. Throop. She was a daughter of Dr. Throop and a niece of Hon. R. H. Stanton. His wife died April 18, 1894, and on the twentieth of November, 1898, he was married to Miss L. B. Newman, of Hardin County, Ky., one of Kentucky's most beautiful and accomplished women. Mr. Cole had six children, three of whom died in infancy and three of whom are now living. His oldest son, Allaniah D. Cole, graduated at the Kentucky Wesleyan College in 1883, at the age of seventeen. He then entered the Harvard University, in the Academic Department, and graduated at the age of nineteen. He read law with the Hon. William H. Wadsworth at Maysville, Ky. His second son, William T. Cole, resides in Greenupsburg, and is a practicing lawyer. He graduated from the Kentucky Wesleyan College in 1888 and then entered the Vanderbilt University Law School and graduated in two years. Mr. Cole's youngest son, Henry W., is now a student of the High school at Maysville, Ky. His two oldest sons, Allaniah and William, are making their mark and stand high in their profession. As a lawyer, Mr. Cole stands high in his profession. As a judge, he made an excellent record. As a citizen, he is most highly esteemed.

Hiram Walter Dickinson

was born in Whitehall, Washington County, New York, October 15, 1851, and was reared there. His father was Hiram Dickinson and his mother, Huldah Merrill. He attended school at the Vermont Episcopal Institute at Burlington, Vermont, from October, 1868, to August, 1870. He then went into the Merchants' National Bank of Whitehall, New York, and served as teller for nine years. In 1882 to 1883, he was a bookkeeper in Ithaca, New York.

From 1883 to 1885, he was traveling in the West. On October 16, 1889, he was married to Miss Anna M. Juliand. Her ancestors came from Guilford, Connecticut, and her seventh great-grandfather was one of the founders of Yale College. They have two daughters, Margaret Huldah, aged eight years, and Dorothy, aged six years.

On June 1, 1890, he located in West Union and opened a private bank, and has lived there ever since. He first located in the G. B. Grimes & Company building, but afterwards removed to the Leach building, where he now is. Coming directly, as he did, after the failure of G. B. Grimes & Company, it took a long time to establish confidence, but that has come. On September 1, 1898, Dr. William K. Coleman took an interest in the business under the name of Coleman & Dickinson. It now has all the patronage it could expect and carries a line of \$50,000 deposits, but pays no interest on them.

Mr. Dickinson is a gentleman of excellent taste. He is a man of the highest standard of integrity and morality and is deeply religious. He

is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is greatly devoted to its interests. He is a careful business man. Coming to Adams County, a total stranger, his life and course of business has secured the confidence of the entire community.

Alvah Sigler Doak

was born March 15, 1848, on Buck Run in Adams County. His father was David Franklin Doak, born in Bracken County, Kentucky. His grandfather, David Doak, was born in Loudon County, Virginia, and emigrated to Ohio. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, from Virginia, in a troop of horse, in which he furnished his own horse. His grandfather and father located at Mt. Leigh in 1831. They were all Presbyterians. His grandfather owned slaves in Kentucky and set them free because he was an anti-slavery man. He was a Whig during the existence of that party. He was a nephew of Dr. Samuel Doak, the founder of Marysville College, in Tennessee, and a cousin of the wife of Rev. John Rankin, the famous Abolitionist.

Our subject has lived in Adams County all his life. He has been County Surveyor for six years, has resided in Winchester for sixteen years, and has followed the occupation of surveyor for twenty-seven years. He attended North Liberty Academy in 1869 and 1870 and the Normal school at Lebanon in 1871 and 1872. He has always been a Republican as his father and grandfather were. He is a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church of Winchester. He has carried on a drug business there for the past sixteen years. He followed the occupation of school teacher from 1869 to 1883. He was in charge of the Russellville schools in 1876, Principal of the North Liberty Academy in 1880 and Superintendent of the Winchester schools in 1881.

On May 25, 1875, he was married to Eunice Fox, of Vincennes, Indiana. They have a daughter Ruby. She took a two years' course at the College of Music in Cincinnati and afterward attended Glendale school for two years and graduated there in 1899.

Mr. Doak was elected County Surveyor of Adams County in 1893, when he had forty-two majority, and in 1896, when he had forty-seven majority.

Mr. Doak is a man of high character, and has the respect and confidence of all who know him. He is just and upright in every relation of life and is admired for his qualities as a Christian gentleman.

David Dunbar.

The writer of this sketch having been personally acquainted with this subject for forty years, takes great pleasure in this labor. The history of Adams County and of Manchester could not be written without mention of David Dunbar. From 1820, until the present time, he has been identified with the county and has been an important factor in all of its affairs since his majority, and in all that time he has been the same honest, honorable citizen and consistent Christian that we find him to-day. His name discloses the country of his ancestors, and he has the good qualities of his Scotch forbearer with all their faults and weaknesses left out.



DAVID DUNBAR

Diogenes could have thrown away his latern in looking about for an honest man, if David Dunbar had been around. Over six feet tall, with a patriarchial beard and a commanding appearance, his person would have attracted attention everywhere.

He was born in West Union in the house just west of the old stone church where Vene Edgington now lives, on the fourth of February, 1829, when the village was but sixteen years old. The howling of the wolves in the vicinity of the new town of log houses was among his lullabies.

His father was Hamilton Dunbar, a sketch of whom is given elsewhere, and his mother, Delilah Sparks, daughter of Salathiel Sparks, one of the pioneers of Adams County. His father was born in Winchester, Virginia, in 1782, and his mother in Pennsylvania in 1792. They were married in West Union in 1808. He was one of the nine children born between 1809 and 1827. His mother died August 14, 1828, and he was left to the care of his older sisters. He had such schooling as the period afforded and on January 28, 1825, at the age of fifteen, was left a double orphan by the death of his father of the dread pestilence, the Asiatic cholera.

In A. D. 1832, the sentiment in Adams County as to the necessity of a boy learning a trade was about the same as it was in A. D. 32, at Tarsus, when St. Paul as a boy, set out to learn tent making. Accordingly, David Dunbar, the boy of twelve, was sent to Pine Grove Furnace to learn to mould tea-kettles and hollow ware. He commenced work with Solomon Isaminger at a stipulated sum. He only remained with Isaminger but six months, but he followed the business of moulding at Pine Grove, Aetna, Union, Vesuvius, Bloom and Franklin Furnaces for four years, but he did not like the business nor the associations and he determined to leave and learn another business. As everyone rode horseback in those days, and as horses were then equivalent to a legal tender, he concluded to learn the saddlery business and begun at Aberdeen, Ohio, in February, 1837. He worked at this business at various places and under different places until he became of age in 1841 when he located at Clayton, Ohio, and set up in the saddlery business for himself. Here he held his first office, that of Constable, but achieved no particular distinction in it. At this place, he connencted himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church in February, 1842. When he removed to Manchester in 1844, he connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church until 1869. In that year he transferred his membership to the Methodist Protestant Church on account of its form of church government, dispensing with Bishops and giving representations in the annual conferences. He has retained his membership in the Methodist Protestant Church ever since, that body having been organized in Manchester, January 23, 1869.

In September, 1844, Mr. Dunbar entered into partnership with his brother, John, in the saddlery business at West Union, Ohio, but not liking it, on December 5, 1844, he dissolved partnership with his brother, and went to Manchester and formed a partnership with John W. Coppell, under the name of Coppell & Dunbar, in the saddlery business, which was continued until February, 1846, when the firm dissolved and our subject retired. At the same time, he formed a partnership with

Major Vinson Cropper, under the name of Cropper & Dunbar, and the two built and conducted the first wharfboat ever located in Manchester. This formed a new departure in business at Manchester and made it quite a shipping point. The firm received goods for West Union, Jacksonville, Locust Grove, and as far north as Sinking Springs in Highland County. During the time this firm conducted the wharfboat, John Buchanan had the contract to furnish oats for the U. S. Army in Mexico and they did not have room to store away on the wharfboat, the many thousands of sacks of oats which he delivered to them from West Union. Smith and Davis owned and ran a packet line at that time between Portsmouth and Cincinnati. Their boats were the Ashland and Belle Aire, one up, one down each day. In low water, the same company ran the Mingo Chief and the Planet. The same firm built the Scioto and the Scioto No. 2. There was a daily packet line from Cincinnati to Portsmouth at that time, and their boats were the Alleghany, New England, Buckeye State, Cincinnati, Brilliant, Messenger, and De Witt Clinton. All of these landed regularly at Cropper & Dunbar's wharf and transacted a great deal of business. In 1849, Mr. Dunbar disposed of his interest in the wharfboat and returned to the saddlery business, which he continued until 1852, when he went into the grocery trade, which he has remained in until the present time.

It will be observed that Mr. Dunbar had a penchant for forming partnerships, but on September 12, 1848, he formed the most important partnership of his life and one that has continued to the present time. On that day he was married to Miss Nancy J. Dougherty. For over fifty years, he and his wife have trod the pathway of life side by side, hand in hand. They have shared many blessings together and have had their portion of sorrows, among which was the loss of a bright son, at the age of seven years, in 1877.

Mr. Dunbar was an ardent and enthusiastic Whig during the existence of that party. When that party dissolved after the Presidential election of 1852, he cast his political fortunes with the Democratic part and from it he received the appointment of Postmaster at Manchester in 1855, which he continued to hold until 1866.

In 1860, Mr. Dunbar became a Republican, and in 1861 there was an election held by the patrons of the Manchester postoffice to determine who should be recommended for the appointment. Mr. Dunbar received the endorsement of a large majority of both Democrats and Republicans and he was reappointed by the Republican administration. In 1866, he refused to Johnsonize and was removed, and Wm. L. Vance appointed in his place.

Since 1860, Mr. Dunbar has remained firm in his attachment to the Republican party and has enjoyed the fullest confidence of its leaders in this State.

He has a son, John K. Dunbar, one of the foremost men of Manchester, and three daughters, Anna, the wife of Marion Crissman, who carries on one of the most extensive businesses in the county, and Misses Minnie and Emma, residing at home.

Mr. Dunbar has a delightful home on the ridge. His son John resides in the same yard to the southwest, in a new dwelling just completed,

and his daughter, Mrs. Crissman, resides just across the street north in one of the most attractive homes in Manchester.

Just in all his dealings, he has acquired a competence to comfort him and sustain him in independence in his old age. A successful business man, an honest and just citizen, a consistent Christian, he has made out of this life all there is in it. Surrounded by his children and grandchildren, respected and venerated by all, he is a living epistle, read and known of all men, showing that the practice of the cardinal virtues is the reward of the righteous, a good old age, and when "Finis" is written at the close of his record by the Recording Angel, it will be one he will not be ashamed to meet on the Judgment Day and it will be one of which his children and grandchildren may be proud.

Israel Hyman De Bruin,

son of Hyman Israel DeBruin and Rebecca Easton DeBruin, was the oldest of a family of twelve children. His father, Hyman Israel DeBruin, was born of Jewish parents in Amsterdam, Holland, December 24, 1796. He came to America in 1816, locating in Maysville, Ky. His mother, Rebecca Easton, was born in Lincolnshire, England, March 28, 1804.

Israel Hyman, the subject of this sketch, was born in Maysville, Kentucky, April 23, 1823. When he was ten years old, in 1833, he, with his parents removed to Winchester, Adams County, Ohio, where after attending school one year, at the age of eleven, he entered his father's store as a clerk in which position he remained seventeen years. He then with his brother-in-law, Judge Wm. M. Meek, purchased the business from his father, and in two years later he bought his brother-in-law's interest and took control of the entire business and conducted it until 1879.

He united with the M. E. Church, January, 1844, and was an earnest, zealous member of the same, exemplifying in his life the faith he professed, for many years serving as a licensed minister of the church. He served in the army of the rebellion as Quartermaster of the Seventieth Regiment, O. V. I., joining the regiment of Camp Hamer, West Union, October 12, 1861. On account of failing health, he tendered his resignation from the service, which was accepted June 2, 1863.

In 1880, he was appointed Clerk of the Ohio Penitentiary, removing with his family to Columbus, Ohio, and some months later was appointed Chaplain of that institution, under the administration of Gov. Foster, serving four years. He was again appointed Chaplain under Gov. Foraker's administration, and served four years. For about eight years he filled the position of Clerk in the Board of Education in the city of Columbus, which position he occupied at the time of his death.

He was married to Elizabeth Middletown, September 21, 1847. To them were born ten children, five of whom are still living. She died January 23, 1866. He was married to Elizabeth Howard, July 23, 1867, and to this union were born nine children, seven of whom are still living. He was a man of the most noble and generous impulses. His conscience was as tender as that of an innocent child and he always aimed to follow its voice. He was truly and sincerely pious and religious and convinced all who knew him of the fact by his daily life. He aimed to do all the

good he could and avoid all evil. All who knew him well loved him for his qualities of character. Were the world made up of men of his stamp, the millenium would not have to be looked for, it would be here.

Lemuel Lindsey Edgington

was born in Sprigg Township, Adams County, Ohio, October 10, 1836, son of Richard M. and Margaret (Lytle) Edgington. His father and his grandfather were both born in Sprigg Township. His grandmother's (Phoebe Edgington) maiden name was Noleman. His great-grandfather, George Edgington, located in Adams County among the first settlers. He was from Virginia. He settled at Bentonville and one of his daughters married William Leedom, who kept a famous tavern on Zane's Trace as early as 1807. The Edgingtons were Baptists from the first settlers. They at first kept their membership in the church at West Union. Afterwards they removed it to the church at Bentonville.

Richard Edgington, father of Captain Edgington, built the first tavern in Bentonville in 1848. It is now occupied by a Mr. Easter.

Lindsey Edgington spent his childhood and boyhood at Bentonville and attended school there. He also attended a select school there from 1848 to 1851, taught by Prof. Miller. In 1855, he took up the profession of school teacher and taught for five years, two years in Coles County, Illinois. In 1857 and 1858, he taught in Ohio, and in 1859, in Missouri. He returned to Ohio in 1860 and October 19, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, 70th O. V. I. He was made Second Sergeant when the company was organized. On March 1, 1862, he was made Sergeant Major of the Regiment, and on October 6, 1864, was made First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

On December 1, 1864, he was made a Captain and assigned to Company B. On April 9, 1865, he was detailed as Aid-decamp on the staff of Major General William B. Hazen and served as such until August 14, 1865. Any soldier reading this record will understand from it that Captain Edgington made an excellent soldier and was a most efficient officer. A history of his service would be a history of the 70th O. V. I., which is found elsewhere. He was in no less than fifteen battles, was in the March to the Sea, and in the assault on Fort McCallister, and was in the Great Review at Washington, D. C., May 24, 1865.

From 1865 to 1867, he was in the mercantile business at Bentonville, Ohio. From 1867 to 1883, he was employed as a traveling salesman for mercantile houses in Portsmouth and in Cincinnati, Ohio. He located in West Union in 1883 in the grocery and hardware business and has been engaged in it ever since.

He was married April 17, 1867, to Miss Eliza Jane Hook and has two sons and a daughter. His sons, Sherman R., and Eustace B., are engaged in business with him. His daughter Elizabeth is the wife of James O. McMannis, late Probate Judge of Adams County. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Ohio Commandery of Manchester Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Manchester Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. He is a Republican in politics but never has taken any active part in political work.

Mr. Edgington is a man who has made no mistakes in life. He is capable and enterprising in business, a valuable and valued citizen. He is always ready to contribute of his means and influence toward any object calculated for the good of the community. His record as a teacher, a soldier, an officer and a citizen is without reproach.

Sylvanus V. Edgington,

of West Union, Ohio, was born at Aberdeen, Ohio, October 16, 1853. He was the son of William and Mary A. (Gaffin) Edgington. His grandfather, Absalom Edgington, was a native of Sprigg Township, Adams County. He spent his boyhood at Bentonville attending the public schools at that place, receiving a limited education. He learned the shoemaker's trade with his father and worked at that until 1876. In 1878, he removed to West Union and engaged in the barber business, in which he is still engaged.

He married Retta Clark, daughter of William Clark, of Fayette County, Ohio, in 1874. The children of this marriage are Bertha, deceased; Francis, wife of Sherman Daulton; Kilby Blaine, seventeen years of age; Blanche, fourteen years of age; Albert, eleven years of age; Myrtle, three years of age.

He is a Republican and takes an active part in local politics. He is a member of West Union Council and School Board, a member of Crystal Lodge, No. 114, Knights of Pythias, and of No. 43, Free and Accepted Masons, of West Union.

Mr. Edgington is an honest and upright citizen. He takes a very active interest in the fraternal orders of which he is a member. He is a zealous and earnest worker in his party.

Robert Hamilton Ellison

was born in Manchester, April 21, 1845, the son of William and Mary Ellison. He received his education in the public schools at Manchester and has resided there all his life. He was married October 7, 1868, to Isabella Harris, of Greene County, Ohio, and has two children, a son and a daughter. He has given most of his attention to farming and stock raising. In May, 1872, he became cashier of the Manchester National Bank and continued such for four years.

In 1879, he was elected Auditor of Adams County and held the office one term, three years. Then he went into the banking business on his own account, and to dealing in leaf tobacco. In 1889, he closed out his banking business and since then he has been exclusively engaged in farming. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He has been a Republican all his life.

John Ellison,

son of John Ellison, Jr., Sheriff of Adams County, 1806-10, and grandson of Andrew Ellison, of "stone house" celebrity, whose father was John Ellison, the emigrant, was born at old Buckeye Station, March 24, 1821, and died in Manchester, April 5, 1872. His mother was Ann Barr, a native of Adams County, and his grandmother was Mary McFarland, a native of the Emerald Isle, who was married to Andrew Ellison previous

to his coming to America. John Ellison, the subject of this sketch, received the rudiments of an English education in the schools such as were afforded in Adams County in his early youth. He afterwards spent some time at old Marietta College, one of the early educational institutions of Ohio. He early engaged in mercantile pursuits in which he was actively and successfully engaged until the time of his demise. While never robust, yet he undertook and carried forward enterprises of business which required the greatest mental and physical exertion. He was an alert, public spirited citizen, ever ready to lend assistance to promote and advance the interests of the community in which he made his home and the county of his birth. He was one of the first advocates of the free turnpike road system of the State. He established the first bank in Manchester in the building which Thomas O'Neill now occupies on Water Street.

In 1866, he, in connection with Peter Shiras and Robert H. Ellison, organized the banking house of John Ellison & Company. And just previous to his decease, established the First National Bank of Manchester in the building now occupied by the Manchester Bank. At the time of Morgan's Raid in 1863, he, assisted by his wife, sealed up the bonds and species of the bank amounting to \$100,000, in fruit jars, and buried them in Keith's hollow back of Manchester, where they remained undisturbed until after all danger from Morgan's marauders had passed.

Mr. Ellison was a consistent and honored member of the Presbyterian Church during his lifetime, serving for many years as one of its elders and Sunday School Superintendent. In politics he adhered to the principles of the Republican party after its organization, although his grandfather and father were supporters of the doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson. In early manhood he wedded Miss Helena Baldwin, a daughter of Elijah Baldwin, a wealthy merchant and trader of Manchester, of whom it is said that he sent more keel-boats loaded with bacon and flour from Manchester to New Orleans than any other merchant of his day. On one occasion, when delayed at New Orleans for means of transportation home by water, he set out on foot and walked the entire distance across the country home, at a time when it was worth a man's life to undertake such a journey through a sparsely settled region infested with bandits of the most daring class. After the death of his first wife, he married Miss Caroline, her sister, with whom he resided until his decease. The fruits of the first marriage were Andrew, Anna, and John Prescott, the latter of whom yet survive. Of the second marriage, the children are Helena, who died in infancy; Esther, who married Stewart Alexander, a prominent business man of Adams County, and Louvica, a bright and interesting woman, recognized as a leader in social, church, and charitable affairs in her native community, now married to J. G. Nicholson, of Manchester.

David Shafer Eylar.

He was born July 10, 1831, in Manchester, Adams County, the ninth of ten children of the first marriage of Judge Joseph Eylar. He was taught what the District school could give him. His father was a tanner and he learned the trade under him. In 1832 to 1857, he conducted a

tannery in Locust Grove. In the Fall of 1857, he was elected Sheriff on the Democratic ticket and re-elected in 1859.

On May 30, 1858, he was married to Miss Martha Cannon and began housekeeping in West Union. He moved to Locust Grove from West Union in 1860 and has resided there ever since. From 1860 to 1865, he kept hotel in the property formerly occupied by Mrs. Jeremiah Cannon. In 1865, he took the present Eylar Hotel and conducted it until his death. For some time after returning to Locust Grove he carried on farming.

He was Justice of the Peace of Franklin Township from 1875 to 1878 and from 1881 to 1896. He was the father of nine children, as follows: Jennie, married James C. Copeland and resides in Locust Grove; Oliver Rodney, physician, located at Cynthiana, Pike County, Ohio. He graduated as M. D., April 12, 1900, from Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. He was married to Miss Lilly B. Newland in 1885. The second daughter, Hettie, married R. D. McClure and died in 1890, leaving one child. Elizabeth married Jacob Randolph Zile, Ex-Commissioner of Adams County, and a prosperous farmer. Oscar Coleman married Laura Rearick and is a farmer near Locust Grove. Ella and Ruth reside with their mother. Alverda died at the age of four years. John Randolph, the youngest, resides with his mother in the old home.

In politics, Mr. Eylar was always a Democrat. He took an active part in all the contests in which his party was engaged. He usually attended all the conventions and was active in the caucuses and at the polls. He had a fascination and love for political contests. He was not religious in the sense of church membership, but aimed to deal fairly with all men. He was a heavy set man, over the medium height, of a dark complexion, dark hair and broad, with a saturnine expression. While he could laugh and enjoy humor, his usual mood was serious and earnest to an unusual degree. He was kind to his family and loyal to his friends. For his enemies he cared but little. He aimed to do the best he could for those dependent on him and that is the best any one can do. He died March 11, 1897.

Thomas William Ellison

was born at West Union, Ohio, August 11, 1859, the son of Thomas and Mary McNeilan Ellison. His grandfather, James Ellison, was born near Dublin, Ireland, December 25, 1776, and died September 5, 1865. He was a member of the royal bodyguard of the king of England for sixteen years. He was married to Mary Stewart in 1806.

Thomas Ellison, father of our subject, was born in Adams County in 1822. He followed farming in his early life, eventually engaged in merchandising. He was a man of fine appearance, pleasing address, and very much liked by his acquaintances and friends. He was very popular, was a Democrat, and as such was elected Treasurer of Adams County, and served from to . When the war broke out, he went with the 70th O. V. I. as sutler. Later he located in Tunica County, Mississippi, where he engaged in cotton raising. He was also interested in the steamer Natonia, which plied on the Mississippi River. He died July 16, 1868, at West Union, Ohio.

Mary McNeilan Ellison was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, March 6, 1820. She was married to Thomas Ellison, May 29, 1843, at West Union, Ohio. They had five children, Arthur Stewart, who died August 22, 1867; Jennie, deceased wife of Isaac Boatman, of Gallia County, Ohio; Annie, widow of H. R. Bradbury, of Gallipolis, Ohio; Thomas W., the subject of this sketch, and Sarah Matilda, who died September 24, 1882. Mrs. Mary Ellison died September 16, 1898.

Our subject was reared in West Union, and received his education in the village schools. He began business life as a clerk, having charge of the dry goods store of Mauck & Bradbury, at Cheshire, Ohio, for two years. After that firm closed out, he returned to West Union and clerked for R. W. Treber for three years. In April, 1882, in company with J. W. Hook, he engaged in the real estate and insurance business at West Union under the firm name of Ellison & Hook. Some time after, he disposed of his interest in that firm to John W. McClung, and accepted the superintendency of the Wilson Children's Home, March 8, 1889, and still holds that position.

He was married at Bloomington, August 30, 1882, to Elizabeth Kirker, a native of Hamilton, Hancock County, Illinois, and a member of the well known Kirker family of Adams County. She is a daughter of George and Mary Elizabeth Baird Kirker, and a grandniece of the Hon. Thomas Kirker, once Governor of Ohio. Mrs. Ellison's parents were born, reared, and married in Adams County, but moved to Hamilton County, Illinois, and then to Kendall County, in the same State. Mrs. Ellison has served as Matron of the Wilson Children's Home since her husband's employment as Superintendent, and it is greatly due to her labors that the institution has reached the high standard it has among the children's homes in the country. She is a member of the West Union Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Ellison has served as a member of the West Union Council and School Board, and always has taken an active interest in public affairs. In his political views, he is a Democrat. In 1888, he took a prominent part in the organization of the Adams County Agricultural Society. He was elected its Secretary, and has held that position since its organization. It is due to his labors that the society has been so well managed and successful. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at West Union, and the Masonic Chapter at Manchester. He is a member of the Calvary Commandery, Knights Templar, at Portsmouth, Ohio. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias at West Union. He is not a member of any church, but is a believer in the Presbyterian doctrines. Mr. Ellison is a public spirited citizen, and is highly esteemed in his entire circle of acquaintances.

John A. Eylar.

One of the prominent members of the bar of Waverly, Ohio, is a native of Adams County, having been born at Youngsville, February 16, 1855. He was the fourth son of John Eylar and Ann A. Wilkins, his wife. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Eylar, of Winchester, was an Associate Judge of Adams County from 1835 to 1842. His maternal grandfather, Daniel Putnam Wilkins, was a lawyer of West Union, Ohio, but was born and reared in New Hampshire, the bluest of New England

blue blood Yankees. Our subject graduated from the West Union schools, and afterwards took a course in the Adams County Normal schools. He taught for a time in the West Union schools and read law under the late John K. Billings. He was admitted to practice law at Portsmouth, April 20, 1876. He located in Waverly for the practice of the law and ever since has resided there.

In politics, he has always been a Democrat. In 1880, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Pike County, and was re-elected in 1883, serving six years in that office, in which he acquired a reputation for industry, zeal and ability in his profession. In the time he held the office, he drew no less than four hundred indictments, only one of which was ever held defective. In the same time, he collected and paid into the county treasury more forfeited recognizances than any of his predecessors. Since he retired from the Prosecutor's office, he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession and is retained in all the important litigation of his county. He was one of the attorneys for the defense in the famous case of the State against Isaac Smith, indicted for murder in the first degree, of Stephen Skidmore, and distinguished himself in the conduct of that case. He was married February 15, 1887 to Lucy, daughter of John R. Douglas, and has three children.

In his practice, he first obtains a full knowledge of the facts of the case, both from his client's and his opponents' standpoints. He then investigates the law applicable to each and all theories the court might assume. He goes into court with all his cases thoroughly prepared as to law and facts, and will not file a case for a client unless he believes the chances for success are largely in his favor. Like the famous Luther Martin, of Maryland, he is "always sure of his evidence." He is naturally eloquent and one of his cotemporaries says he is the most eloquent member of the Waverly bar. In his arguments to the jury, he is magnetic. In his arguments to the court, no point escapes him. He brings them all out. He always understands his case fully before bringing it to trial. He is as zealous for a poor client as a rich one. He is of a benevolent disposition and very charitable. He is a brilliant cross-examiner. He conducts a cross-examination rapidly and pleasantly, but always with a denouement in view. Following these principles, he has already established a reputation as a lawyer and bids fair in the course of a ripe experience to be as able as any in the State.

Sherman Richard Edgington,

of West Union, son of L. L. Edgington and Eliza J. Hook, was born at Bentonville, Adams County, June 24, 1869. In his boyhood he clerked during school vacation in the general grocery store of Edgington & McGovney, in West Union. After the dissolution of that firm he became a partner with his father, succeeding to the business of the old firm, where he is yet successfully engaged. June 15, 1898, he married Miss Hattie, the estimable daughter of J. W. Hedrick, of Russellville, Ohio. Our subject is one of the substantial young business men of Adams County and stands high in the community in which he resides. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Treasurer and Secretary of the

Presbyterian Sabbath School. He is a member of West Union Lodge, No. 43, F. & A. M., and holds the responsible position of Treasurer of the Lodge.

Dr. Charles W. Edgington,

of Blue Creek, is one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of Adams County. He is a son of Dr. T. C. Edgington and Levina Stewart, daughter of Joseph Stewart, of Sprigg Township, a soldier of the War of 1812, who died at the ripe old age of ninety-two years.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of Winchester, where he was born November 16, 1867, and the public schools of Bentonville. He attended the North Liberty Academy when in charge of Prof. E. B. Stivers, and afterwards the Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. He was a successful teacher in Adams County for several years. He took a course in Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, graduating in 1895. He opened an office in Rome, Adams County, that year, where he remained until 1898. After graduating in the New York Polyclinic, he located at Blue Creek, where he has a large and lucrative practice.

He is a Democrat, and served from 1889 to 1891 as Clerk of Jefferson Township, and as Coronor of Adams County from 1896 to 1898.

March 15, 1893, he married Miss Anna Case, the estimable daughter of Martin Case and Christiana Heizer. To this union have been born Claude B., August 28, 1894, who died in infancy; Harry W. December 2, 1895, died December 4, 1896; Paul J., April 29, 1898.

Rev. L. G. Evans, of Blue Creek,

The ancestors of Rev. Evans, Thomas Evans and Elizabeth Greene, came from North Carolina to Virginia, and thence to Fleming County, Kentucky, where he was born June 18, 1838. His ancestors all lived to a ripe old age, his great-grandmother Hunt dying at the extreme age of 112 years. In 1846, he came to Adams County and remained until 1858, when he returned to Kentucky, and at the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted from Rowan County, November 20, 1861, and was mustered into the service at Lexington in the following December for three years as a private in Company F, Capt. Blue, 24th K. V. I., Col. Hurt. He was at Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville, Knoxville, Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro, and was made Third Sergeant at Shiloh. Was honorably discharged at Covington, Ky., January 31, 1865. April 1, 1866, he married Miss Nancy E. Markwell, daughter of Joel and Esther Rice Markwell, of Rowan County, Kentucky. Two daughters were the fruit of that union, Rozella and Sallie.

Rev. Evans is a regularly ordained minister of the regular Baptist Church, but from throat trouble has not had a regular charge for some years. He is Chaplain of Bailey Post, G. A. R., No. 610, at Blue Creek.

Andrew Henry Ellison,

of West Union, is one of the best known men in Adams County. He has been in public life since his majority and enjoys a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He is the son of Andrew Ellison, of Brush Creek, who married Harriet Collier, a daughter of Colonel Daniel Collier, a pioneer of Adams County. Our subject was born May 3, 1843, on the old



C. W. EDGINGTON M. D.

Collier farm settled by Col. Daniel Collier in 1795, and selected by him as one of the prettiest situations on Ohio Brush Creek. He obtained a good education in the common schools, and worked on his father's farm until the breaking out of the Civil War. When Company D of the 24th Regiment was forming he attempted to enlist but was rejected on account of age and size. He then drove team in the service until he attained his majority, when he enlisted in Company D, 121st Ohio, and served till the close of the war. After the close of the war, he became a merchant, first at Dunkinsville and afterwards at Russellville, Brown County. He sold his store, and became Deputy Sheriff under Henry McGovney, which position he held for four years. He then clerked for Connor, Boyles and Pollard at West Union until appointed postmaster there in 1887, which position he creditably filled for four years. He then took charge of the new Palace Hotel, where he yet presides, and no landlord has more warm personal friends among the Knights of the grip, than Andy Ellison. "Once his guest, always his friend," they say.

In January, 1872, he married Lydia Truitt, by whom he has had two daughters, Kate, a beautiful and lovely child who died in 1887, and Roena, wife of Michael J. Thomas, son of Hon. H. J. Thomas of Manchester. In politics, Mr. Ellison is a Democrat of the old school, and one of the very staunchest supporters of William Jennings Bryan. He takes a humanitarian view of life and no man will go further to relieve the distressed than he. He is a member of the U. R. K. of P. at West Union.

Daniel P. W. Eylar,

of West Union, son of John Eylar and Ann Wilkins, was born at Youngs-ville, Adams County, July 2, 1858. His father was a son of Joseph Eylar, Associate Judge of Adams County, and his mother was a daughter of Daniel P. Wilkins, once a prominent lawyer at the West Union Bar. The parents of our subject moved to West Union when he was a mere lad and there has been his home ever since. He was educated in the West Union public schools, and in his seventeenth year took up the profession of teacher in the common schools. Like many boys in a town where there is a newspaper office, he early learned the printer's art, and after teaching several years, he with E. B. Stivers and W. F. Trotter began the publication of *The Index*, afterwards *The Democrat Index*, at West Union, in 1880. He became the editor and proprietor of the last named newspaper in 1891, and continued its publication until 1896, when it was disposed of to the publishers of *The Defender*.

In politics, Mr. Eylar is as he puts it "independently Democratic without any aspirations for official preferment." He does his own thinking on matters of religion as well as in politics. He was reared strictly orthodox, but after reading and careful investigation along historical and scientific lines, he became inclined to infidelity in his religious opinions, and finally agnostic with very materialistic inclinations. He was one of the "pioneers" in the world of free thought in Adams County. He is an active worker and one of the best informed members of Crystal Lodge, No. 114, K. of P., West Union.

D. C. Eylar

was born at Locust Grove, Adams County, September 26, 1846. His father's name was Alfred A. Eylar, a son of Judge Eylar, one of the Associate Judges of Adams County. His mother's maiden name was Rebecca A. Cockerill, daughter of Gen. Daniel Cockerill, who formerly resided at what is now Seaman Station, on the C. P. & V. Railroad. She was a sister of Col. Joseph Randolph Cockerill, whose portrait and sketch appears in this work. His parents removed to Illinois in the Fall of 1856, and settled on a farm near Pontiac. Our subject had the advantages of a common school education until he was about twenty years of age, when he attended a commercial college at Peoria, Illinois, and graduated from there. On his return to Pontiac, he was employed by Duff & Cowen, bankers, and remained in their employ about a year. He was then tendered the position of Deputy County Clerk of Livingstone County, which position he accepted and served for about two years, when he again returned to the employment of Duff & Cowen, bankers, and remained with them until the Fall of 1870. In 1871, the Livingstone County National Bank was organized, and he remained with that institution for over seventeen years. His health becoming poor, he resigned as cashier of the Bank in October, 1878, and went to the Pacific coast, locating at Fair Haven, about one hundred miles north of Seattle on Puget Sound. While there he was engaged in the mortgage loan business. He remained there three years and returned to Pontiac, his old position as cashier of the bank having been previously tendered him, and he at once assumed it on his return. The former president of the bank, J. M. Greenbaum, having died in February, 1887, he was soon afterwards elected president, which position he has continued to hold. This bank has been very successful. It has weathered all financial storms in times of depression. It has at all times enjoyed the confidence of the people of the community in which it is located.

Our subject was one of four children, three boys and one girl. The eldest, a son, died in infancy, before his parents left Ohio; a brother A. W. Eylar, a resident of Arizona, died about thirteen years ago; a sister, Alverda, was married to Mr. Filmore, formerly of Pontiac. They removed to California and for several years have resided at Los Angeles.

He was married to Miss Alice Hombeys, of Pontiac, Illinois, in 1870. They had one child, a daughter, who died at the age of six months in June, 1873, and in May, 1874, his wife died of consumption. He has never married. A friend thus writes of him:

"Mr. Eylar is a man of the strictest integrity, a warm and sympathetic friend, a good citizen, having decided political opinions, but seldom expressing them and with no desire for office, a capital business man as attested by his long connection with and now at the head of one of our strongest financial institutions, the Livingstone County National Bank. He is highly respected by our people and loved by his intimates."

George Washington Edgington

was born December 23, 1849, on Donalson Creek, in Monroe Township, Adams County, Ohio. His father, Morris Edgington, was born in Adams County, near Manchester, in 1825. His mother's maiden name

was Nancy Bradford, a daughter of Jacob Bradford, of Kentucky. His father and mother were born in 1845, and his grandfather, Absalom Edgington, born in Pennsylvania in 1776, located in Adams County early in 1800, and died in 1853.

Our subject was reared in Manchester, and went to school there until 1863, when his parents removed to Portsmouth and he attended school there a short time. His father returned to Manchester in 1864, and in 1866, George W. Edgington left school to begin work. He learned the stoneware business with Pettit & Burbage and afterwards with John Parks. Pettit & Burbage were succeeded in business by Arch Means, and in 1870, our subject bought out Arch Means, and conducted the business until 1876, when he sold out to Mark Pennywit, and from that time to the present, has been a steamboatman. His first venture was with the Handy No. 1 in the Maysville trade. He ran her a year and then she was destroyed in the ice. This discouraged him somewhat and he sold the wreck of the Handy No. 1 and went to farming for two years in Kentucky, at the end of which he sold his farm for thirty acres of land in the west end of Manchester and lived on it. However, the career of farming was too slow for him, and in 1878, he went on the Fleetwood as watchman and second mate. He remained on her for two years, when he bought a third interest of the steamboat John Kyle and put her in the Vanceburg and Portsmouth trade for one season. He sold his interest in her in the Fall and went on the New Handy No. 1 as pilot. He was on her and along the side of the Phæton when it blew up in June, 1881, in which explosion eight persons were killed and he was one of the injured. Afterwards, he went on the steamboat Return, in the Manchester and Portsmouth trade, as pilot, in 1881. He also piloted the Maysville ferry-boat for a few months, and then went as pilot of the Clipper, and ran her from Ripley to New Richmond for a short time. He then bought the Katy Prather from James Foster, and made her a packet, and ran her from Maysville to Manchester from 1883 to 1888. In 1888, he built the Silver Wave. That was a prosperous year for him. He sold the Silver Wave to Captain Webb for seven thousand dollars, having made four thousand dollars in fourteen months. In 1890, he bought the M. P. Wells for \$8,300, and rebuilt her in 1897, and now runs her from Portsmouth to Cincinnati, leaving Portsmouth every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10:30 A. M., and leaving Cincinnati every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M. In 1894, he bought the Reliance of Captain A. W. Williamson, and ran her in the Portsmouth and Rome trade. She was sunk at Higginsport on the twenty-fifth of July, 1895. In 1892, he bought the Bellevue, and made her a tow-boat between Buena Vista and Cincinnati until 1895. He sold her for the Silver Wave, rebuilt her and kept her in the Vanceburg and Maysville trade until July, 1897, when she was burned up, lying at the bank for repairs. The M. P. Wells ran from Augusta to Maysville and connected with the Silver Wave. From the wreck of the Silver Wave he built the William Duffie, and sold her to Michael Duffie, at Marietta, for the Rob Roy. He bought the Charles B. Pearce in 1899 and rebuilt her. She is now engaged in the Portsmouth and Cincinnati trade, leaving Portsmouth at 10:30 A. M. on each Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and Cincinnati each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M.

Our subject is master of the Charles B. Pearce. He was married December 20, 1869, to Nannie E. Scott, daughter of Andrew Scott. His eldest son, John Emery, is the master of the steamboat M. P. Wells; his son, Arch D., is pilot of the M. P. Wells and his son, Robert W., is clerk. His son, Andrew Morris, is pilot on the Charles B. Pearce; his daughter, Edna Mary, is the wife of Edwin Smith, of Augusta, Kentucky, who is clerk on the steamer Pearce; his daughter, Estella, is the wife of Robert Hedges, clerk on the M. P. Wells. His two youngest sons, Earnest, aged nine years, and Roy, aged six, are at the family home in Augusta, Kentucky.

In politics, Captain Edgington is a Republican. He is one of the most energetic, industrious men, anywhere in the river trade. He has operated independent lines of boats between Portsmouth and Cincinnati since 1876. He has been able to obtain the good will of all the people along the river and make money, in face of the great opposition of the White Collar Line. As a steamboatman, he has been very successful and his career will compare favorably with that of Captain William McClain, who, in his day, was designated as the prince of all steamboatmen of his time, or any other time, since the first steamboat went down the Ohio in 1811. Captain Edgington will not, however, be content with the title given Captain McClain, or with a reputation equal to his. If he lives and has even fair luck, he will go down to posterity as the most famous steamboatman of his time, or any other time, and he will have his whole family and his posterity in the same business.

Edward Frederick William Erdbrink.

liveryman and transfer agent at Manchester, Ohio, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 23, 1864. His father, Herman Erdbrink, was born in Hanover, Germany, as well as his mother, Caroline Schnitker. They were married in Germany in 1865, and came directly to the United States on their wedding trip. They located in Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. Erdbrink's father was an exporter of tobacco for the German government. Just before leaving Germany, he obtained a contract from the imperial government for furnishing the government with tobacco for five years; and came to this country to purchase and send it to Germany. His contract was by the pound, and he shipped over five thousand hogsheads of tobacco each year. He retained the contract by renewals, until his death in 1871, in New York City, where he dropped dead on the street, suddenly. His family were residing in Baltimore at that time, and the mother of our subject is still living in that city.

Our subject was the fifth child of six children. He was educated in the German Lutheran schools of Baltimore, Maryland, until the age of thirteen. He attended the Public schools for one year and then left school. At the age of fifteen he went to clerking in Baltimore, and remained in that work until 1884. He then undertook to travel over the western part of the United States as a salesman of rubber goods, and remained in that business for fourteen years. He came to Manchester on business in 1891, and made that his home thereafter. He was married in Manchester, on the thirtieth of January, 1892, to Miss Icie Stivers, daughter of Lyman P. Stivers, a former sheriff of the county.



NELSON W. EVANS

He bought out the Trent Brothers' livery business, and from that time gave his attention exclusively to the livery business. He bought out the Perry and Swearingen stables in December, 1899, and consolidated their business with his own. He now has what is known as the Lang Stable, with the most complete livery in town. He has the transfer agency for the C. & O. Railroad, and takes passengers and baggage to and from the station in Kentucky. He has two children, Lorena Matilda, aged seven; and Carl Wayne, aged four. In his political views, he is a Republican. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church. He is a Knight of Pythias in the subordinate lodge and in the uniform rank.

Daniel Ebrite

was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, on the twentieth of July, 1816. His father was John Ebrite, a German, and his mother was Catherine McElroy, of Irish descent. He emigrated to Adams County when a young man. He received a common school education. He was born and reared a Democrat but identified himself with the old Abolition party, and after the abolition of slavery, he became a Republican. He has been a Trustee of his Township for a number of years. He has been a member of the Methodist Church since 1840 and has been a steward nearly all of that time.

He married Rachel Cooper on December 23, 1841. He has three sons and four daughters. His sons are John W., Albert Q., William T., and one daughter, Effie Sydney, who resides at home.

Nelson Wiley Evans,

one of the editors of this work, came into the present world June 4, 1842, at Sardinia, Brown County, Ohio. His father was Edward Patton Evans, who was then a lawyer practicing in Brown and Highland Counties. His mother was Amanda Jane King, born June 20, 1824. His father resided in Sardinia until April, 1847, when he removed to West Union, Adams County, to practice his profession. Our subject resided in West Union from that time until the Fall of 1860. He went through the usual experiences of boyhood, enjoyed all its pleasures and endured its sorrows. As a schoolboy, he showed a disposition to take life seriously, which has followed him all his life.

In the Fall of 1860, he attended North Liberty Academy, and in January, 1861, he entered the Freshman class of Miami University, half advanced. He remained in that school until June, 1863, when he enlisted in the 129th O. V. I. He was made First Lieutenant of Company G in that regiment, and with it marched to Cumberland Gap, which was taken by capitulation from the Rebel General Frazier on September 9, 1863. His regiment was attached to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, under General Ambrose E. Burnside. He participated in the campaign in East Tennessee against Longstreet. On March 8, 1864, the regiment was mustered out, and he returned to Miami University, where he graduated in June, 1864. On the eighteenth of September, 1864, he was appointed Adjutant of the 173rd O. V. I., and joined his regiment at Nashville, Tenn. The regiment performed duty about Nashville until the time of the battle, when it was placed in the

second line for the attack on Montgomery Hill. Owing to the first line moving the rebels, his command was only exposed to a dropping fire. Prior to the battle of Nashville, Mr. Evans was promoted to a captaincy of his regiment, and during the siege of Nashville by Gen. Hood, and during the battle, was adjutant of a brigade. After the battle of Nashville, his regiment was sent to Columbia, Tennessee, and from there to Johnsonville, Tennessee, where it performed the duty of gathering stragglers from the Rebel army, and took them to Nashville as prisoners of war. During the time the regiment was at Johnsonville, Captain Evans was detailed as Acting Assistant Adjutant General. At the close of the war, he resumed the studies of the law and on October, 1865, he entered the Cincinnati Law School. He remained there until April, 1866, when he was admitted to the bar by the District Court of Hamilton County. He located in Portsmouth, Ohio, on August 1, 1866, and has remained there ever since.

On September 9, 1868, he was married to Miss Lizzie Henderson, of Middletown, Ohio. He was a School Examiner of the county for two and a half years. He was City Solicitor of Portsmouth, Ohio, from 1871 to 1875, Register in Bankruptcy of the Eleventh District of Ohio from 1870 to 1878, and a member of the Board of Education of the city of Portsmouth for ten years. He is one of the Trustees of Miami University, and a vestryman of All Saints Episcopal Church. For nine years he has been a Trustee of the Children's Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Cincinnati. He has two daughters, Gladys and Muriel. In politics, he is and always has been a Republican.

A friend who had known Mr. Evans since 1871 speaks of him as follows: "Captain Evans is one of the foremost attorneys at the Portsmouth bar, and has a large and lucrative practice. He is an indefatigable worker and in the preparation of his cases for trial, makes himself thoroughly familiar with every detail and fights to the last in the interest of those he represents. He is a good counsellor, a safe and a careful business and commercial lawyer. In his intercourse with his fellow men he is frank, open, courteous, accommodating and always true to his friends. His intimate associates are those who like him best. Socially he stands high, and his honesty and integrity make him respected by all."

John W. Fristoe

was born July 13, 1851, at the old homestead in the great bend of Brush Creek. His father was Richard Fristoe, and his mother, Anna Sample. His grandfather, Richard Fristoe, was a native of Virginia, but emigrated to Mason County, Kentucky, where he spent his life. His son, Richard Fristoe, was born in Virginia in 1802, and was about five years old when his father moved to Kentucky.

Richard Fristoe, father of our subject, settled in Adams County, in 1832, and resided on the Fristoe place until within four years of his death on the eighth of January, 1881. Before he located in Adams County, he was a tobacco dealer and traveled the road from Maysville to Chillicothe, and on one of these trips, he became acquainted with his wife. He bought the Sample farm, where Sample's Tavern had been kept and went to farming in 1833, and continued that occupation until,

on account of age, he retired from all business. The Samples were of German nationality. Our subject was the youngest of five children. He was reared on his father's farm and outside of the District schools, attended school at Lebanon, Ohio. At sixteen years, he began the career of a teacher of District schools and followed it for sixteen years.

On November 8, 1877, he was married to Miss Media Halliday, and there were two children of this marriage, Annabelle and Mack. His wife died November 14, 1889, and in 1891, he married Miss Mertie M. Hooper, who, with three children, survives him.

He was located at Dunkinsville from 1877 to 1886 in the business of selling farm implements, fertilizers, etc. In 1886, he removed to Peebles, where he was a member of the Village Council for two terms. He continued to reside in Peebles until he took the office of Treasurer of Adams County, which he held from September, 1894, to September, 1898, being the nineteenth person who had held that office between 1800 and 1894. After leaving the Treasurer's office in 1898, he continued to reside in West Union until his death, which occurred Saturday, September 10, 1899.

Mr. Fristoe was one of the most popular men of Adams County. As a public officer, he was accommodating, prompt and efficient. In his political views, he was a Democrat and took a prominent part in the councils of his party. He was an Odd Fellow and a Mason. In his last sickness, he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church and died in that faith. He was a man universally liked and respected for all those qualities of character which make up true manhood.

Simon M. Fields,

retired farmer and trader, Dunkinsville, was born on the old Fields homestead, on Ohio Brush Creek, in Jefferson Township, April 1, 1833. He is a son of Samuel R. Fields and Hannah Evans, his wife, a daughter of Thomas Evans, who lived in Adams County until 1852, when he moved to Iowa, where he died. He was a soldier of the War of 1812 and received a land warrant for his services which he located in Iowa. Samuel R. Fields was born August 13, 1803, and died August 15, 1870. He was a son of Simon Fields, the pioneer, who has a separate sketch herein. Simon M. Fields, the subject of this sketch, was reared to man's estate in Jefferson Township, where he received the benefits of a good common school education. February 28, 1853, he married Miss Maria C. Osman, a daughter of James Osman, of Tiffin Township. To them have been born Henry C., David H., Thomas W., James P., and Ruth, wife of William Wade. In 1861, Simon M. Fields enlisted at Camp Hamer in the famous 70th Regiment, O. V. I., and continued in the service until discharged for disability, June 28, 1862. He was at Shiloh and in other engagements of his regiment until his discharge. He came home and afterwards recruited a company in the National Guards, which he commanded as Captain in the hundred days' service at Fort Hurricane, W. Va. He was honorably discharged September 2, 1864.

Mr. Fields cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and remained with the Republican party till it demonetized silver in 1873, when he

cast his vote for the Greenback ticket. He afterwards became a Populist, and is now a firm believer in the principles of the Chicago platform of the Democratic party of 1896. He is an enthusiastic admirer of that great apostle of Democracy, William J. Bryan. He was a member of the M. E. Church for forty years, in which he was steward and class leader. He is now a member of the Christian Union Church at Jacksonville. He has been successful in life, and now resides in a modern constructed dwelling, on the site of the "Old Stone House" on the Andrew Ellison farm on Lick Fork, once the site of the town of Waterford.

Jorden L. Foster,

of Manchester, was born December 1, 1824, in Greene Township, Adams County. He is a son of Nathaniel Foster and Martha Hayslip, his wife, a daughter of Richard Hayslip. The grandfather of our subject was Nathaniel Foster, Sr., who emigrated from New Jersey in 1796, and settled in Greene Township on Ohio Brush Creek, opposite the mouth of Beasley's Fork. He was a Revolutionary soldier and his record as such is given in this volume under that title.

Jorden L. Foster was brought up on a farm in Sprigg Township, where he resided until his marriage to Elizabeth J. Campbell, daughter of Alexander Campbell and Mary Keith, February 2, 1854. Mary Keith Campbell was a daughter of Dr. Joseph D. Keith, a pioneer physician of Adams County, and whose practice extended from Chillicothe to Cincinnati. He was a Revolutionary soldier and a surgeon in a Virginia Regiment.

The children of our subject are Sarah, married to Wilson A. Russell; Alexander C., who married Iva Osman, and Hannah, who resides at home.

Our subject enlisted as a private in Company E, 91st O. V. I., August 9, 1862, and served under Sheridan and Cook in the Shenandoah Valley. He was at New River Bridge, Stephenson's Depot, Winchester, Opequan, Cedar Creek, and many other important engagements. He was honorably discharged June 27, 1865.

He is an ardent Republican, and a member of the M. E. Church. He now resides on his farm near Manchester.

Samuel R. Fields,

of Wamsley, was born at Sugar Tree Ridge, Highland County, Ohio April 17, 1845. He is a son of Richard Fields and Janes Williams. His boyhood days were spent on Scioto Brush Creek, attending school in the Winter, and helping on the farm the remainder of the year. He enlisted at Camp Hamer, at West Union, in the service of the United States for a term of three years, October, 1861, in Company B, Capt. Summers, 70th Regiment O. V. I., Col. Cockerill. At the expiration of his term he re-enlisted in Company B, O. V. I., Capt. Edgington, and served till the close of the war. He was at Shiloh and all the important engagements in which his regiment participated. Was honorably discharged June 13, 1885, having never made application until that time.

August 3, 1865, he was united in wedlock to Miss Annie E. Williams, a descendant of a pioneer family of Adams County. She has borne him

fourteen children, of which there are two pairs of twins. Each child's name begins with the letter E. They are: Elmer, Ettie, Evalena, Effie, Esther and Ezra, twins, Eska, Elvil, Esla, Elgar, Edna, Edgar and Edith, twins, and Elry.

Mr. Fields is a Methodist and an ardent Republican. He has held many local offices, and is a man of prominence in the community in which he resides. He belongs to Bailey Post, G. A. R., at Blue Creek.

Charles Emery Frame,

of West Union, Ohio, was born on a farm near Bradyville, in Sprigg Township, August 1, 1866.

After leaving the Public schools, in 1883, he entered the dry goods store of Connor, Pollard & Boyles in West Union, as a clerk, and remained with that house until March 1, 1898, when he was appointed postmaster at West Union, which position he now holds. This is the most important postoffice in Adams County, and it is due the present incumbent to state that his management has been most satisfactory to the patrons of this office.

Mr. Frame was married August 25, 1886, to Miss Sarah Lodwick Smith youngest daughter of the late Judge John M. Smith, of West Union. In politics, Mr. Frame, while never a partisan, has always affiliated with the Republican party. Mr. Frame's parents were James and Nancy Frame, long residents of Sprigg Township. James Frame was born in Union Township, Brown County, May 30, 1818, and married Nancy Maddox, October 24, 1841. He followed school teaching for a number of years, and afterwards located on a farm near Bradyville, Adams County, and conducted a general store in that village. He was a man greatly respected and held many positions of trust in Sprigg Township. He died September 21, 1872.

Isaac Trimble Foster,

grocer, of Manchester, Ohio, was born on Gift Ridge, in Monroe Township, March 6, 1857. His father was Nathaniel and mother, Martha (Kelley) Foster. His grandfather, Isaac Foster, was one of the first settlers on Island Creek, where he built the old "Foster Mill," which stood within a few rods of where the Island Creek Church now stands. His son, Nathaniel Foster, operated the mill for many years after his father's death. Our subject was reared a farmer's son and obtained his education in the District school on Gift Ridge. He was the only child of Nathaniel Foster, and worked on a farm until 1894, when he removed to Manchester, where he engaged in the grovery business in partnership with Samuel B. Truitt. The latter retired in 1896 and since that time our subject has conducted the business alone in the Stevenson building on Second Street.

Mr. Foster has been three times married, first, to Agnes Leedom, daughter of Daniel Leedom, by whom he has had three children; Ora M., May, and William E. His second wife was Ida Belle Carr, of Lewis County, Ky. She left one child, Lena Belle. His present wife is Nettie, daughter of John Truitt. She had been twice married before she married Mr. Foster; first, to Fred. Bailey, by whom she has one son, Frank B. Bailey;

second, to John McDaniel, by whom she has one son, Truitt McDaniel. Both sets of children are at home.

Mr. Foster is a lifelong Republican. He and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Manchester. He is a Mason. As a man, he is remarked for his quiet and unassuming manners and strict integrity. He enjoys the favorable consideration of all who know him, either socially, or in a business way.

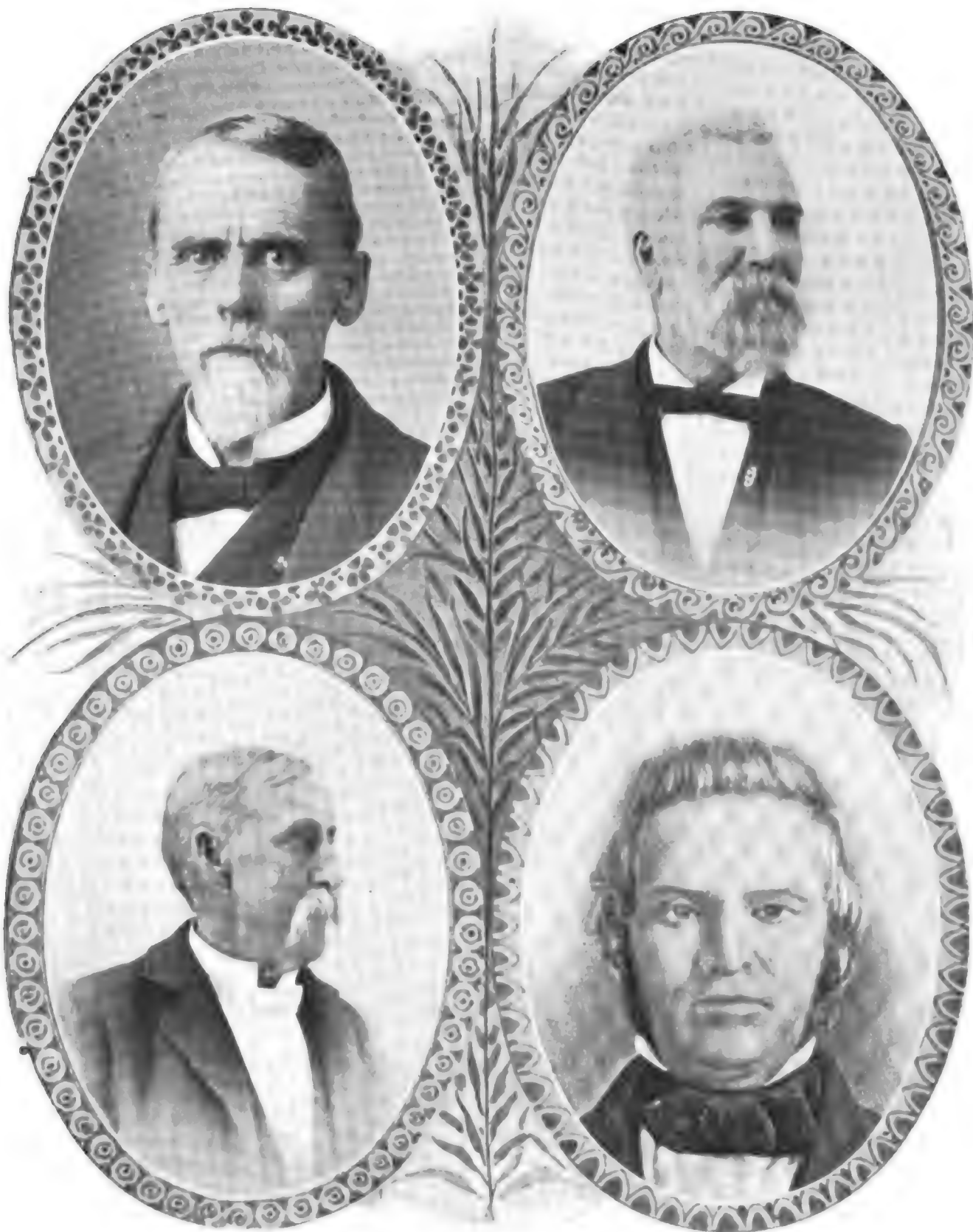
Richard C. Franz

was born June 17, 1870, at Stout, in Adams County, Ohio. His father was Conrad Franz. His mother's maiden name was Dora Fink. They were natives of Wurtemberg, in Germany. They emigrated to this country in 1850, shortly after Conrad Franz became of age. Our subject spent his summers on his father's farm at diligent and hard work. He attended the District schools a few months each Winter, but his studies were desultory and very much according to his own inclination. He did not take up the study of English grammar until he was seventeen years of age. He was very fond of books, and while a great reader, never had any one, properly qualified, to direct his reading. Until the age of twenty, he had attended but three Summer Normal schools. At that age, he became a teacher of common schools, and continued in that profession, from the Winters of 1890 to 1893, inclusive.

In the Spring of 1893, he attended the National Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio, from which he graduated in the Scientific course in 1894. He studied during the Summer of 1894, and was Superintendent of the Public Schools at Rome, Ohio, and Stout Postoffice, in the Winters of 1894, 1895, and 1896. In the Summer of 1895, he taught a Normal school at Peebles, and in the Summer of 1896, at Stout. In the Fall of 1896, he entered the Classical Course at Lebanon, Ohio, and left, after eight months' study, in April, 1897, to teach a Normal school at Stout. He spent the winter of 1897 at his home in Stout and studied. In the Spring and Summer of 1898, he taught a Normal school at West Union.

He was elected in the Spring of 1898 for the Winter term at Rome, but resigned to accept the Hannibal schools in Monroe County, Ohio, where he taught in the Winter of 1898 and 1899. He was re-elected unanimously to the same position, but declined, and accepted the superintendency of the West Union schools, succeeding Prof. J. E. Collins, now of Batavia. He holds a life certificate from the State Board of School Examiners of Ohio. In his religious views, he is a Presbyterian. In his political views he is a Republican, but has never taken any prominent part in politics.

What Prof. Franz is to-day, is the result of his own ambition and efforts. He undertook to make a teacher of himself, and by his untiring industry, energy and application, he succeeded. He was conscientious and earnest—two prominent features of his character. He believed in thoroughness from the very commencement of his preparation for teaching. He has been devoted to his profession with that constant enthusiasm which is characteristic of every successful teacher. He is strong in all of the moralities. His sense of justice is the most refined and his judgment is always the result of deliberate reflection and of a



N. B. LAFFERTY, M. D.
JAMES W. BUNN, M. D., WEST UNION, OHIO

F. J. MILLER, M. D.
JOSEPH WEST LAFFERTY

course of reasoning. He has made his profession a success because he loved it, and because he is enthusiastic in following it. His success as a teacher and superintendent is unquestioned, but above all that, he is respected, admired and loved by all those who know him for his ideal and perfect character as a man.

Alfred Rust Fulton

was born in Franklin Township, Adams County, November 28, 1834. His father, David Fulton, and his mother, Phoebe Gibson, were both natives of Loudon County, Virginia, and resided near Upperville. They came to Ohio in 1833. At that time they had four children, sons. They had five children born in Ohio, our subject and two daughters. He obtained his education in the common schools and was brought up to be a farmer. He was one of the few young men of Adams County who never taught schools. He enlisted in Company E, First Ohio Heavy Artillery, August 22, 1862, at the age of twenty-nine years and served until the twentieth of June, 1865. This service was upon his conscience, as has been everything in his life. On November 7, 1867, he was married to Miss Lydia Potts, of Marble Furnace, a daughter of Samuel Potts.

They have three children, sons, Thomas, Clarence, who married Miss Jennie Williams and resides in Loudon; Charles Gibson, formerly a teacher, but now a clerk in an iron ore establishment at Sparta, Minn.; Homer Clayton, a lawyer in Duluth, Minn.

Mr. Fulton's father was a Whig and Republican and he has always been a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Church in Loudon and lives his faith every day.

He owns and cultivates over five hundred acres of good land, and everything about him has an air of care and thrift. His word is as good as his bond and the latter is redeemable in gold on demand at any time. Mr. Fulton has acquired a competence and knows how to enjoy it. He has a pleasant home where he is surrounded by all the comforts of life and can spend the days of his old age in peace. No man stands higher in the esteem of his neighbors and the public, and his life and character entitle him to this estimate. If good works would send any one to Heaven, Mr. Fulton is sure of it, but his good works all proceed from principle and from a sense of Christian duty and obligation.

William Stewart Foster,

attorney and Mayor of Manchester, was born in the old Buckeye Station residence, October 19, 1868. Attention is called to the article on "Buckeye Station" for the historical character of his birthplace. His father was Charles Wilson Foster, born January 13, 1839. His wife was Miss Laura Jane Stewart, daughter of William K. Stewart. Charles Wilson Foster enlisted in Company G, 70th O. V. I., October 17, 1861. He was promoted to Corporal, Sergeant, First Lieutenant and Captain. He veteranized, and at muster out, August 14, 1865, was Captain of the company he had entered as a private.

In 1867, he bought the Buckeye Station farm, and the same year, on November 21, 1867, he was married. He has our subject and another son, Charles Damarin, born September 20, 1877. Charles Wilson Foster

lived on the Buckeye Station farm for nine years. He then conducted a store at Soldier's Run for two years. From 1878 to 1883, he was a merchant at Wrightsville. Since October, 1883, he has resided at Manchester.

Our subject began the study of law in 1886, with Dudley B. Phillips in Manchester. In 1887 and 1888, he attended the Cincinnati Law School, and completed the course. On October 21, 1889, he was admitted to practice law. He opened an office in Manchester, where he has since resided. In 1890, he was the Republican candidate for prosecuting attorney of the county, but was defeated by Cyrus F. Wikoff. In April, 1891, he formed a law partnership with his preceptor, Mr. Dudley B. Phillips. In the Fall of 1891, when Mr. Phillips was elected to the State Senate, Mr. Foster was elected Mayor of the village to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Phillips' resignation to take the office of Senator. He was married December 4, 1892, to Miss Grace Hundley, daughter of James P. Hundley.

In 1894, he was elected Solicitor of the village of Manchester, and served one term. In 1900, he was elected Mayor of Manchester on a straight Republican ticket over an Independent Republican on a reform ticket, of which office he is the incumbent.

Rev. Emile Grand-Girard

was born at Hericourt, France, June 4, 1816. He was of Huguenot parentage. His ancestors, firm in the Protestant faith, fled to Switzerland at the time of the St. Bartholomew massacre in 1572.

When about fourteen years of age, Mr. Grand-Girard went to Strasburg, where he pursued his studies under private instructors, preparatory to entering the Polytechnic School (one of the French Government Schools) of Applied Sciences.

He came with his family to the United States in 1833, landing in Cincinnati, Ohio. For a few years he followed his profession of architectural designer in Cincinnati, New Orleans, and other cities in the South.

On December 31, 1840, he was married to Miss Georgiana Herdman, at Bowling Green, Kentucky, who was descended from Francis McKarry, the first Presbyterian minister settled in the Colonies. From this marriage were born two sons and two daughters.

In 1844, Mr. Grand-Girard decided to enter the ministry and studied theology under Rev. Samuel Steel, D. D., of Hillsboro, Ohio. He was licensed in 1846 and ordained to the full work of the ministry the year following by the Presbytery of Chillicothe. He preached at different times to the French Church at Mowrystown, Marshall, Rocky Spring and Red Oak, preaching in the latter place in connection with Mowrystown for a little more than eleven years.

In 1866, he removed to Hillsboro, Ohio, where, in connection with his sister, Emilie L. Grand-Girard, he engaged in the management of Highland Institute, a ladies' seminary and boarding school. The institute was very successful, and from it were graduated large classes of young ladies who have since filled places of much usefulness in many homes and circles of society.

In 1875, he became pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Kingston, Ohio, where he labored for six years.

In 1881, he took charge of the Presbyterian Church of Eckmansville, Adams County, where he remained until his decease in December, 1887, rounding out his active service of over forty-one years in the Gospel ministry. During the War of the Rebellion, Mr. Grand-Girard, having learned military tactics in the old country, drilled several companies for the Union Army. At the time of the Morgan Raid through Ohio, a regiment was made up from Brown and adjoining counties and Mr. Grand-Girard was appointed by the Governor, Colonel of the same.

He was a man of unblemished character. Firm in his adherence to the right as became a son of the Huguenots, he was at the same time, gentle and charitable. Possessed of all the grace and suavity of his native people, he was a perfect gentleman and most agreeable companion. He was an earnest preacher of the Gospel, a faithful and beloved pastor. He filled an honorable and useful place in the world and earned the reward of the loved and faithful.

H. Allen Gaskins,

of Manchester, Ohio, was born at Sardinia, Brown County, Ohio, January 19, 1857, the son of Dr. John and Mary (Woods) Gaskins, of Bentonville, Ohio. Thomas Gaskins, his grandfather, was a native of West Virginia, and when a young man, started "out West," coming down the river in a keel boat. He was taken suddenly ill and put ashore at Nine Mile, in Clermont County. On recovering his health, he became so favorably impressed with the neighborhood that he decided to stay. The chief attraction, however, was doubtless, Miss Phoebe Ward, whom he married. John Gaskins, their son and father of our subject, studied medicine and located at Sardinia, where he practiced his profession until 1859, when he removed to Youngsville, Adams County, where he remained until 1861, finally settling at Bentonville, where he continued the practice of medicine until recently, when he retired and went to his farm in Sprigg Township.

Our subject attended the Bentonville schools until the age of twenty-one. On March 14, 1877, he was married to Mary C. Roush, daughter of William Roush, of Sprigg Township. Their children are William, a graduate of the Manchester High School, Class of 1899, and Carrie and Aaron, all at home. Mr. Gaskins served as School Director in Bentonville for nine years, and has held the offices of Treasurer and Assessor in Sprigg Township. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has served as delegate to the State and County Conventions on several occasions. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Manchester, Ohio, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 570, at West Union, and of No. 43, Free and Accepted Masons, of West Union. He united with the Christian Church at Union in 1887, and in 1893, began studying for the ministry. He was admitted to the Southern Ohio Christian Conference as a Licentiate minister in October, 1896, and was regularly ordained by the same Conference, March 25, 1899. At present he is pastor of the churches at Eagle Creek and Stout's Run and is Vice-President of the Ministerial and Sabbath School Institute. Since 1897, he has given his entire attention to the ministry. He is an untiring student, and, by earnest application, has won for himself a place among the ablest men of the Southern Ohio Christian Conference, of which he is a member.

James Taylor Gaston.

The origin of the name is French. In that language, it is properly spelled "Gastineau." The ancestors of our subject came from France and located in South Carolina. They were French Protestants or Huguenots. His father was James Gaston and his mother's maiden name was Margaret Patton, who was a daughter of Thomas Patton, a native of Rockbridge County, Virginia, though he emigrated to Ohio, settled on West Fork and died there. His grandfather Gaston was from Charleston, South Carolina. His grandmother Gaston was a McCreight, born in South Carolina. His paternal grandfather came to Ohio in 1800 on account of his antagonism to the institution of slavery. He settled on a farm near Tranquility, now owned by our subject. His grandfather, father, and himself were all members of the United Presbyterian Church of Tranquility, and he has lived near that place all his life. He went to the District schools until he went in the army. He enlisted in Company G, of the 129th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at the age of eighteen, on the eighteenth of July, 1863, and served until the eighth of March, 1864. On the fourth of February, 1865, he enlisted in Company K, of the 188th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was made a Corporal. He was mustered out in September, 1865. After the war, he attended the North Liberty Academy until 1867, and in the Fall of 1868, he engaged in the profession of school teaching and has followed that consecutively for twenty-eight years, having only given up the profession in 1896.

He was married on March 21, 1871, to Sarah Wallace. They have four sons: Roscoe, born in 1873, is principal of the schools at Donovan, Illinois; Carey, born in 1875, a teacher in the Weaver Academy at Media, Illinois; John M., born in 1876, attending school at Danville, Illinois, and Homer, born in 1882, at home with his parents.

Mr. Gaston was clerk of his township for eight years and Township Trustee for three years. He was elected Infirmary Director in 1867 and still holds that office. He is a man of the highest character and universally respected.

Erastus Monteith Gaston, M. D.,

of Tranquility, Ohio, was born November 10, 1849, at that place. His father's name was Daniel Gaston and his mother's maiden name was Mary Kirker Kane. His father was a Justice of the Peace of Scott Township from 1853 to 1865. The boyhood and youth of our subject was spent on his father's farm. He worked in Summer and studied in Winter. At the age of fourteen, he attended the North Liberty Academy under Dr. David McDill, for three years. He taught school one term and then began the study of medicine with David McBride, M. D., and continued with him for three years. He attended lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine in 1869 and 1870, and in 1871 he attended the Miami Medical College, and graduated in 1871. He began the practice of medicine at Staunton, in Fayette County, Ohio, and remained there one year. He then located in Tranquility, where he has remained ever since and has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice all that time. He has always had the confidence and patronage of the leading citizens of his community.

In politics he has always been a Republican and taken an active interest. In 1891, he was appointed one of the Pension Examining Sur-

geons of Adams County, and served until the close of President Harrison's administration. In 1899, he was reappointed to the same office, which he is now holding. In 1899, he was the Republican candidate for Treasurer of Adams County and was beaten by only nineteen votes by Henry Gaffin. At the age of fourteen, he united with the United Presbyterian Church in Tranquility, and in 1874 was made a ruling elder. He was married to Nancy J. Brown, daughter of Jacob N. Brown, late of Cincinnati. Their children are David N. Gaston, of Eden, Illinois; John J. Gaston, of Roddy, Tennessee; Charles O. Gaston, of Tranquility, and Mary Edna Gaston.

As a physician, Doctor Gaston has great ability, recognized both by his medical brethren and by the public. He possesses the highest character for morality and integrity and enjoys the esteem and respect of all who know him. We asked a Republican friend of his to give us a character estimate of him and we give the answer verbatim, as follows:

"Dr. Gaston is a Christian gentleman in the highest and truest meaning of the term. His personal conduct is above reproach. In his dealings with his fellow men he is most kind and considerate. There is no favor he would withhold from a friend and he would scorn to do even an enemy an injustice." Being all the above, he could be nothing else than a good citizen, fearless and conscientious in the discharge of every public and private duty. All he would seek to know would be which is the right side of any question affecting public or private interests, and he would take that side without hesitation. He is a thorough believer in the principles and traditions of the Republican party and there is no right sacrifice he would not make to promote its success. In 1899, without his knowledge, he was nominated by his party for a most responsible county office, that of County Treasurer. His better judgment and inclination was to decline the nomination. Feeling that he owed it to his party to do otherwise, at great sacrifice of private interests and suffering at the time greatly on account of a broken limb, he accepted the trust, and had his party that high apprehension it should have had of the many and valuable sacrifices he was making for it, he would have been triumphantly elected.

He is a most successful physician, having a large practice in one of the best communities of his county. He is possessed of a most happy, cheerful disposition, which he takes with him into the sick room. This is almost an inspiration in itself, and in many cases it is the best medicine a physician can have for his patients. In conclusion, we believe him to be as "good an all around man" as there is in the county, and our people would be vastly better off if we had many more like him.

Robert Arthur Glasgow.

of Cherry Fork, was born on the farm now owned by his brother, J. G. Glasgow, near Seaman, Ohio, May 28, 1861. He is a son of Robert A. Glasgow and Jane Smiley, both natives of Adams County. Robert Arthur Glasgow, our subject, was reared on a farm and received his education in the District schools. He was married by Rev. John S. Martin, of the U. P. Church, at Cherry Fork, October 6, 1881, to Miss Lurissa Jane Caskey, who has borne him five children, four daughters and one son. He and his family are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Cherry Fork. Mr. Glasgow owns a fine farm and is one of the most intelligent

farmers of Wayne Township. His wife is a most estimable woman and is a descendant of one of the old and well known families of Adams County.

Henry Bascom Gaffin

was born September 25, 1862, at Bentonville, in Adams County. His father was Sylvanus N. Gaffin, and his mother was Jane McDaniel. His father came from New York. He attended the District schools as a boy. He began the huckstering business when but twelve years of age, and continued it for two years. He then went into the grocery business at Bentonville, clerking for William Gaffin for three years. He removed to Mineral Springs Station in 1884, and conducted a general store there for nearly ten years, at which time he moved his business to Peebles, and has conducted a general store there ever since. He is also in the livery business at Peebles, with John Sparks, under the name of Gaffin & Sparks. He went into it at the same time he opened the general store in Peebles.

In 1896, he was elected County Treasurer of Adams County over F. M. Harover, of Manchester, by 68 majority, and has been elected to a second term. He has always been a Democrat. He has been a member of the School Board and Council of Peebles. He took up his residence in 1894 in Peebles, and removed to West Union in 1898. He was married January 7, 1884, to Lilly B. Sparks, daughter of Salathiel Sparks. They have two children, Jessie, aged thirteen years and Henry Earl, aged five. He is a member of the Methodist Church of Peebles.

Mr. Gaffin is a man of unimpeachable moral character, a public spirited citizen and progressive in all his ideas. He enjoys the confidence of all those with whom he has business relations. He is actively engaged in politics, and as County Treasurer, he is regarded as one of the best who has ever held that office, old General Bradford, who held it for thirty-two years, not excepted.

Valentine H. Hafer,

of Blue Creek, was born in Crawford County, Pa., June 28, 1832. His father was John Hafer and his mother Elizabeth Blackburn. Our subject was reared on a farm, and when twelve years of age came to Clayton, Adams County, Ohio. July 27, 1853, he married Miss Nancy Webb, daughter of Thomas and Jane Cook Webb, to whom has been borne three sons and five daughters: George F., John W., Mary J., Sarah E., Elatha E. L., Nancy A., James A., and Ida D. A.

August 8, 1862, he enlisted for three years at Buena Vista, Scioto County, and was mustered into the U. S. service as a private at Lima, Ohio, Company H, Capt. Henry, 81st Regiment O. V. I. He was promoted to Corporal and then joined his regiment under Col. Morton, at Corinth, Miss. He was in many battles of the war among which may be mentioned Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Sherman's March to the Sea, Siege of Savannah, and Kenesaw Mountain. Was honorably discharged at Camp Dennison, July 13, 1865.

Valentine Hafer is one of the prominent men of Jefferson Township. He is an ardent Democrat in politics, and a Universalist in religion. He is now badly crippled with rheumatism contracted in the service of his country, for which disability he draws a pension.

Joseph Warren Hayslip.

of West Union, Ohio, was born May 17, 1826. His father was John Hayslip, who was born near Winchester, Virginia, in 1781, and came to West Union, Adams County, Ohio, in the year 1808. His first wife was Margaret Lockhart, who bore him five sons: Isaac N., Thomas J., John J., James L., and William L., and one daughter, Mary Ann. After coming to Adams County, John Hayslip married for his second wife Lettie Campbell, a daughter of Frank Campbell. She was born at Kenton's Station, Kentucky, and was married in 1825. John Hayslip was a tailor by trade and for seven years kept the old Browning Inn, where Lew Johnson now resides. He afterwards kept hotel on Main Street, near the old public well. He was an ardent Whig, and on the day of the great Whig meeting in West Union, in 1840, he asked to be raised in his bed so as to get a view of the procession passing down Main Street, headed by Tom Corwin, the orator of the day. He died June 9, 1840. He commanded a company in the War of 1812.

Joseph W., the subject of this sketch, was a son of John Hayslip and Lettie Campbell. He was born in West Union, May 17, 1826, and received the rudiments of a common school education, the most of his teaching coming from old 'Squire Ralph McClure. He served an apprenticeship with Peter B. Jones, of Maysville, at cabinet making, which, together with that of millwright, has been his occupation through life.

On December 25, 1849, he married Lemira E. Montgomery, daughter of Nathaniel Montgomery and Priscilla Rounsavell. July 18, 1861, he enlisted in the 24th Regiment, O. V. I., Col Jacob Ammen, as member of the Regimental Band, for three years. Was at Cheat Mountain, Greenbrier, Shiloh and Corinth. Organized Second Independent Battery, Light Artillery, in 1864, and was stationed at Johnson Island, Ohio. Was charter member of De Kalb Lodge, No. 138, I. O. O. F., West Union. First vote cast for Zachariah Taylor as a Whig. Was a Republican from organization of that party.

Charles Napoleon Hall

was born December 2, 1839. His father was James H. Hall and his mother, Louisa Shelton. His father was born in Brown County, near Logan's Gap. His mother was also born in Brown County. His grandfather, Elisha Hall, came from Philadelphia and settled in Mason County, Kentucky, in 1798, and removed into Brown County in 1800. He was lost on a keel boat on the way to New Orleans in 1815. His father moved to Adams County in 1838 and engaged in farming and trading. His surviving children are, our subject; William S., residing at Fredonia, Kansas; Elisha, residing at Langdon, Mo.; Phoebe, the wife of Benjamin Johnson, of Rarden, Ohio; Susan, wife of George Shively, of Aspinwall, Neb.; Mary, wife of Newton Robinson, of Rarden, Ohio; James H., of St. Deroine, Neb.; George H., of Camp Creek, Pike County, Ohio.

The father of our subject was Trustee of Green Township, and of Jefferson Township for many years. He was a Whig and afterward a Republican. He was born February 22, 1815, and died May 6, 1899, at St. Deroine, Neb. His wife was born July 8, 1818, and died December 23, 1870. They were married March 31, 1836. Their family was born and raised near Rome, Adams County, where their mother died.

Our subject was married January 24, 1861, to Calista A. Wikoff, daughter of John Wikoff. Their children are John W., of McGaw, Ohio; Eldora, wife of Philip Moore, of Vanceburg, Ky.; William A., of Langdon, Mo.; Charles N., of McGaw; Margaret, wife of Henry Conner, of Zarah, Kansas. She died May 24, 1899, leaving four children.

Charles N. Hall enlisted in Company I, 91st O. V. I., August 9, 1862, and was made Sargeant of the company. He was appointed First Sergeant, October 28, 1862; promoted to Second Lieutenant on the second of February, 1864, and to First Lieutenant on November 3, 1864, and was discharged March 21, 1865. He was wounded at the battle of Opequan, September 19, 1864. He was shot through the hip and reported mortally wounded.

He served as Clerk of the Courts of Adams County from 1866 to 1869, and was a Justice of the Peace for Greene Township, one term, 1880 to 1883.

Mr. Hall has been a Republican all his life. He is a man of generous impulses and very much devoted to his friends, a jolly and companionable man. His army record is not given because it is a part of the history of the 91st O. V. I., but it is such that he is proud of it and that his posterity will be.

Paul Howard Harsha

was born August 19, 1859, in Harshaville, Adams County. His father was William Buchanan Harsha and his mother, Rachel McIntire, daughter of General William McIntire. He was the second son of his parents. He attended the District school in the vicinity of his home and at one time attended the Normal school at West Union, taught by Prof. W. A. Clarke. He learned the practical business of milling from his father. From the time he arrived at the age of twenty-one years, until 1884, he was employed in his father's mill at Harshaville, and had charge of the entire milling operations. In 1884, he took an interest with his father, under the firm name of W. B. Harsha & Son, which has continued to the present time.

On January 11, 1884, he was married to Miss Ada Barnard, of Cincinnati. He resided at Harshaville from 1884 until 1892, when he removed to the city of Portsmouth, Ohio. In 1889, he formed a partnership with John P. Caskey, under the firm name of Harsha & Caskey, and built a mill in the east end of the city of Portsmouth, and that business has continued to the present time. He was in Portsmouth from August, 1889, but did not remove his family there until April, 1892. He is the father of four children: Edith Armstrong, aged fourteen years; Elizabeth Lucille, aged twelve years; William Howard, aged ten years, and Philip Barnard, aged eight years.

He and his wife are members of the Second Prebyterian Church in the city of Portsmouth. He has always been a Republican. He has never held any public office except that of member of the City Council of Portsmouth, Ohio.

Daniel Huston Harsha

was born in Washington County, Pa., May 9, 1837. He came with his father to Adams County, in 1846. In 1853 and 1854, Rev. James Arbuthnot, James Wright and he conducted the North Liberty Academy.

From 1854 to 1857, he attended Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, Pa., and graduated from that institution in the latter year. From 1859 to 1860, he again conducted the North Liberty Academy. Since the latter date he has carried on farming on the farm originally the property of his father. Mr. Harsha has shown himself a successful farmer and business man. He is prudent, careful and conservative in all business transactions and his excellent judgment has enabled him at most times to be on the safe side of the market.

While a Republican in his political sentiments, he has never sought or held public office. His tastes are those of a diligent student of literature. While he has decided views on all the subjects he has studied, he has been content with the pleasures of rural life and has never sought to obtrude his views on others.

He has, perhaps, obtained as much enjoyment out of this life as those who have made it their mission to antagonize others. Had he lived in the days of the Greek Philosophers, he would undoubtedly have founded a school whose teachings would have been for each to do the best for himself and leave others to their own enjoyment, but as he *did* not and *does* not live in the days in which every kind of philosophy was in fashion, he simply lives up to the principles without giving it a name or public notoriety. The principles he has lived by have made him a useful, honored and honorable citizen, a valuable unit of our great country and whose record, when sealed by death, will demonstrate that the world was better by his ministry in it and to it.

Louis D. Holmes,

the eldest son of John and Elizabeth (Traber) Holmes, was born July 24, 1847, one mile north of West Union, Adams County, Ohio. Until he reached his nineteenth year, he resided with his father, attending school and assisting the latter in farming and carrying on a saw mill. He attended school in the old stone schoolhouse in the lower district of West Union. He early displayed a taste for books and learning, and made rapid advances in every study he undertook. In 1866, he left the common schools and entered the Sophomore class at Miami University, from which institution he graduated in 1868. While in the common schools, he commenced the study of engineering and surveying and assisted in laying about the first macadamized road in Adams County built by the county. At the age of sixteen years, he obtained a certificate of equalification as a teacher in the common schools and acted as a County School Examiner when only eighteen years of age.

After his graduation from Miami University, he taught two terms of school at Red Oak, Brown County, Ohio, where he met and became acquainted with Miss Callie Campbell, whom he afterwards married and who was the youngest daughter of the Hon. Alexander Campbell, one of the most prominent citizens of Brown County. Mr. Holmes had determined to study law before he entered Miami University, and conducted his reading with reference to that. In April, 1869, his father moved to Mercer County, Illinois, near Aledo. Here he completed his law studies with the Hon. I. N. Barrett, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in August, 1871. He began the practice of his profession

at Aledo, and in May, 1872, was married to Miss Callie Campbell, before mentioned. They went to housekeeping in Aledo, and continued their residence there twelve years.

Mr. Holmes was appointed Master in Chancery in Mercer County and held the office three terms. He devoted his whole time, after that, to his profession, but he also found time to interest himself in public affairs. He was identified with the village government and a member of the School Board of Aledo. Under his advice, the whole plan of the management of the public schools was changed and the schools of Aledo were, under such plan, reputed to be the best in the State.

In May, 1884, Mr. Holmes located in Omaha, Nebraska, and engaged in his profession there. His specialties are equity and real estate law. He has published a series of articles on "*lis pendens*," and another upon "Nebraska Mortgages." He has also published a work on "Real Estate Mortgages and their Foreclosure." Mr. Holmes has four children. Mrs. Holmes possesses an artistic talent and has produced several drawings and paintings of merit. Mr. Holmes and his family are ardent Baptists and have always led in the activities of that church. For two years he was President of the Nebraska Baptist Convention, and also President of the Educational Convention. He is now President of the Omaha Baptists Social Mission and of the Nebraska Children's Home Society, a large and prosperous organization. Mr. Holmes is now in the prime of life and enjoys the promises of many years of activity, which he hopes to spend for the betterment of his fellow men.

A gentleman of high standing, in Mercer County, says of him that he is held in high esteem by the people of Mercer County; that he was a pillar in the Baptist Church and a leader of all church charitable enterprises. Mr. Holmes was always a student and up-to-date in his practice, zealous to his client and faithful in the discharge of all his duties, officially and otherwise. He held an excellent practice in Mercer County and especially in chancery cases. A friend of his in Omaha says that he is a lawyer of ability and has a reputation as an agreeable and painstaking member of his profession. That he has been engaged in a number of lawsuits of more than ordinary importance. He is a close student of the law and is very much devoted to his profession. Besides this, he has, for years, taken a great interest in philanthropic and humanitarian work, especially in regard to the Children's Home Society of Nebraska, of which he is president. His will, energy, disposition and talents make him a leader in any community in which he makes his home.

Thomas Jefferson Holmes

was born in Adams County, Ohio, February 9, 1860, and resided there until his ninth year when his father removed to Aledo, Illinois. He acquired a thorough education in the common schools of Ohio and Illinois and in the University of Illinois. He began the study of law in 1883 and graduated from the Union Law College of Chicago, in 1885, with high honors. He began the practice of his profession at once in the city of Chicago, and by his thorough legal qualifications, honesty and integrity, he has acquired a lucrative practice and enjoys the respect and confidence of all those who know him. He was Assistant Corpora-

ton Counsel of Chicago from May 1, 1895, to May 1, 1897, and was assigned to the duty of trying special assessment and condemnation cases, and while so engaged had many other important cases. He served on the Finance Committee of the Chicago Law Institute for several years, and, in 1899, was made its president. He was elected Treasurer of the Chicago Bar Association in 1896 and since then has been twice elected to the same office. During his incumbency of this office, the debt of the association has been largely reduced, and through his skillful financial management, the institution is in a prosperous condition.

Mr. Holmes is active in a number of political, social and fraternal organizations of Chicago, notable among which are the Hamilton Club and the Midlothian County Club. He is a thirty-second degree Mason. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and has always been an active worker and leader in his party.

In 1892, he was married to Miss Grace Blood, of Santa Cruz, California. They have one daughter, Devoe.

Mr. Holmes is a thorough business lawyer and has a large practice in real estate and chancery cases. His offices are at No. 512 Ashland Block, Chicago.

Oscar E. Hood.

Oscar Elmer Hood, son of John P. and Sarah J. Hood, was born September 14, 1861, at West Union, Adams County, Ohio. He received his education in the West Union Public schools and Normal schools. While in his teens he learned the printing trade with C. E. Irwin, editor of the Adams County *New Era*. After working at this trade for several years, he began teaching in the country schools of Adams County; he afterwards taught for several years in the graded schools of West Union. He held a five years' teacher's certificate, the highest county certificate granted at that time. In the Fall of 1893, he retired from the teachers' profession to go into the business of photography in West Union. He has reached the highest eminence in his chosen profession and is recognized as being among the best photographers in the State. He was married at West Union, Adams County, Ohio, February 19, 1896, to Mrs. Sallie D. Woodworth, *nee* Hilebrunner, whose father came to this country from Germany in 1835. One child, Hubert Harold, has been born to them. Mr. Hood started a milliner store in September, 1897, in West Union, and is now engaged in both photography and millinery.

He is quite an active worker in the lodges. He is a member of Dart Encampment, No. 219, at West Union, of which order he has passed through all the chairs. He has been a prominent member of West Union Lodge, I. O. O. F., for several years and has held all the offices of the order. He is also a member of Wamsutta Tribe, No. 162, I. O. R. M., at West Union, Ohio, in which he has held all the offices. He has been twice elected representative to the State Great Council of this order. He is a member of the Christian Union Church, and in this, as in everything else in which he has been engaged, he is an active worker.

As a citizen, Mr. Hood takes an active part in local affairs. He is a man of decided opinions, and having once made up his mind on any subject, does not change his opinions for frivolous reasons.

James N. Hook

was born on a farm near the Ebenezer Church on the line between Adams and Brown Counties, November 22, 1882. His father's name was William, who, with his father, James, and two brothers of his father, John and Zaddock, their families and worldly belongings, left Snow Hill on the eastern shore of Maryland, in the Spring of 1809, and crossing the Chesapeake Bay and the Appalachian Mountains, came to Pittsburg. From that point, they passed down the Ohio River and landed at Maysville, where they crossed over to the Ohio side and settled near the place above mentioned. Here they purchased land and began the building of houses and barns, and in time were able to surround themselves with the comforts and conveniences of the farmers of the country districts of Southern Ohio. These people could all read, write and cipher, but knew nothing of the nativity of their ancestors, and it is probable that they had lived for generations near the place from whence they emigrated. William Hook married Elizabeth Neal, and the subject of this sketch was the eldest of a number of children born to them. His education was obtained in the country school of the district where they lived, except for a term or two, when he was a pupil of William McCalla, who taught a select school at Manchester, and who, in his day, was one of the leading educators of this part of Ohio. From Mr. McCalla, he learned surveying, which he followed, more or less, all his life.

When quite young, he commenced teaching school which occupied a part of his time for a number of years until his marriage to Sarah J. Baird, a daughter of Joshua and Susan Baird, which occurred November 5, 1846, near Bentonville, Ohio, the Rev. John P. Van Dyke performing the ceremony. Seven children were born of this marriage, Joshua B., who died in the service of his country, in the War of the Rebellion, December 25, 1864; Robert N., William H., Elizabeth Susan, John W., Benjamin F., and Sarah Jane. But two of these survive, William H., and John W. Hook. After his marriage, he followed farming most of the remainder of his life.

In 1846, he was elected Surveyor of Adams County, which office he held for three years. In 1851, he was elected Clerk of the Courts, holding that office for one term. During this time he was admitted to the bar but was never an active practitioner. He was a candidate for re-election on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated, this being the Know-nothing year of 1854, when that party swept everything before it.

While living on his farm, one mile west of West Union, on January 19, 1860, his wife died, and on September 3, 1860, he married Martha Jane Brawner, of West Union. Eight children were born of the marriage, five of whom are now living, James N., Joseph, May, Sara and Anna Lou.

In 1864, he was elected County Auditor on the Republican ticket and re-elected in 1866, after which he again resumed the business of farming, having purchased the James Anderson farm, one mile east of West Union. He died on his farm in Franklin Township, September 15, 1885, and at that time was a Justice of the Peace of the Township. His wife survived him three years, having died September 6, 1888.



JOHN HOLMES

James N. Hook was a shrewd politician. He could anticipate what would please the public better than any man of his time. Had his ambition been equal to his sagacity and foresight, he might have held some of the best offices in the land. There was no better judge of human nature than he, but while he could tell all his friends what was best to do, he was unwilling to avail himself of his own knowledge. He was one of the most sociable and companionable of men, and was universally liked by his neighbors.

John Holmes

was born in Adams County, November 30, 1820, the son of Thomas Holmes and Margaret McClannahan, his wife, and was one of a large family of sons and daughters. His father was a stern man with much of the iron bound New England Puritan in his make up, and hence the son John was indoctrinated in that school. He was taught economy and was born with a wonderful energy inherited from a long line of ancestors and the same trait was also cultivated in him by his father. He was taught the dignity and importance of labor, and no man ever lived in Adams County who worked harder, more hours in the twenty-four, or with more energy than John Holmes. He believed for himself and those who worked for him in securing more results in the same time than any of his neighbors. He was born with a thirst for knowledge, which was never quenched in his long life. Whatever about him, which could be learned, whether from books or from men, he learned it. In boyhood, he travelled six miles to a school, morning and evening and thought nothing of it. He soon qualified himself as a teacher and taught Winter terms after becoming of age. His salary was sixteen dollars per month and board. July 22, 1846, he was married to Elizabeth Treber, daughter of Jacob Treber, one of the pioneers of the county. She brought into the life partnership the same sterling qualities he possessed, energy, economy, and a determination to succeed. They located on a farm on Lick Fork, known as the "Hilling Place," which he had bought for \$1.60 per acre. Here their two eldest children were born. In 1851, they moved two miles east of West Union on the Peebles road, and here Mr. Holmes carried on a saw mill and a farm. They resided in this home eighteen years, and here eight more children were born to them. Mr. Holmes was an ambitious man, not only for himself but for his children, and he felt there were greater rewards for him and them in the fertile prairies of Illinois, and in the Spring of 1869, he removed with his family to a farm in Mercer County, Illinois. Mr. Holmes and his wife, while residing in Adams County, were faithful members of the regular Baptist Church and trained their children in the same. Mr. Holmes was a citizen respected by all who knew him and performed every duty he owed society, or any part of it. He was very fond of argument and discussion, for the reason that in that way he learned to look at all sides of a question. If he could add anything to his store of knowledge, it pleased him just as much as though he had secured a sum of money.

He was a good conversationalist, and all who spent any time in his companionship were benefited. He was a close student of politics and of business and desired to be completely informed about them. From

his majority in 1841 until 1856, he was a Whig and became a Republican when that party was formed and adhered to it the remainder of his life. He was anti-slavery from the time he was of age. He helped fugitives on their way from their bonds in obedience to the "higher law," and in defiance of human law. In Illinois, he was a prosperous farmer and stock raiser and lived the same useful life he had lived in Adams County.

John Holmes was a successful man, made money and accumulated property. Living according to the principles he did, it could not have been otherwise. He never forgot his old friends in Adams County and was always delighted to visit the home of his childhood, youth and manhood. He died on the sixth day of January, 1896, beloved and respected by all who knew him. His wife, born March 12, 1824, died March 24, 1897. The best commentary on the life of John Holmes and that of his wife is in their children, eight, of whom five sons and three daughters survive them. The eldest son, Louis D., is a distinguished lawyer in Omaha, Neb.; Thomas J., is an active and prominent lawyer in Chicago, Ill.; John F., Charles E., and William H., are prosperous farmers in Mercer County, Ill. The three daughters are married to excellent husbands and are women of great force of character.

John Holmes impressed the ideals of his own life on those of his sons and daughters, and in that way has conferred great blessings on posterity. At the time of his death, he had twenty-two grandchildren, all of whom are being taught the same high principles which actuated and governed his life and made him a useful and model citizen.

Paul Harsha

was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1800. He was the second of a family of nine children of James Harsha and Jane White, his wife. James Harsha was a farmer and resided two miles west of Cannonsburg, from the time of his marriage. When his family became large, he removed to Westmoreland County, where he resided until his father's old homestead came to be divided among his heirs, when he purchased it and occupied it until his death. He was out in the War of 1812. Paul, his son, learned the trade of bricklaying, followed it some time, and while so doing built eighteen houses in Allegheny City for one person, Squire Wright.

On May 22, 1831, he was married to Martha, a daughter of William Buchanan and his wife, Hannah Houston. Her father William and his brother John were the only children of a ship owner and Captain, whose wife was a Lady Campbell, of Glasgow, Scotland. These two boys were sent to school in Philadelphia, while their fathers, with a ship, carried on merchandising between that city and points in the Mediterranean. He sailed on one voyage to the Mediterranean from which he never returned. It is believed his vessel and crew were captured by Algerian pirates. William Buchanan carried on paper making and book binding, in or near Philadelphia, and manufactured paper on which was printed the currency used by the United States, which was made from bolts of silk handanna handkerchiefs.

He removed to Chambersburg, Pa., where his daughter, Martha, was born, March 22, 1810. In 1812, he moved to Washington County, Pa., and engaged in farming, wool and silk raising. It is related that his daughter, Martha, at one time, chiefly tended the flock of three hundred sheep. Paul Harsha, soon after his marriage, settled on a part of the Harsha homestead, and gave his whole attention to farming.

In 1846, he came to Adams County, and purchased lands at Harshaville of Gen. Samuel Wright and son-in-law, John McCullough. There was a water grist-mill on the land and Paul Harsha added a saw-mill, both of which were kept busy while the water supply lasted. A few years after steam power was placed in the mill. In 1860, the mill was torn down and rebuilt with the best machinery obtainable at the time. Paul Harsha carried on farming, milling, and stock raising successfully up to his death, April 1, 1876.

His wife died March 22, 1884. Paul Harsha had eight children, two of whom died in infancy. They were William Buchanna, Jane, Daniel Houston, James White, Nathan Patterson and Lizzie H. James W. died at the age of seventeen. Nathan Patterson enlisted at the age of eighteen, September 15, 1862, in Capt. John T. Wilson's Company E of the 70th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died October 9, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn. Lizzie H. is the wife of Carey Patton, of Denver, Colorado and has a son Paul and two daughters, Mabel and Myrtle. Paul Harsha was noted for his honesty and plain dealing. He aimed to keep and control his business entirely, and in this way was very successful.

He was possessed of a practical mind and had a wonderful sagacity to predetermine the results from any business venture. He was not a member of any church, but was a Presbyterian in his views.

William Holmes.

William Holmes was born in Liberty Township, in Adams County, on April 29, 1802, and resided there all his life. When he was a boy and a young man he learned the carpenter's trade and worked at it in the vicinity of West Union up till 1870. He built many of the residences of West Union. He was married at the age of twenty, to Nancy N. Chaney, of Highland County. They located west of West Union on the hill overlooking the Eagle Creek valley, where they resided during their joint lives. Their children were James, Mary J., John, Cyrena, William, George, Margaret and Nathan. Three died in infancy. There are two sons, William and Nathan, three daughters, Mary J., Cyrena and Margaret, still surviving, all of whom reside in Adams County except Cyrena, who resides in Highland County. William Holmes was a man of powerful physique and nerve. The following instance is related of him:

He was suffering from a felon on the index finger of the right hand. Dr. Wilson, who was attending him, advised amputation and the patient consented. The Doctor was nervous and could not saw the bone steadily. William Holmes took the same and separated the bone himself.

He followed his occupation of carpenter until two years before his death, September 19, 1872, when he died suddenly of apoplexy. He was a law abiding, useful citizen, who commanded the respect of everyone. His wife, who was born October 15, 1886, died February 14, 1890. His daughter Nancy married Alex. McGovney and Cyrena married John Willit; Margaret married George W. Crawford and resides at Wrightsville, Adams County.

William Holmes, son of our subject, married three times: first, to Isabelle Satterfield, daughter of Wesley Satterfield; second, to Miss Trefts, by whom there are two children, Mrs. E. E. Crawford, of Ashland, Ky., and George Holmes, of Shear Fork, South Dakota. His last wife was a Miss Piatt. There are six living children of this marriage.

Allen Vane Hutson,

of Bentonville, was born July 12, 1848, in Sprigg Township, on the farm adjoining the one on which he now resides. His parents were Henry and Margaret (Vane) Hutson. Major Hutson, grandfather of our subject, was a native of Ireland. He located in Kentucky in 1804 on the old Daisy Plantation near Millersburg. Here he reared a family of children, five of whom lived to maturity. They were Henry, father of our subject; Henna, who married James Bishop, of Falmouth, Kentucky; Rachel, the wife of Hon. John P. Bloomhuff; Elizabeth, wife of William Stevenson, and the wife of William Hurd. The last named is the only survivor. Major Hutson removed to Adams County in 1812. He located on what is known as the Bloomhuff farm, and resided there until his death, at the age of ninety, in the year 1852. Henry Hutson, father of our subject, married Margaret Vane, who was also a native of Maryland. His daughter Margaret was born in 1804 and her father left Maryland for Ohio in 1807. Henry Hutson resided, for the greater portion of his life, on the farm in Sprigg Township, now occupied by James Froman. He reared a family of five sons and two daughters, John, of West Union; Handy, deceased; Henna, married first to George Brittingham and afterward to James M. Froman; Allen V., our subject, and Thomas Hamer, of Hillsdale, Kansas. Henry Hutson was a man of the strictest integrity and of more than ordinary ability. He was a recognized leader in his community in social, church and public affairs. He was deacon, clerk and trustee of Union Church at Bentonville, for about forty years.

Our subject attended the common schools until the age of nineteen, when he became a teacher and followed that profession for ten years. He studied surveying under Nathaniel Massie and Jeremiah Bryan. He has Massie's old compass which belonged to Gen. Nathaniel Massie. It was brought to this country by Lord Baltimore. Mr. Hutson has an extensive knowledge of French and German and is able to enjoy the best works in each of those tongues. He was County Surveyor of Adams County from 1877 to 1880, and again from 1887 to 1893. He made a most efficient officer. Mr. Hutson is a Democrat in his political views.

William Buchanan Harsha

is the eldest son of Paul Harsha and Martha Buchanan. Paul Harsha was born April 1, 1800, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. His wife was born in Chambersburg, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1810. Her parents removed to Washington County, Pa., in 1812, and there she was married to Paul Harsha on May 22, 1831. In 1841, they located near Harshaville in Adams County. The mill at Harshaville was then owned by Samuel Wright, but was soon after purchased by Paul Harsha. Our subject was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1832, and came to Adams County with his parents. The Harshaville mill was the first built in Oliver Township, in 1817, by Gen. Samuel Wright, who, in 1846, sold it to Paul Harsha. Our subject began work in this mill under his father in 1844, and has been there ever since. The mill had been refitted in 1847. Our subject operated the mill until 1859, when he reconstructed it and operated it until 1882, when it was refitted with new machinery. It was destroyed by fire in the Fall of 1891, and rebuilt the next Spring. It has continued in successful operation ever since.

Paul Harsha, his father, died on his birthday, April 1, 1876. Our subject conducted the mill alone until 1884, when his son, Paul Howard Harsha, became a partner and has continued as such ever since. The business is conducted under the name of W. B. Harsha & Son. At the age of twenty-one, our subject was married to Rachel, third daughter of Gen. William McIntire. Of this marriage there were two sons, Dr. William McIntire, of Chicago, Ills., and P. Howard Harsha, of Portsmouth, and two daughters, Mrs. Anna McCalmont and Mrs. Minnie McQuiston, wife of Rev. J. A. C. McQuiston, of Cherry Fork, Ohio. Our subject's wife died in 1865, and he was married in 1871 to Miss Alma McIntire, daughter of Capt. William McIntire. Of this marriage there was born four children, three sons and a daughter, Carey McIntire, Oscar, John W. and Florence. Our subject has been a Republican all his life. At the age of seventeen, he joined the United Presbyterian Church and has lived in that faith ever since. Mr. Harsha is noted for his Christian character and his business integrity. He is a model citizen and business man and is useful and helpful in all his relations to society.

Phillip Michael Hughes

was born in Adams County, Franklin Township, February 22, 1844. His father was Peter L. Hughes and his mother, Mary Carrigan. His father was born in Ireland in 1790 and came to this country in 1798 at the age of eight years. His mother was born in Franklin Township, Adams County. Her father, Andrew Carrigan, was a native of Ireland. Peter L. Hughes, father of our subject, had four sons and two daughters who grew to maturity. His daughter Hannah married John B. Allison, who has a separate sketch herein. A son, Frank O., and his wife, a daughter of Hugh Breslin, are both deceased. Mary Hughes, the second daughter, married Joshua Hatcher. Tobias Hughes married Flora Cannon, a daughter of Eleven Cannon and granddaughter of General Daniel Cockerill. He died at the early age of thirty-two, leaving his widow and three children. Another son, John W. Hughes, died in young manhood.

Our subject obtained his education in the common schools. He attended a commercial school in Cincinnati in 1863 and 1864, and directly after that began farming on his own account. About 1870, Jacob Weaver and his sister had a delightful home just south of the Serpent Mound. Our subject was a visitor there and soon found out what a good housekeeper and what an attractive young woman Miss Mary L. Weaver was, and he deliberately broke up that pleasant home, by marrying Miss Weaver on the fifth of October, 1871. Jacob Weaver then went to live with his sister and brother-in-law for a year, and his observance of married life was such, that he went and obtained a wife for himself.

Of the children of our subject, Hannah A., married John E. Swearingen. They reside at Clintonburg, Miami County, Ohio. John J. Hughes, a son, aged twenty-two, resides at home. Our subject's daughter, Kate Mary, is a young woman at home; Ferris L., aged fifteen, and Rosa Belle and Mary Grace, younger, are with their parents. Mr. Hughes has six hundred acres of land in one body in Bratton Township lying between the Baker Fork and the Middle Fork of Ohio Brush Creek. A more pleasant location was never found by man. Mr. Hughes has a large and commodious residence. The suggestion of thrift shows everywhere over his broad acres. Talk of the pastoral lives of the Patriarchs. They weren't in it compared with Phil Hughes. His farm and home are more desirable than the whole belongings of the Patriarch Jacob after he had done up his father-in-law, Laban. If any one desires to take lessons in thrift and how to care for farms to make them productive, and a delight to every one who has any appreciation of nature, and of the improvements of it by cultivation, let him visit Bratton Township and call on Phillip M. Hughes, John B. Allison and Alfred R. Fulton, and if he does not come away pleased and with a whole swarm of new ideas, then the writer has not told the truth and is incapable of it. All three named are model farmers and have the finest of farms, but, Mr. Hughes has the advantage in situation.

In his political faith, Mr. Hughes is a Democrat. In his religion he is a communicant of the Mother Church of all, the Roman Catholic. His wife and children are Methodists. Mr. Hughes possesses the confidence of all his neighbors and well deserves it. One of the best evidences of it is, that he was President of the School Board of the Township for twelve consecutive years. He was a Commissioner of the county from 1890 to 1893. He is strictly honest, honorable, and upright. He attends strictly to his own business, and does unto others as he wishes to be done by. As a public officer, he was capable, honest, and efficient. He is an honor to himself, to his family, and to the community, and his character estimate was furnished by one of his neighbors who knows him so well that he could not possibly be mistaken about him.

The writer regards him as one of those magnetic men whom it is a pleasure to meet, and would like to live neighbor to him.

Albert Clinton Hood.

Albert Clinton Hood, the ninth child of John P. and Sarah J. Hood, was born in West Union, Adams County, Ohio, February 28, 1858. He attended the Public schools of West Union until the age of seventeen, at which time, 1875, he began teaching in the country schools of Adams County. He followed this business for several years, teaching in the Winter and going to school in the Summer. He afterward attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and later the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and besides, he has accomplished much by home study.

He filled the following positions in Adams County: Superintendent of Rome schools, Principal of Manchester High School, Superintendent of Bentonville schools, of Peebles schools, and of the West Union schools. Besides, within this period, he taught several Normal schools during the Summer months. He was County School Examiner from September 1, 1888, to August 31, 1891, having been appointed to the position by Judge I. N. Tolle.

Since leaving Adams county in 1892, he has superintended the schools of Aberdeen, Brown, County, Ohio; Shiloh, Richland County, Ohio; New London, Huron County, Ohio, and Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio. On retiring from the New London schools in '98 he was invited back to take charge of the Shiloh schools, but declined the offer to accept the superintendency of the schools at Reynoldsburg. At this place he also conducted a Summer school for the especial training of teachers. In the year 1900 he accepted an appointment as teacher in the Central High School, Cleveland, Ohio.

Albert C. Hood was married November 28, 1889, at Peebles, Adams County, Ohio, to Susan Annabel Nixon, daughter of David and Mary Ann Nixon of that place. Three children, two boys, Edwin Nixon and Glenn Mack, and one girl, Pauline, have been born to them, all of whom are living. He has been somewhat active in lodge work, having become a member of the I. O. O. F. Subordinate, Encampment, and Rebekah Lodges, and of the Masonic Blue Lodge, Chapter, and Order of Eastern Star.

In June, 1893, Mr. Hood obtained a High School Life Certificate from the State Board of School Examiners of Ohio. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and also that of Master of Arts, was conferred upon him in 1899, by Mount Hope College.

Mr. Hood is truly a school man. He entered the profession of teaching when quite young. He began in the country schools and has adhered to the work, being gradually promoted until he has held several responsible positions as Principal and Superintendent. As a teacher, he is rigid in discipline and thorough in instruction. He has high ideals and strives to bring his pupils up to them both in education and in conduct. He has made a careful study of the art of teaching, having given much time to educational associations and is able to discern the best points of the work. He does not like sham in any sense nor those who try to practice it. After leaving the High school as a pupil, he steadily advanced in education until he was qualified for the degree of Doctor of

Philosophy. In addition to the Public school work, he has been connected with private Normal schools where teachers have been trained for examinations and for better work as teachers. His influence is toward the elevation of the lives of the pupils who come to his schools and in this way his work has been especially successful. He is industrious, painstaking and careful in whatever he endeavors to do, and this makes him a most useful teacher, inspiring his pupils to be careful in thought and neat in execution. Even people who do not like him say that he is a good teacher. As a man, he is thoroughly honest and upright and his character is above reproach. He belongs to the conservative class. Of a nervous, sanguine temperament, he is quick to judge and strong in his convictions. He is not the "first to lay down the old nor the last to take up the new." His strong point is in counsel and he is a steadfast friend to those whom he chooses as friends. As a citizen, he takes a quiet but positive interest in public affairs, makes up his own opinions on public questions and exercises the right of franchise in accordance with free convictions.

Samuel Jones

is one of the earnest settlers of Meigs Township, having resided there for sixty-four years. He is the son of Matthew and Sarah Jones, and was born December 2, 1825, in Tiffin Township. His father was one of the early farmers of Adams County, and raised a family of seventeen children of whom Samuel was the tenth child. His parents being poor and having so large a family, it was necessary for the children to "work out." His father sold the farm of two hundred acres when Samuel was ten years old and moved to Meigs Township where he bought another. Samuel remained with his parents until he was seventeen years old. He then hired himself to Wm. Metz, a thrifty farmer on the Ohio River, and worked for him a year at eight dollars per month. Later he was employed by Samuel Breadwell on a farm at thirteen dollars per month, by James Moore at sixteen dollars per month, and by John Gorman at eighteen dollars per month. In each case his earnings went to his parents, except what was necessary to buy clothing, which was never expensive.

The iron furnaces of Lawrence and Gallia Counties, and the coal pits necessary to supply them, offered better wages to young men and Samuel sought employment at Mt. Vernon Furnace, where he received twenty dollars per month cutting wood, hauling wood and working in the coal pits. Here he saved his money and purchased forty-nine acres of land on Turkey Creek, Meigs Township. He gradually added to this until he owns two hundred and fifty acres, and on this farm he has reared a large family.

His education was limited to the country schools of that day, although his good judgment and general information made what learning he had very useful to him. His school teachers, as he remembers them, were Hannah Irvin, Dorcas Taylor, L. D. Page, Benjamin Black, Samuel Thoroman, Henry Williamson, John Williamson, and he says they were all good teachers. His mother was Sarah Thoroman, who was a daughter of Samuel Thoroman and Ann Crawford. The latter was a relative of Col. Crawford, who was burned at the stake by the Indians. The Thoromans are of Scotch ancestry.

In 1851, he married Sophia Clark, daughter of James and Jane Clark, residents of Meigs Township. They settled on the land spoken above, and there reared a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters, all of whom, with the exception of one daughter, are living. In 1868, his wife died of typhoid fever, leaving him a baby ten months old, Edward, who is now Superintendent of the Public schools at Nelsonville, Ohio. In 1869, he married Mrs. Margaret Callaway, who had four sons. Six children, two sons and four daughters, were born to the new marriage and all are living.

Mr. Jones has always taken a deep interest in public affairs. In politics, he has been a Republican since the organization of that party. During the War of the Rebellion, he enlisted in the 141st O. V. I., and was a member of Company K.

In church matters he holds liberal views and is a member of the U. B. church. He has never united with any secret orders except the G. A. R.

For the past twenty years his health has been impaired and he has left off the hard manual labor necessary for a successful farmer and has devoted his time to the duties of a notary public, giving special attention to pension claims in which he has met with great success.

The leading traits in the character of the subject of this sketch are his sturdy honesty, sympathy and liberality. He believes in his own rights and will contend for them, but he recognizes the rights of others. He loves frankness and practices it. He despises deception of any kind. The writer of this sketch knows from an every-day intimacy with him for twenty years that he would not practice a fraud nor cheat a neighbor even though he knew the wrong would never be discovered. The latch-string has always been on the outside of his door. Neighbors, friends and relatives have been welcomed and urged to remain. He loves friends and companions. His conversational powers are good and he is always a welcome visitor among his neighbors. He has lived an exemplary life before his large family of children. Owing to lack of means, he could not offer more than a common school education to his children. Three of his first family became teachers; two of these have attained success as superintendents of schools. One has already been referred to, and the other now holds the responsible position of Superintendent of the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Columbus.

John William Jones

was born January 25, 1861, near Mineral Springs, Adams County, Ohio. He was reared on a farm and attended the Public Schools in Winter until seventeen years of age, when he began his career as an educator. After having taught five terms in the country school and having raised his grade of certificate to the first class, he was elected Principal of the Village schools of Rome, Ohio. After serving here for one year, he relinquished his position in order to enter the Normal school at Lebanon, Ohio. In 1885, he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and in the Fall of the same year, was elected Superintendent of the Manchester schools, where he remained for ten years, being elected each successive time without ever having a vote cast against him. During the tenure of his

position as superintendent of these schools, Prof. Jones spent his vacations teaching Normal schools, preparing teachers for their work, and fitting pupils for college. These schools were first conducted at North Liberty, and afterwards at Manchester. He also spent a portion of his vacation instructing in the Teachers' Institute. In 1888, he went before the Ohio State Board of School Examiners and was granted a high school life certificate, having successfully passed in twenty-three branches of study. In 1893, he received the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy from the Ohio University at Athens, at which institution he had taken a post-graduate course. Prof. Jones was re-elected, in 1895, to the Superintendency of the Manchester schools for a period of three years, but before entering upon this term, he was called to his present position, Superintendent of the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, assuming the duties of his office in September, 1895.

Prof. Jones was a man of high standing and influence in school circles, being recognized as one of the progressive educators of the State. He has been untiring in his devotion to the interests of the institution since assuming the reins of authority, and has given much prominence to the work being accomplished by the Ohio School for the Deaf. Being of a sympathetic disposition, he is well qualified for his present position. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1885, he was married to Miss Cora A. McPherson, of Mineral Springs. They have three daughters, Marjorie McFerran, Carrie Louise and Rela Pauline.

Paul K. Jones

was the son of Mathew and Sarah Jones, born September 4, 1819. His youth was spent on the farm. At the age of nineteen, he began teaching in the Public schools of Adams and Scioto Counties. He traveled extensively through the West, over the greater part of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa. He returned to Ohio and married Elizabeth Clark, daughter of James Clark, of Jefferson Township, Adams County. They located near Des Moines, Iowa, where he was engaged in teaching, but after a residence of five years in that State, they returned to Adams County. He afterward purchased a farm just across the line in Scioto County, on which he continued to reside until his death.

Mr. Jones was a man of very strong convictions. Early in life he became an Abolitionist, his attention being first called to the subject by a party of slave hunters passing through where he was teaching. They returned with the fugitives manacled and driven before them. This object lesson made him the strongest kind of an Abolitionist. He engaged in many prominent debates on the slavery question. At the breaking out of the war, he felt that the result would be the abolition of slavery and that it was his duty to do all that he could to bring it about. He therefore enlisted in Company B, of the 70th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on the fifteenth day of October, 1861, for a period of three years, at the age of forty-three, within three years of the limit. He served his three years and served as a veteran, and was discharged August 14, 1865. He was in all the battle and engagements of his company, and during that time acted also as a correspondent for several Northern newspapers. His stories of army life

were read with great interest by all those within the circulation of the journals he represented. At the end of his military service he resumed the occupation of teaching. He was a man of high moral principles, of the strictest integrity, honorable in all his dealings with his fellow men, and he was respected by all who knew him. He was a model citizen in every respect. He died in March, 1874, and is buried in the cemetery near Wamsleysville, Ohio. His son, Lafayette Jones, the present Surveyor of Scioto County, is sketched in this work.

Robert Caraway Jones

was born on Blue Creek, December 1, 1858. His father was Oliver Jones; his mother, Elizabeth Caraway. Our subject was the second child. He has a sister, Annaleva, wife of John Calvin, and a brother, Albert. He attended the District school in his vicinity and lived on his farm until he was twenty-four years of age. He engaged in the merchandise business in 1882 at Blue Creek and remained in that until 1885. He then went to Meade County, Kansas. He remained there a year. He then went to Colorado. He married Miss Isa McCall, daughter of Henry McCall. Coming from Colorado, he went to Blue Creek and engaged in farming. In 1898, he moved to McGaw and engaged in the merchandising business for a few months. He then returned to Blue Creek and went to farming. In politics, he is a Democrat. He is a Mason and a member of the West Union Lodge.

John H. Kincaid

was born October 13, 1813, son of John and Sarah Kincaid. He worked on his father's farm and attended the Public schools in his vicinity. He was twenty-one years of age when his father, Judge John Kincaid, died, and was one of ten surviving children, yet he bought out his brothers and sisters and paid them \$1,100 for their interests. He was married August 7, 1834, to Barbara Lawrence, a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania. He began his married life without a dollar of money, but he had a capital of energy, will and industry that served him well. He became one of the principal farmers of the county. January 10, 1865, his wife died, and on December 23, 1867, he was married to Jane McNeil, who survived him. He took an active interest in politics, was a Whig and Republican and very strongly anti-slavery. He always attended the county conventions of his party, usually as a delegate and so often was this done that the wags gave him the name, in sport, "Liberty Township." What they said in sport was sober reality, for, in many respects, he was "Liberty Township." In his interest in political affairs, he was a model citizen. He believed every man should take a continuing interest in political affairs, and, as a consequence, he never missed a primary or political convention. He often attended the District and State Conventions of his party. In political affairs he was always consulted and great weight given to his advice. He was a man of fine personal appearance, very tall and very erect in his carriage. His physical appearance would attract attention in any company or public assemblage. No man enjoyed a hearty laugh more than he, and he was full of fun and humor, but whenever he undertook to do anything, no man was more fixed or set in his purpose. He had an expression of firmness about his mouth when his lips were closed that was emphatic and im-

pressive. It dominated all other expressions of his features. It was a pleasure to hear him converse and he enjoyed the company of good conversationalists and could carry his part among that kind of social companions. He was a great friend of the lawyers and physicians of West Union of his own age, and especially of E. P. Evans, J. R. Cockerill, J. M. Wells and Dr. David Coleman.

When the underground railroad was in operation, he was one of the directors and conductors. As his name indicates, he was of Scotch descent and by birthright a Presbyterian, and a believer in that faith, but never became a member of the church. This was largely due to the breach between his father and the Rev. Dyer Burgess on the subject of Masonry in 1830. In 1868, he united with the M. E. Church and died in that faith on October 10, 1887. His life was full of good deeds and acts of charity. He was a good citizen, a good neighbor, and undertook to and performed all his duties as man, citizen, husband and father as he understood them. He has gone to his reward and the world is better that he lived. He left the memory of an example of which his children, his township and county may be proud. His children were: George Lawrence, born May 15, 1835; John Williamson, born March 29, 1837; William Nelson, born March 20, 1839, died December 3, 1852; Sarah Margaret, born May 16, 1842; Mary Anne, born January 27, 1847; Adaline Jane, born May 2, 1849; Martha Alice, born October 29, 1851; Thomas, born November 12, 1854; Quincy Adams, born December 15, 1858; Winfield Scott, born July 9, 1861.

Sarah M. married Joseph B. Matthews, and lives near Eckmansville, Ohio. They have two children. Adaline Jane married John G. Kleinknecht, and resides at Hills Fork, Ohio, and she has four children.

Captain George S. Kirker.

Captain George S. Kirker, the youngest son of Gov. Thomas Kirker, was born on the old Kirker homestead in Liberty Township, Adams County, Ohio, February 7, 1813. He was married in 1840 to Mary M. Cunningham, daughter of William and Ellen Doak Cunningham, of Virginia descent. Their children living are Sarah Ellen, unmarried and residing at the old home; Charles E., Mary F., wife of A. P. McIntire; William C., who resides on the old homestead; Ora, wife of Edwin Morrison, of Pawnee City, Neb., and India A., residing at Axtell, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Kirker lost six children in infancy. Mary M. Kirker was born March 17, 1817, and died at Manchester, Ohio, April 13, 1887. George S. Kirker lived his entire life on the farm in Liberty Township except the last four years, in which he made his residence in Manchester. He died September 15, 1879. He was highly respected wherever he was known. He was a man of great public spirit. If any measure was proposed or projected for the public benefit, he was always favorable to it and always supported it with great enthusiasm. He was a manly man. Whatever was just, whatever was upright, whatever was for good, he was for. He was the means of having the pike from Cherry Fork to Bentonville built, and but for his influence, its construction would have been delayed for years.

From 1863 to 1871, he, Crockett McGovney and Dr. D. M. McConaugh engaged in the pork packing business at Manchester. It required a great deal of nerve and capital to go into that business and carry it on, but Kirker had both. It was the largest and most important business carried on in Adams County while it lasted, and its being carried on was a great public benefit to the county. True, the partners lost money, but the people who dealt with them did not.

George S. Kirker was a prosperous and successful farmer and stock raiser. No man in the county took more pride in fine stock than he did and those who knew him in his prime knew that he never was happier than when riding a fine horse. He was always fond of horseback riding and usually had a saddle horse with a fancy gait. At fifty years, he was a large man, with very black hair and a full black beard. He had a fine presence and impressed strangers as a man of importance. In his business dealings, he was direct and straight to the point and was the soul of integrity and fair dealing. His industry and energy were untiring.

When there was any business to be done, Mr. Kirker never rested until it was done. He was a most jovial, agreeable companion. He was full of humor and liked to give it play. He was fond of a good story. He was one of those whom others like to ask to take the lead and when his judgment approved, he never hesitated to take it. When he did take it, the business went forward to a conclusion and usually to a successful one. He was always in good spirits and his presence and manner put those about him in good spirits. He was always inclined to take a cheerful view of things and to believe that a poor or bad condition of affairs could be bettered. He was plain in his dress, in his speech and in his manners, but he believed in getting at the substance of things. He was a man of strong will power and great tenacity of purpose. He would not undertake any matter or enterprise unless it was within reason that it could be carried through and that he could bring it to a successful issue. He had excellent judgment, and if it ever failed him, it was because of the influence of matters upon which he had not calculated.

In the period of his business activity, he was a most valuable element in the community. If any one was to lead in any project, he was usually selected as the one, and he never failed, when called upon, either to undertake the work placed upon him or to bring it to a fortunate conclusion. He was a natural leader in the circle of his acquaintances. It was this fact which made him a Captain in the 141st O. V. I. He was a strong Republican in his political views and could not have been anything else. He, however, unlike his distinguished father, had no taste for political office, and he never held any but that of Infirmary Director from 1863 to 1866. He accepted this because his name added strength to the ticket on which he was and because he lived in the same township in which the infirmary was located. His known sympathy for the poor and needy urged his candidacy and induced him to accept the office. Then again, his contest was made in the middle of the war when patriots were discouraged and when strong men needed to come forward and encourage the war. There is no man risen up in Mr. Kirker's place with all his sterling qualities. He set the world an example of life and character which ought to

be remembered and perpetuated, and an example which, if followed, would increase the sum total of pleasure and contentment here, and happiness and hope for the future.

Philip Kratzer,

of Blue Creek, was born near Arnheim, Brown County, Ohio, October 7, 1839. His father was Simon Kratzer, whose ancestors came from Pennsylvania, and his mother was Elizabeth Lindsey, a descendant of an old and respectable family of Brown County. Our subject was reared on a farm and had the advantages of the country schools. He enlisted from Georgetown, Ohio, August 18, 1862, and was mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Dennison as a Private, Company D, Captain Higgins, 59th Regiment, O. V. I., Colonel Fyffe, for three years. Joined regiment at Cave City, Ky., and there promoted to Corporal. Served in Nelson's Brigade, Wood's Division, Fourth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and took part in all the battles in which his regiment participated, including Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Siege of Atlanta, and was wounded at Mission Ridge. He was transferred to Company K, October 24, 1864, and served balance of time, and was honorably discharged June 28, 1865.

Our subject was first married January 18, 1865, to Miss Mahala Stayton, of Brown County, by whom he had four sons and four daughters: Robert, Rosetta, Jesse Lee, Stella, John F., George E., Emma and Nellie. Mr. Kratzer's second wife was Matilda J., daughter of Levi and Cynthia Lafara.

Philip Kratzer is one of the substantial citizens of Churn Creek Valley. He is a faithful member of the Christian Union Church, and in politics an old-fashioned Democrat, and is an ardent admirer of that leader of Democracy, William J. Bryan.

Frederick Knauff,

of Blue Creek, was born May 14, 1848. His ancestors were among the first of the pioneers in Blue Creek Valley, settling there when the region abounded with bear and deer, and when bands of marauding Indians paid occasional visits to the settlements along Scioto Brush Creek. The parents of Mr. Knauff, Michael and Mary Wolfe Knauff, came from Germany to Butler County, Pa., where Frederick was born, and thence to Adams County. Mary Knauff died April 7, 1892, and is buried at Liberty cemetery. Michael Knauff is yet living at the age of eighty-three years.

Our subject was educated in the country schools in which he has always taken much interest, being at present a member of the Board of Education of Jefferson Township.

He was married March 30, 1869, to Elizabeth Lamb, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Boehm Lamb, by whom he has had eight children: John H., Luella A., William D., Wylie C., Anna R., Mary A., Harry J., and Roy A. He is a Republican in his political opinions, but very tolerant in his views. He was raised in the Lutheran Church, but is not a member of any denomination at present.

Albert De Witt Kirk,

of Cherry Fork, is a son of Alexander Kirk, who was born in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, in 1808, and Mary Reighle, of German descent, from the same State. Alexander Kirk was a son of John Kirk and Jane McKinney, natives of Scotland. In 1845, Alexander Kirk came from Cincinnati to Youngsville, Adams County, where he followed the trade of tailor. In 1850, he removed his shop to Cherry Fork, where he resided until his death. He was a jovial, lighthearted man, a fine performer on the violin, and was loved and respected by all who knew him. Albert D. Kirk, the subject of this sketch, was born in Youngsville, in 1848, and was brought up to be a tailor in his father's shop. He was educated in the common schools, and in the old academy at Cherry Fork, under Profs. McClung and Chase. When a lad, he was a member of the old militia, and in 1864 was called in the service of the United States, Company G, 172d O. V. I. In 1865, he again volunteered as a member of Company D, 191st Regiment, O. V. I., and was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

April 13, 1869, he was married to Phœbe McIntire, a daughter of General William McIntire, who bore him four children: William O., Luna E., Blanche and Grace. March 23, 1884, she died, and December 25, 1890, he married Minnie Wickerham, a daughter of Jacob Wickerham, of Peebles, Ohio, a most estimable woman, by whom he has had born to him three children: Albert DeWitt, Kathleen and James. Besides his reputation as a fashionable tailor, Mr. Kirk is a fine musician and was the organizer of "Kirk's Band," in 1870, a reed and cornet organization, the oldest in the county, and one of the most excellent.

William Franklin Kenyon

was born October 23, 1841, in Greene Township, Adams County. His maternal great-grandfather, Aaron Stratton, was a native of New Jersey, where he grew to manhood and married. About 1790, he removed to Lewis County, Kentucky, and settled near Vanceburg. He was a man of enterprise and engaged in the manufacture of salt, which he followed for a number of years, and by which he made a considerable fortune. He owned many slaves. He bought Steele's Survey, a body of some seven hundred acres of land on the Ohio side of the river, known then and now as Irish Bottoms. He reared a family of ten children, one son and nine daughters. He made it a rule, upon the marriage of each child, to present him or her, among other things, two negro slaves, a man and a woman. His second daughter, Sarah, married Jonathan Kenyon, a native of Vermont. This daughter declined any present of slaves, and her father gave her instead one hundred and thirty acres of Irish Bottom land, now known as Sandy Springs. She and her husband settled on it, cleared it, and lived and died there. Mr. Kenyon was a regularly admitted lawyer, though he did not practice his profession. He was able to properly draw instruments of writing and discouraged litigation. He reared a family of seven children, all sons, namely, Aaron, Samuel, Thompson, Daniel, James, William and Benjamin. These sons all grew to manhood, married and reared families. James and Benjamin went to California, where they engaged in farming, and now reside there. Wil-

liam lived and died near Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio. Samuel and Thompson removed to Andrew County, Missouri, where they died. Daniel, the fourth son, was born October 11, 1811, and departed this life November 5, 1885. He became the owner of the old homestead in 1834, to which he added one hundred acres, part of the Carrington Survey adjoining.

In 1832, he married Miss Rebecca Zorns, born August 18, 1811, in Lewis County, Kentucky, and who departed this life January 4, 1895. They reared a family of seven children: Martha Jane, Artemisia, Cynthia, James R., William Franklin, Samuel F., and Mary Olive. The parents were members of the Methodist Church for over thirty-five years.

William Franklin, the second son, and subject of this sketch, was educated in the Public schools and at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. He graduated at the Nelson Business College at Cincinnati. He served as Township Trustee from 1893 to 1899; as School Trustee for twenty years, and as Voluntary Meteorological Observer, U. S. Weather Bureau, for seven years. His political views are Republican.

At the age of twenty, he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Sandy Springs, and has served it as steward for twenty years, and also as a trustee. He was married April 5, 1864, to Miss Louise McCall, who was born in Scioto County, Ohio, December 7, 1845. Her parents were early settlers near Buena Vista, Ohio, and dealt in lumber and stone.

Our subject has reared a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters. Lena, Theresa, Peninah, Mary Olive, Rosa Blanche, Daniel Austin, and Earl Franklin. Lena married Dr. D. E. Sample, of Vanceburg, Ky., and is now residing at Huntington, West Virginia; Theresa, Peninah and Earl F., are at home with their parents; Mary O., married Mr. E. L. Fulkerson, of St. Clara, Missouri, and they now reside at Texarkana, Ark.; Rosa B. died December 1, 1890; Daniel A. married Miss Mary M. Lawill, of Manchester, Ohio. They reside on the home farm.

Soon after Mr. Kenyon's marriage, he purchased a part of his father's farm on the banks of the Ohio River at Sandy Springs. Since then he has added many acres, principally hill land which is used for orchards. After his education was finished, he engaged in the nursery business with his father under the style of "Daniel Kenyon & Son's Ohio River Nursery and Fruit Farm." He continued in the business for twenty years. His farm is neatly cultivated and tastefully adorned, and surrounded by all the comforts man can desire. Mr. Kenyon and wife are now quietly living on their beautiful fruit farm and enjoying the fruits of industrious and well spent lives.

Oscar Bennett Kirkpatrick

was born December 18, 1856, in Wayne Township. He went to school in the District schools and the North Liberty Academy. He began the study of medicine in 1883 under the instructions of Dr. Carboy, of Winchester. He attended Miami Medical College from 1884 to 1886 and graduated in the latter year. He took a post-graduate course at New

York in 1896 at the Polyclinic Hospital. He located to practice medicine at North Liberty in 1886 and has been there ever since. He was married November 13, 1886, to Miss Mary Bell Patton, daughter of the late George A. Patton, of Harshaville.

He is a man of high character and an excellent citizen and a very successful physician. He is very highly esteemed in the community in which he resides and wherever he is known.

Robert Stewart Kirkpatrick

was born December 31, 1851, and named after his maternal uncle, Rev. Robert Stewart, for nineteen years pastor of the U. P. Church at North Liberty. He attended the District schools and the North Liberty Academy, and finished his education at the latter place in 1871. He went to clerking in 1868 for George A. Patton, at Harshaville, and worked for him for about three months. Then he clerked at North Liberty for his brother, John P. Kirkpatrick, in 1870. He went to Illinois in March, 1871, and staid there a few months, and was engaged in farming. He returned to Wayne Township in the Fall of 1861, and then clerked for George A. Patton until February 26, 1873, when he was married to Sarah Agnes Laird, daughter of Captain Samuel Laird. After his marriage, he farmed his father's farm until August, 1873, and then removed to North Liberty, and engaged in the produce trade until March, 1875, and in that year and for about two months afterwards, he clerked for his brother, John P. Kirkpatrick. Then he removed to Mattoon, Ill., and lived there until 1876, but came back that Fall to North Liberty, and went to clerking again for George A. Patton, and staid there until March 3, 1882. Then he removed to North Liberty and ran a huckstering wagon until December, 1882, when he started the general store where he is now and has been ever since.

Mr. Kirkpatrick has always been a Republican, and in 1883, was a candidate for Clerk of the Courts of Adams County, but was defeated by George W. Pettit. He is a member of the U. P. Church at Cherry Fork. He has a son, Charles E., who conducts a store at Harshaville, under the name of Charles E. Kirkpatrick & Co., composed of his father and himself. That store was opened May 19, 1897. His daughter Mayme married P. K. Phillips, who works for her father. His second son, Earle, is at home and assists in running the store. His daughter, June Bell, is a student of Monmouth College, one of the brightest girls of her community, and bids fair to accomplish much in the school she attends.

John W. Kincaid.

John Williamson Kincaid was born March 29, 1837, in Sprigg Township, near the Col. Hugh Means residence. He received his first Christian name for his grandfather, Col. John Kincaid, Associate Judge and the second for the Reverend William Williamson, who died in the same year in which he was born. His father, John H. Kincaid, was at that time a staunch Presbyterian. When he was but three years of age, his father removed to the home in Liberty Township where he resided until his death.

Our subject obtained such schooling as the District schools afforded and has been a farmer all his life. On the twenty-eighth of March, 1860, he was married to Esther J. McConnell, daughter of Alexander McConnell. The writer remembers the marriage. They began life together with great hopes and enthusiasm and with a world of love, and their happy relations continued until her death on April 24, 1891.

John W. Kincaid volunteered in the service of his country on the eleventh day of August, 1862, in Company E, 91st O. V. I. He was made a Corporal of his company August 12, 1862. He is proud of his record as a soldier and has every reason to be. The regiment was in fifteen battles and engagements with the enemy and he was in every one of them. The first was October 26, 1862, and the last November 18, 1864. Men were wounded and killed by his side but he escaped unscathed, and was able at all times to keep right along with his command. This is a remarkable record for a service which continued almost three years. He was honorably discharged June 24, 1865. The children of his marriage are Oscar B., a farmer living in Greene County, Ohio; Sarah H., married to John Beheimer, and residing in Bethel, Clermont County, Ohio; Hattie M., married to Franklin Robe, and residing near Hills Fork in Liberty Township, and Minnie Bell, who married Walter Riffe, and keeps the home for her father and her own family.

Our subject has always been a Republican. He has held the office of Assessor and Trustee of his Township, and in 1891 was elected Infirmary Director for three years. In 1894, he was re-elected and served the full term. Of all the votes he ever cast (and he never failed to vote), he is proudest of that cast in 1864 for Abraham Lincoln for President, which was cast in front of Gen. Jubal Early's arm. Mr. Kincaid is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of a long line of ancestry noted for their interest in public affairs and in the welfare of the country, he has aimed, in all his life, to act well his part, and it is the verdict of all who know him that he has succeeded. He is respected by all as a model citizen and an honorable and upright man.

Winfield Scott Kincaid,

son of John H. Kincaid and Barbara Lawrence, his wife, was born in Liberty Township, Adams County, on the ninth of July, 1861. He was the youngest of his father's family. He had the opportunity to become a physician, but preferred to be a farmer. He was married August 12, 1882, to Miss Mary L. Robe, daughter of David L. Robe, Jr., of Liberty Township. The Robes were among the first settlers in Liberty Township. The first election in Liberty Township was held at the house of David Robe, Sr., his wife's grandfather, in April, 1818. He resides on the old homestead, which has been in the same family over one hundred years. Mr. Kincaid was elected Clerk of Liberty Township in April, 1884, and served one year. He was appointed a Trustee of the Wilson Children's Home, March 7, 1898, for a term of four years, and was re-appointed for a like term March 7, 1898. For three years past, he has been President of the Board. He is a member of the West Union Lodge, No. 43, Free and Accepted Masons, and was Master of that lodge in

MILLER & BURN'S DRUG STORE, WEST UNION



1894. His grandfather, Col. John Kincaid, was Master of the same lodge from 1818 to 1822.

Mr. Kincaid is an enthusiastic Mason and is much attached to the order. He is one of the founders of the Adams County Argicultural Society and has been one of its twelve directors since its organization. He is now President of the Board of Directors of the Society. He is a Republican and has been active in politics since his sixteenth year. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Liberty Chapel and a class leader. Mr. Kincaid is an honorable and useful citizen. He possesses the confidence and esteem of all his neighbors. He is active, energetic, and enthusiastic in anything he undertakes to do and is regarded as a model farmer and citizen.

Henry Kress,

farmer, residing near Manchester, was born March 24, 1831, near Russellville, Brown County, Ohio. His father, George Adam Kress, was born in Bamasants, Rhine, Bavaria. His mother, Katherine Miller, was born in the same place. There they were married, and five of their children were born in Germany. In 1828, they came to the United States and located near Russellville, Brown County. They had seven more children in this country, four of whom died in infancy.

Our subject was the sixth child of his parents and the first born in this country. When he was of an age to attend school, the nearest school was so very far away and held such a short time, and the need of the boy's work was so strong that he was not sent to school, and he obtained no education. He worked on his father's land until he was twenty-one years of age; and from the age of twenty-one to twenty-seven, he worked out as a farmer. From 1854 to 1858, he worked for Luther Pierce on his farm; and on February 17, 1858, he was married to Miss Mary Jane Colbert, at Manchester. He went to housekeeping in Sprigg Township, where he still resides.

He remained working on the farm until the seventeenth of October, 1861, when he enlisted in Company G of the 70th Ohio Regiment. At the battle of Shiloh, he was the first one of his regiment wounded. He was shot through the left shoulder, and was so disabled that he was discharged on the twenty-sixth of September, 1862. He was unable to work any for two years after his wound; and for seven years after his return from the army, he kept toll-gate near Manchester.

He and his wife have had sixteen children born to them; five of whom died in infancy or early childhood, and eleven of whom are still living. His eldest daughter, Kate Kress, was born March 15, 1859, and is the wife of N. B. Francis, at Mt. Sterling, Nebraska. They have one child. His daughter, Margaret A., was born December 30, 1863, and is the wife of E. M. Burnett, a watchman at Manchester. They have three children. Linnie J., his third daughter, was born November 30, 1865, and is married to Mack Pence, a farmer near Manchester. His fourth daughter, Sarah B., born March 28, 1867, was married to Thomas Dawley in 1890. They live near Seaman, Ohio, and have one child. His fifth daughter, Lida F., was born September 21, 1868, and was married to C. A. Leedom. She resides with her parents. Josephine Irene Kress was

born January 25, 1872, and is married to L. J. Kuntz, a farmer residing near Bentonville, Ohio. They have one child. Julia E., was born October 29, 1873, and was married to Will H. Lang, a farmer, in 1893. They have one child. His son, Fred N., born August 16, 1875, is single and lives in Nebraska. His son, Harvey Garfield, born May 10, 1880, and daughters, Cora A., born April 26, 1882, and Louella, born June 11, 1886, are still at home with their parents.

Mr. Kress was raised in the Lutheran Church. He has always been a Republican. While he is always very prompt in the payment of his obligations, unlike the typical German he is not afraid of being in debt. No more honorable citizen lives in the country, nor any more patriotic. While Mr. Kress never obtained any learning, he has a great deal of philosophy, which serves as a substitute for the learning. At the same time, he insists that his children should be educated, and all of them have a good common school education.

Martin Van Buren Kennedy,

farmer, student, teacher, soldier and merchant, was born near Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio, February 24, 1843. His mother, Drusilla Davis Smashea, was born in Maryland. His father, William Kennedy, was born in Pennsylvania, but removed to Brown County when a child and spent the remainder of his life there as a teacher and a farmer. He was a Justice of the Peace for many years and never had a decision appealed from. He died in 1864.

As his name would indicate, Mr. Kennedy is of Scotch-Irish descent on the paternal side; on the maternal side, he traces his ancestry to the Burbage family, a sketch of which is found in this work. His grandmother, Dolly Smashea, was a Burbage from Maryland. Mr. Kennedy's mother died when he was but two years old, and he was brought up by his aunts, Mrs. Sarah W. Bradford and Mrs. Mary M. Williams, of West Union. He attended the Public schools of West Union and the North Liberty Academy, spent two years as a teacher and about the same period as a student at Miami University. In June, 1863, he assisted in recruiting Company G, 129th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and at its organization was appointed its First Sergeant, which office he held during his term of service with the company. In the Summer of 1864, he attended Military school at Philadelphia, and was afterwards commissioned a First Lieutenant of colored troops and assigned to the Eighth Regiment, United States Heavy Artillery, then stationed at Paducah, Kentucky. He was given command of Company I, and held that position until the mustering out of his regiment in April, 1866, having seen service in Kentucky, about Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia, and lastly in Texas. His regiment was in Washington at the time of President Lincoln's funeral and was at the station as part of an honorary guard at the time the body of the lamented President left Washington.

After leaving the army, he took a course in Nelson's Commercial College at Cincinnati, and engaged in the book and stationery business at Gallipolis, Ohio, with the Hon. S. Y. Wasson, now of Hamilton, Ohio. He continued in this partnership for six years, when he removed to Zanesville, where he has been engaged in the same business to the present time.

He was married September 13, 1871, to Miss Emma Caroline Hartwell, of Groton, Massachusetts. They have only one child, a son, Harris Hartwell Kennedy, born September 29, 1873, a graduate of Kenyon College at Gambier, and is at present a bookkeeper of the American Encaustic Tiling Company, of Zanesville, Ohio.

Mr. Kennedy is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has been Post Commander at Gallipolis and Zanesville. At the latter place, during his administration, the membership of the Post increased from 140 to 444, and its finances were increased from nothing to over five thousand dollars. He has been a delegate for both State and National Encampments of the order.

He has always been a Republican in his political views. He was brought up in the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a member of it, but is broad and liberal in his views. In personal appearance, he is tall slender, and of elderly bearing, and is courteous and cordial in his manners. He is devoted and constant to his friends and charitable and considerate for the rights and prejudices of others.

Mr. Kennedy has a remarkable vein of humor, which makes him an entertaining companion to all with whom he associates. He has a fund of humorous stories which would do credit to Artemus Ward, Mark Twain, or any other of our celebrated humorists, and it is to be hoped that his collection will be preserved and published. He takes life easy, and while he has his troubles, as all persons in active business have, he does not let them worry him to any great extent, but takes it for granted that he must endure, suffer, and make the most of them. His career as a student and teacher, soldier and merchant, has been creditable in every way, and when he is called to give an account of the deeds done in the body, he hopes he will not be required to make any apologies, but that his record will commend itself.

Nelson B. Lafferty, M. D.

Nelson Barrere Lafferty, M. D., was born in West Union, Ohio, January 6, 1840. He was the son of Joseph West Lafferty and Elizabeth Burwell Lafferty. Nelson Barrere was at that time a practicing lawyer in West Union and the father of the Doctor was an admirer and friend. Hence the Doctor received the name of the distinguished lawyer, afterwards Congressman, and Whig candidate for Governor of Ohio.

The writer became acquainted with Dr. Lafferty when he was seven years of age, and if he was ever a boy after that date, the writer has no recollection of it. The Doctor always wanted to be with men, to listen to their conversation and to learn all he could. While he enjoyed the sports of boyhood, his consuming ambition, and one which was always gratified, was to be with men and learn of them. He received a common school education prior to 1858, and in that year began to read medicine in the offices of Drs. Coleman and Coates, in West Union, Ohio. He read for two years and a half and attended his first course of lectures at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in the Winter of 1860 and 1861. When he returned home in the Spring of 1861, the tocsin of war had sounded and he enlisted in Company D, 24th O. V. I., on May 27, 1861, and on the twenty-seventh of June, 1861, was mustered into the U. S. service for three years. As the result afterward demonstrated, Dr. Lafferty

could not stand the hardships of the service, but he never stopped to consider this. It was a question of patriotism only with him. If the Government would take him, he was bound to go. He did go, but was physically unable to stand the strain of the service and was discharged October 13, 1862, on surgeon's certificate of disability. Company D, 24th O. V. I., was the first offering of Adams County in the Civil War, and to have been a member of that company is, in Adams County, better than a patent of nobility. Of all the heroes of the Civil War, the members of Company D were and are always the foremost. But because he was sent home from the army, Dr. Lafferty did not repine. He resumed his medical studies, took his second course of lectures at Starling Medical College and graduated in the Spring of 1863. He at once determined to re-enter the army as a medical officer as soon as his health would admit. In August, 1863, he passed the necessary medical examination required for a Surgeon in the Volunteers. November 10, 1863, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the First Ohio Heavy Artillery for three years and served as such until January 9, 1865, when he resigned owing to ill health and started for home. On his way home, he stopped at Nashville, Tenn., where he unexpectedly met the Medical Director of the Army of the Cumberland, who insisted on him entering the Hospital Service, and on February 3, 1865, he again entered the service as an Acting Assistant Surgeon of the Army and continued as such to the close of the war. In May, 1865, he returned home and located at North Liberty, Ohio, in the practice of his profession, and here he continued to practice for twenty-one years. On February 4, 1880, he was married to Miss Kate Holmes, of Hillsboro, Ohio. There are three children of this marriage, Louise, Fred and Alice.

During his residence at North Liberty, Ohio, he was U. S. Examining Surgeon for a period of fourteen years. In politics, he has always been a Republican. In 1886, he removed from North Liberty to Hillsboro, Ohio, where he continued the practice of medicine until 1895, when he voluntarily retired on account of physical infirmities.

As a physician, Dr. Lafferty is thoroughly read and informed and is among the leaders of his profession. In medical ethics, he was the most fully informed, and believed in and maintained the highest standing for his profession. In whatever he undertakes, he is an enthusiast and is bound to his friends by hooks of steel. He is in favor of high standing in every avocation of life; his interest in the affairs of the county and State are as intense now as that May day when as a youth he went into the army, and he still believes in that pure and good manhood to which he so early aspired in childhood.

John Meek Leedom.

His grandfather, William Leedom, emigrated from the State of Virginia in company with Israel Donalson, Isaac, Asahel and John Edgington, who were with the first white men who located at Manchester. They assisted in making all the surveys between 1790 and 1795, when they might expect the crack of an Indian rifle at any time. They fought the Indians so long as the Indian war lasted and Asahel Edgington was one of their victims.

In 1795, William Leedom married Tacy Edgington, daughter of George Edgington. When Zane's Trace was marked out in 1797, William

Leedom left Manchester and located on the Trace just below Bentonville. There he built the Leedom Tavern, which became a celebrated hostelry in its time. The innkeepers were the aristocrats of those days. They obtained about all the silver and gold in circulation and the old time taverns were the headquarters for all news and for the consummation of all important trades. William Leedom enjoyed an extensive acquaintance up and down the river and throughout the country. He traded on the river with keel-boats much of his time, and made a number of trips to New Orleans. In his day it was fashionable to have large families and William was in the fashion. His wife died in 1824. He had twelve children, eight sons and four daughters. His sons were: John, Elijah, Joseph, Asa, Aaron, Thomas, William and George Washington. His daughters were: Tacy, Sarah, Nancy and Mary. His first wife died and he married in 1826, a second time, to Mary Rogers. Of this marriage there was a daughter, Telitha, now the wife of John Watson, of Bentonville, and she is the only survivor of the twelve.

William Leedom prospered in his trading and tavern keeping. He gave each one of his children one hundred acres of land, or the equivalent of that in money. He had 275 acres of land left after the distribution among his children and he died seized of this in 1849 at the ripe age of eighty-eight. His second wife died in 1865. He was a man among men, a natural leader, and his characteristics were improved in some of his children.

His son Joseph was born in 1797. When the latter was eighteen years of age, his father put him in charge of the old Andrew Ellison home on Lick Fork to run it as a tavern, and, assisted by his sister, Nancy, conducted it until 1817. Joseph and his sister, Nancy, then conducted the Rose Hotel at the foot of the hill, west of West Union, on the old Maysville road, for some time. Joseph Leedom was born a politician, but somehow he mistook his calling and became a Methodist minister. He was a circuit rider for five years. Two years of this time he was a preacher in the State of Virginia and while there his son, John Meek Leedom, was born November 3, 1827, and was named for that famous Methodist minister, John Meek. Joseph Leedom was not pleased with Virginia and returned to Ohio to become a farmer. He would preach from time to time as opportunity offered. He was a great traveller. He made twenty-six trips to New Orleans, eight of which were with horses and mules driven through by land. His son, John Meek, went with him in 1840, when only thirteen years of age, and rode all the way on horseback. Joseph Leedom represented Adams, Brown and Scioto Counties in the House of Representatives in the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth General Assemblies, 1838 to 1840. During his first session, Benjamin Tappan was elected United States Senator, and the celebrated Ohio Fugitive Slave Law was enacted and he voted for it.

Joseph Leedom was fond of young men, and he took a fancy to Joseph McCormick and made him Prosecuting Attorney of the county. He formed a friendship for Joseph Randolph Cockerill and made him Surveyor of the county. Col. Cockerill laid out the town of Bentonville for Joseph Leedom in 1841. In 1847, Joseph Leedom went to Carroll County, Mis-

souri, and died there in July, 1867. He was married four times. His first wife was Ann, daughter of David Cox. He married her in 1822. She had two children and died. In 1825, he was married to Elizabeth Hopkins, a native of Snow Hill, Maryland. She had four sons and two daughters. The sons were John Meek, William Thompson, Greenbury Jones and Martin Herriford, and the daughters were Elizabeth Ann and Virginia H. His third marriage was in November, 1851, to Nancy Matheny, daughter of Rev. Charles Matheny. In 1853, he was married to Mary Burgess, in Ray County, Mo., and two children were born of this marriage, Sallie B. and Samuel B. Sallie B. and John Meek are the only ones of Joseph Leedom's family surviving, and she resides in Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Joseph Leedom was a man of public spirit. He gave the ground for the Methodist Church in Bentonville and donated the material for the first building in 1841. The home was logs replaced by a frame in 1851 and which stood till 1899. In his later life, in 1852, Joseph Leedom left the Methodist Church and connected with the Cumberland Presbyterians. John Meek Leedom was born in Kanawha County, Va., was reared in Ohio, and resided in the State till 1847, when he accompanied his father to the State of Missouri. He returned to Ohio in 1853 and drove a stage from Maysville to Chillicothe. He went to Kentucky and drove a stage from Maysville to Paris for four years. During the cold Winter of 1856, he drove the round trip from Maysville to Paris every day for two weeks.

He afterwards drove on other routes in Kentucky and then returned to Bentonville and opened up a general store. September 17, 1861, he married Jane L. Francis, and in 1863 he bought a half interest in the Bentonville Mill. In 1865, he bought the John D. Francis farm in Liberty Township. His wife died April, 1866, leaving one child, Margaret, now Mrs. James Dunkin. November 15, 1866, he married Mary A. Brookover, daughter of John Brookover, and of this marriage there is a son, Shilton A. White. In 1885, he bought the flour mill at Manchester and conducted it for a short time. In 1890, he purchased the farm originally located by the Rev. William Williamson and by him named "The Beeches," and since 1892, he has resided on it. Mr. Leedom is a Democrat in his political faith. He is not a member of any church.

John Cunning Loughry

was the son of John Loughry and Elizabeth (Cunning) Loughry, born at Circleville, on May 2, 1831. When he was nine months of age, his father removed to Rockville, Adams County, where he spent his subsequent life. In the forties, he attended Carey's Academy at Cincinnati. Afterward, he engaged in steamboating, owning and commanding the steamer "Jefferson," in 1852. In the Fall of 1855, he assumed his father's business. He was married to Miss Sallie Brown, daughter of Captain Wash Brown, in November, 1857. They took up their residence at the present homestead in Rockville, where he resided until his death on the ninth of October, 1894. He united with the Sandy Springs Presbyterian Church, September 20, 1873. He was a trustee of the church for many years, and was an elder in 1887. From 1891, until his death he was Superintendent of the Sunday School of Sandy Springs Church.

In his political views, he was a Democrat, but never sought or held any public office or took any part in politics.

He was a good neighbor, an ideal gentleman, generous, gentle, hospitable, and refined. He was a constant and generous friend, and in his passing away the community lost a man faithful to every duty.

Robert E. Lockhart,

farmer and President of Manchester Farmers' Bank, was born in Greene Township, Adams County, Ohio, June 23, 1833. His father, Robert E. Lockhart, came to Adams County from Kentucky when a young man and married Sarah Hemphill, a daughter of Edward Hemphill, of Pleasant Bottoms, and settled on Ohio Brush Creek, where Albert G. Lockhart now resides. The children of the family are: Andrew and Elisha, deceased; Elizabeth, who married Samuel Stevenson; Sarah, who married John Campbell; Irene, who married Reuben McKay; Albert, living on home farm; Ann, who married William McCormick, and Robert E., our subject, who married Alice A. Stevenson. His family consists of Sarah, who married T. F. Norris, of Irish Bottoms; Miss Flora, and Albert G., remaining at home with their parents.

Robert E. Lockhart is one of the leading Democrats of Adams County. He was elected Decennial Appraiser for Greene Township in 1880, and has held the office of Township Treasurer almost continuously from the period of his majority. He is a Past Chancellor of Triangle Lodge, No. 477, Knights of Pythias, at Rome, Adams County.

As a farmer and financier, Mr. Lockhart has been very successful. He owns twelve hundred acres of land in Greene Township, a large part of which lies along the fertile valley of the Ohio River. He has been a stockholder in the Farmers' National Bank at Manchester since its organization, and President of that institution since 1896.

John W. Lightbody,

of Blue Creek, was born July 31, 1842, at Wilmington, Indiana. His parents were Hugh S. and Sarah J. Lightbody, the former having come from Ireland to the United States in 1816. He lived in New York until 1835, when he located in Georgetown, Ohio, where he clerked in a store. Later he peddled clocks throughout the country for Pittinger & Eckman. Then he went to Wilmington, Indiana, where he married Miss Sarah J. Wright, by whom he had thirteen children, John W. being the oldest.

John W. Lightbody enlisted at Manchester, Ohio, where his father then resided as a Private in Company D, Captain Patterson, 24th Regiment, O. V. I., Colonel Ammon, for three years, May 3, 1861, and was mustered into service at Camp Jackson, June 13, 1861. He re-enlisted as a veteran at Whitesides Station, and was transferred to Company D, 18th Regiment, O. V. I., June 12, 1864, to serve balance of term. He was captured twenty miles below Florence, Ala., on the Tennessee River, September 9, 1864, and held a prisoner at Andersonville and Cahaba prisons for ten months and twenty-two days. Was sent North on the steamer Autocrat, just six hours in advance of the ill-fated Sultana. He was at Cheat Mountain, Greenbrier, Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville, Stone

River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Atlanta Campaign, Nashville, and Decatur, Ala.

He is a Republican and is at present Postmaster at Blue Creek, where he conducts a good hotel and livery stable. On June 5, 1875, he married Miss Mary F. Bascom, daughter of G. W. and Elmira Bascom, of Henderson, Kentucky.

George W. Lewis,

of Blue Creek, is a son of William Lewis and Nancy Ann Lanthorn, and was born on Scioto Brush Creek in Adams County, March 22, 1841. His grandfather was Philip Lewis, who came to Scioto Brush Creek Valley in 1795. He was a wagon-master in the Revolutionary War. He first married Betsey Wasson, by whom he had two sons, Philip and Thomas. His second wife was a widow McBride *nee* Anderson, a native of Ireland. By his second wife, Philip Lewis had four sons: William, born 1804; Lot, in 1806; Elijah, 1811, and Enoch, 1813. Of these, William, the father of our subject, had eleven children, six sons and five daughters. George W., our subject, being the seventh child. He married February 28, 1864, while at home on a furlough, Miss Martha A. Brooks, daughter of Leonard and Jane Ousler Brooks, who has borne him ten children; Rosa B., Sewell E., Alvie T., Myrta E., Arvada A., William R., Arville, dying in infancy; G. Blaine, Iva V., and Harriet J. George W. Lewis enlisted in Company D, 24th O. V. I., at West Union, May 27, 1861, and also belonged afterwards to Company D, 18th O. V. I. He was mustered out at Augusta, Ga., October 9, 1865. He was wounded at Shiloh, and took part in the great battles of the war, such as Cheat Mountain, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and others. He is a staunch Republican, while his father was a Whig. He was for many years the leader of his party in Jefferson Township. He is not a member of any church, but leans toward Methodism.

John Gardner Lindsey

was born near Russellville, Brown County, Ohio, December 28, 1852, son of William Johnson Lindsey and Lucinda Eliza (Gardner) Lindsey. The grandfather of our subject came from Scotland in about 1810 and settled in Kentucky near the Virginia line. In a few years afterward he returned to Mason County, Kentucky, where William Johnson, the father of our subject, was born October 14, 1821. William Johnson Lindsey married Lucinda Eliza, daughter of the Rev. Mathew Gardner. She was born at Red Oak in Brown County, March 23, 1823. The children born to them are Barton B., of Portsmouth, Ohio; George, living somewhere in the South; Charles, deceased; Frank, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Sarah Belle, wife of Nathan Foster, of Clarence, Illinois, and John Gardner, the subject of this sketch.

John G. Lindsey obtained a common school education in Manchester Ohio, and engaged in farming until 1893, when he engaged in the livery business in Manchester and continued in that business until September, 1899, when he sold out to Messrs. Perry and Swearingen. He now gives his entire attention to the fertilizer business, being employed by the Ohio Farmers' Fertilizer Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

He was married March 25, 1880, to Dora Amelia, daughter of James and Morello Holmes. James Holmes was born December 22, 1814, and Morello, his wife, was born March 12, 1823, both in Adams County. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey are Byrdie Pearl, born October 2, 1882, and Bruce Emerson, born May 22, 1886.

Mr. Lindsey is a member of Hawkeye Tribe, Red Men, No. 117, and I. O. O. F., No. 827, of Manchester, Ohio. He is a Republican from principle, but takes no active part in political affairs. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is Superintendent of the Sabbath School in Manchester. As a member of the Board of Education, he takes an active part in educational affairs. Mr. Lindsey is a successful business man and renders valuable service to the company which employs him. As a citizen, he stands high in the esteem of his fellow townsmen, and is known for his integrity and his interest in church and educational affairs.

Francis Marion Lang

was born April 25, 1850, in Sprigg Township, on the old Lang homestead, the son of Barton S. and Melinda (Parks) Lang.

James Lang, grandfather of our subject, came to Manchester in 1793, and joined Massie's colony. He had a land warrant which he placed on Isaac's Creek, the farm still owned by our subject, but owing to the hostility of the Indians at that time, he was compelled to remain under the protection of the Stockade at Manchester until peace was declared in 1795, at which time he removed to his farm, where he reared a family of four sons: James, John, Thomas and Barton S.

Barton S. Lang, the father of our subject, was born September 22, 1815. Melinda Parks, his wife, was born February 27, 1814. They were married December 15, 1836. Their family record of births is as follows: James M., May 1, 1838; Jeremiah, October 5, 1839; Lucinda, March 14, 1841; Margaret Jane, November 23, 1842; Martha Ann, October 8, 1844; M. Lafayette, October 7, 1846; Amanda Melvina, October 29, 1848; Francis Marion, April 25, 1850; Columbus Clay, April 2, 1852, and Walter Corwin, March 26, 1854. Barton S. Lang died August 8, 1879; his wife died in 1855.

Francis Marion Lang, the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm, receiving such education as the common schools of Sprigg Township afforded. He remained with his father until the age of twenty-three, at which time he assumed control of the home farm and resided there with the exception of part of one year, till 1891, when he removed to Manchester to take advantage of the educational advantages for his children and to look after his business interests at that place. While on the farm, he engaged in the dairy business for eighteen months. From 1885 to 1895, he was engaged in the livery business in Manchester, now conducted by Mr. Erdbrink. For several years he handled leaf tobacco on an extensive scale, and at the same time engaged in packing pork in partnership with S. R. Monteeth.

From 1884 to 1886, he was President of the Ohio Valley Furniture Company at Manchester, and is now Vice-President of the same concern. In 1891, he was engaged in the coal business, which business he conducted till 1897, when Charles Lang, his son, was taken in as a partner. The

firm is now styled F. M. Lang & Son. In 1897, the firm of Lang Bros., stoves, hardware, machinery and farm implements, was organized by Charles, Walter and Aultman Lang, sons of F. M. Lang. Charles withdrew from the firm shortly after to give his entire attention to the coal business.

Mr. Lang was married January 24, 1872, to Miss Mary Lou Sinniger, daughter of Augustus Sinniger, of Sprigg Township. She was born March 30, 1856. Their children are Charles W. S., born November 27, 1872; Harry, born October 15, 1874, died November 22, 1874; Morta B., born December 18, 1878, died December 16, 1879; James Walter, born September 1, 1877; Lee Aultman, born September 10, 1879; William Kirker, born May 5, 1882; Esta Kate, born April 14, 1884; Francis Pierce, August 21, 1886; Lulu Claire, born September 13, 1889, died August 30, 1891; Alice Louise, born January 19, 1892, and Helen Augusta, born July 23, 1896.

Mr. Lang is a business man of more than ordinary ability. Although he has engaged in several different kinds of business, he has always been successful and at present is the owner of more real estate than any other person in Manchester. His success is due to his honorable dealings, together with good judgment and strict attention to business.

Jonah Mason Lovett,

of Manchester, Ohio, was born March 3, 1831, at Parkersburg, West Virginia, son of Daniel C., and Emiline (Lockhart) Lovett. Daniel Lovett, his grandfather, was a native of Loudon County, Virginia. His son emigrated to Adams County in 1835, and engaged in teaching until 1838. In that year he returned to Virginia and married Emeline Lockhart, daughter of Jonah Lockhart, and sister of Judge T. J. Lockhart. He and his wife located at Parkersburg, where they reared a family of seven children, to-wit: our subject and his twin sister Nannie, who married Mathew H. Hale, of Point Pleasant, West Virginia; Lucy, deceased; Daniel C., Jr., of Point Pleasant, West Virginia; Harry, deceased; Gertrude, deceased, and Emma C., wife of E. M. Lockhart, of Neodesha, Kansas. Daniel C. Lovett was a miller in Parkersburg, and in 1848 was elected County Surveyor of Wood County, West Virginia. He held that office continuously until his death, February 22, 1859.

Our subject received his education in the academy at Parkersburg, conducted by John C. Nash. At the age of sixteen, he entered the drug store of A. N. Williams, and remained there until his majority. From 1862 till 1881, he was a steamboat clerk on the Ohio River. From 1881 until 1888, he was a clerk in the Kanawha Valley Bank in Charleston, West Virginia. In 1888, he removed to a farm in Monroe Township, Adams County, and remained there until 1891. While a resident of Monroe Township, he served as Township Clerk a number of terms. In 1891, he removed to Manchester, where he has resided ever since. He is now bookkeeper for the C. Roush Flour Mill.

He was married to Miss Jane Stevenson, November 3, 1872, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Halbert) Stevenson, of Monroe Township (See sketch of Capt. Samuel C. Stevenson). The children of this mar-

riage are David, in the mercantile business in the Indian Territory; Gordon Dickey, clerk in the Farmers' Bank of Manchester; Richard Stevenson, Lewis Ruffner, Harry Putney and Edward Craig.

Wesley B. Lang.

of Manchester, is a son of James Lang and Sarah McHenry, his wife, and was born at the old homestead in Sprigg Township, January 9, 1854. He spent his youth on the farm and was educated in the common schools and in the graded school at Bentonville. He has always taken an active part in county and township political affairs, and is recognized as one of the shrewdest politicians in the Republican party in Adams county. The success of the Republican county ticket in the very close county of Adams has frequently hinged on the clever work of Mr. Lang. Recognizing this fact, President McKinley, February 15, 1899, appointed Mr. Lang Postmaster at Manchester, the highest salaried office in Adams County, although he was a resident of Sprigg Township at the time, and there were many prominent applicants for the position, residents of Manchester. On February 6, 1889, Mr. Lang was united in marriage to Miss Lena Kirschner, a daughter of Godfried Kirschner, of Vineyard Hill, and there has been born to them two daughters, Martha and Lillie.

Dr. William Bruce Loney,

physician and surgeon, West Union, Ohio, was born on a farm near North Liberty, Knox county, Ohio, June 25, 1864. In early manhood, Dr. Loney came with his parents, J. J. Loney and Ethalinda Loney, to West Union, where they conducted a hotel, now the Downing House, and formerly the Crawford House, for several years. During this period our subject was variously engaged to earn the means to assist him in attaining the ambition of his life. He clerked in his father's hotel, solicited for a publishing house, conducted a livery stable, and performed any kind of physical labor that would earn him money. Finally he acquired means sufficient to take a course in Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, from whence he graduated in 1892. He practiced his profession first at Cedar Mills, and afterwards at Dunkinsville, where he was most successful. In 1897, he gave up his office and entered the Chicago Polyclinic, where he took a post-graduate course. He then returned to Adams County, locating at West Union, where he enjoys a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Loney is recognized as one of the best read physicians of the county. In politics, he is a staunch Democrat, and has often been requested by the leaders of that party in Adams County to stand as a candidate for the Legislature or other county office, but he is too closely wedded to his profession to give his time to the duties of political office. In his religious views, the Doctor is strictly orthodox, yet he has never been connected with any church organization. He is a member of several fraternal societies.

George McAdow Lafferty

was born March 27, 1824, at West Union. His father was Absalom Lafferty and his mother's maiden name was Margaret McDaid, a sister of Col. John McDaid. Her father was Robert McDaid. Absalom

Lafferty was a native of Connellsville, Pennsylvania, and settled at West Union prior to 1820. He had the trade of shoemaker, which he carried on for a long time in West Union. While a resident of West Union, he manufactured shoes for Ohio and Union Furnaces. He also conducted a general store at West Union. He died July 13, 1848, aged fifty-four years. His wife, Margaret Lafferty, died September 9, 1859, aged fifty-four years. Our subject was the eldest son. He attended school at West Union under Ralph McClure, Leonard Cole and Thomas Hayslip. He was apprenticed to the trade of cabinet maker under Peter B. Jones; of Maysville, Ky., in the years 1838 to 1840. In the latter year he went into partnership with Joseph Hayslip, of West Union, in the cabinet making business, under the firm name of Lafferty & Hayslip, which continued several years. In 1852, he removed to Rome, Ohio, where he engaged in the mercantile business and continued in that until 1897. Since that time he has made his home with his children.

He was married first to Jerusha Jones, widow of Hamlin Jones, in 1852. She died in 1854. He was married in 1856 to Miss Ann M. Cox, daughter of Martin Cox, and she died in 1875.

His son, Charles M. Lafferty, engaged in buying ties at Rome. His second son, George W., was formerly a buyer of tobacco but is now engaged in conducting the New Commercial Hotel at West Union. His son, Henry B., resides at Carrollton, Ky. His daughter Anna is the wife of George Carey, residing near Washington, Pa. Two of his children died in infancy.

Mr. Lafferty has always been a Whig and a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Church and is highly respected by all who know him.

Albert Gallatin Lockhart,

of Greene Township, was born September 19, 1839, on the farm on which he now resides. His father, Robert E. Lockhart, was born in Kentucky, October 18, 1793, and was a private soldier in the War of 1812. He was married to Sarah Hemphill, a native of Pennsylvania, on September 17, 1818. They had ten children, five of whom are living and five deceased. The living children are our subject, his brother, Robert E. Lockhart, Ann, wife of W. F. McCormick; Irene, wife of Reuben McKay, of Portland, Ohio, and Sarah, wife of John Campbell, of Cedar Mills, Ohio. Our subject's father died August 31, 1858, and was buried on his farm.

Robert E. Lockhart was a prosperous farmer, and owned six hundred acres of land east of the mouth of Brush Creek in the Ohio Valley. His wife was born September 17, 1795, and died September 18, 1873.

Our subject was reared a farmer and never had any other occupation. He had a common school education. He was married October 20, 1897, to Miss Ida Stephenson, daughter of Isaac Stephenson. She was born August 26, 1872. They have two children, Alberta, aged two years, and Albert G., Jr., aged five months.

Mr. Lockhart owns eight hundred acres of land, the patent to which was signed by President George Washington. His valley land is very productive under his excellent management. He is not a member of any

church, but his religious belief is expressed in the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church. In his political views he is a Democrat. He has always been active in his party, but has never sought any public office.

Elijah Darius Leedom.

William Leedom, the grandfather of our subject, came from Virginia. He landed at Manchester in 1795, and settled near Bentonville, where the old Leedom Tavern now stands. He was the father of twelve children, six boys and six girls. He erected the celebrated Leedom Hotel, a portion of which is still standing, called the Farmer's Inn. He was a very popular landlord, as he fed well and charged moderately. He entertained Gen. Jackson when he was on his way to accept the Presidency. Joseph Leedom is sketched under the title of John Meek Leedom in this work. William Leedom's son George was a minister in the Methodist Protestant Church. His other sons were farmers.

His son Aaron was the father of our subject, and located north of where Bentonville now stands. Aaron Leedom was a large dealer in horses and mules, taking many droves to New Orleans by land. He was quarantined in New Orleans seven months on account of yellow fever and cholera, in 1832. He also loaded may flatboats with flour and bacon, floated them to Natchez, and sold them to the planters. He was born in Sprigg Township in 1803, and married Miss Henrietta House in 1824. To this union were born five sons and seven daughters. There are three sons and four daughters living. David C., the oldest son, settled in Thayer County, Nebraska, where his sons are representative members of society; two of them having been elected to county offices several times, while another owns and edits the leading journal of the county. Shannon W., went to Pike's Peak during the gold excitement, and has been in the mining business ever since. He is at present part owner and manager of a silver mining company near Monterey, Mexico. Their son, Elijah D. Leedom, our subject, was born near where Bentonville now stands, in 1832. He was educated in the common schools until he was seventeen years of age, when he attended the select school of Prof. Miller for two years. He then began teaching and taught five years. In 1854, he was married to Miss Eveline Watson, by Rev. W. J. Quarry, then Methodist minister on the West Union Circuit. He had three daughters and one son. His son, William A. Leedom, died at Osgood, Indiana, in 1874. Frances, the oldest daughter, married W. L. Yates, a real estate dealer of Cincinnati. His daughter, Nora A., married H. B. Andrews, a hardware dealer of Osgood, Ind. His third daughter, Ella B., is still single. She studied music at the Cincinnati College of Music.

Our subject was elected Township Trustee of Sprigg Township for four terms, and Township Treasurer for two terms. He was Postmaster of Bentonville, Ohio, under President Buchanan from 1857 to 1861. On September 20, 1864, he was appointed First Lieutenant of Company I, 182d O. V. I. He was appointed Adjutant of the Regiment November 29, 1864, and mustered out July 7, 1865. He was elected County Treasurer of Adams County in 1867 for two years, and re-elected in 1869. His term expired in 1872, and he removed to Osgood, Ind.,

in November, 1872. He was in the mercantile business there for ten years. He removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and was in the wholesale boot and shoe business there under the firm name of Butterworth & Company for three years. At that time his health failed to such an extent that he withdrew as a partner and took a position as travelling agent for the firm until 1891, at which time he entered into business at Young's Station, Scioto County, Ohio. He was appointed Postmaster at Young's under President Harrison in 1891, which position he still holds.

He has always been a Democrat, prominent and influential in the councils of his party. He has been a member of the Christian Disciples Church since 1867, and has been a consistent member and hard worker in the church. He holds the position of elder in the church.

J. W. McCormick,

of Wamsleyville, son of Charles McCormick and Rebecca McCall, was born in Lewis County, Kentucky, November 1, 1847, and afterwards came with his parents to White Oak, Adams County, Ohio. In 1862, his father removed to Scioto County and resided there until 1874, when he returned to Adams County.

Our subject taught school in Scioto and Adams Counties from 1869 until 1878, and then clerked for S. B. Wamsley at Wamsleyville, in the building which he now occupies. In 1881, he formed a partnership with George and Shannon Freeman and carried on a general store. In 1887, he disposed of his interest and began the same business with his brother, Dr. G. W. McCormick, which they continued until the Summer of 1898. He is now engaged in the bicycle trade at Wamsleyville.

He married Miss Mary Weaver, daughter of Henry Weaver, of Scioto County, April 6, 1871, by whom he has had four children: Clarence E., Icie Florence, James C., and Charles, who died October 3, 1891. Mr. McCormick is an active, prosperous business man with the confidence and respect of patrons and acquaintances. He is a member of the Christian Union Church, but was reared a Methodist. He also belongs to Wamsleyville Lodge, No. 653, I. O. O. F. He has always affiliated with the Democratic party.

Alfred B. Myers, (deceased.)

a son of James Myers and Salina Howard, his wife, was born in Union Township, Brown County, Ohio, March 25, 1855. The paternal grandfather of our subject, John Myers, came from Pennsylvania to Brown County in pioneer days and settled on the old McClain farm near Ripley. Here James Myers was born in August, 1819. He grew to man's estate and married Salina, a daughter of Abner Howard, a prominent farmer of Union Township. James Myers was an industrious and frugal husbandman, and became one of the wealthy men of his community. He died July 2, 1892, his faithful wife having gone before, April 11, 1890.

On January 24, 1876, Alfred B. Myers was united in marriage to Miss Melissa Tumbleson, daughter of Abel and Mary Higgins Tumbleson, of Sprigg Township, Adams County. Mr. and Mrs. Tumbleson were devout and earnest members of the Christian or "New Light"

Church, and their home was the stopping place for Elder Mathew Gardner, Rev. William Pangburn, and other fathers of the church.

To Alfred B. Myers and his wife were born James W., deceased, a son who died in infancy, and Clifton G., a bright young man now at home with his mother, the father having died in Brown County, November 14, 1883. In 1886, his widow removed to Sprigg Township, Adams County, where she now resides.

John Riley Mehaffey.

of West Union, was born March 6, 1824, near Belfast, Highland County, Ohio, son of William and Esther (Ellison) Mehaffey. The father of our subject was born December 12, 1797, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. On February 9, 1820, he married Esther Ellison, daughter of Arthur Ellison, of Gift Ridge. She was born July 8, 1801, and died February 2, 1885. William Mehaffey came with his parents from Pennsylvania to Adams County in 1799. They settled at Hills Fork on the farm now occupied by Frank Williams. John Mehaffey, grandfather of our subject, was a native of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. His wife was Rachel Gordon, of the same place. He was born August 31, 1757. Rachel Gordon was born August 30, 1763. John Mehaffey died in Highland County, August 20, 1848, and is buried in Ebenezer Cemetery near Mowrystown. Rachel, his wife, died May 30, 1844. John Mehaffey was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His record as such will be found in the Revolutionary War article in this work, entitled "Revolutionary Soldiers." He served four years as a scout and Government spy among the Indians on the frontier in Western Pennsylvania and along the Ohio River. He was a personal friend of General Anthony Wayne and was detailed by him on many perilous and important undertakings. In the War of 1812, being too old to enlist, he went as a substitute for William Pilson. He was a Private in Lieut. Banet Ristine's Company, Col. Edwards' Regiment, First Ohio Militia. He enlisted July 29, 1813, and served until August 22, 1813. He was also a Private in Captain Robert Morrison's Company of Keys' Regiment, Ohio Militia. In this organization he served as a substitute for William McIntire until September 8, 1813. He took part in the campaign at Lower Sandusky. He served as a guard for the wagon train in the expedition to Upper Sandusky and was delayed on duty six weeks after the principal would have been discharged from service.

The children of John and Rachel (Gordon) Mehaffey are Robert, who died in Vigo County, Illinois; Joseph, who died in Peoria, Ill.; Samuel, who died in Wapello, Iowa; William, father of our subject; John, who died in Highland County, Ohio; James, who died at Unity, Ohio; Nain, who died at Peoria, Illinois; Nancy, who married a Sterling, of Illinois, and Jane, who married Hiram Silcott, of Peoria, Illinois. Two sons and daughters died young.

Our subject lived in Highland County, Ohio, until 1830, when he removed with his parents to Hills Fork. He attended school under the teaching of the Hon. John T. Wilson, in Highland County, at the age of five years (in 1829). He resided on the farm at Hills Fork from 1830 until 1844, when he began teaching, which occupation he followed until 1872. On February 9, 1860, he was married to Mary L. Saylor,

daughter of Jacob Saylor, who was a veteran in the War of 1812, being a member of the Seventeenth Regulars, serving under General Scott at Lundy's Lane. The children of John Riley and Mary L. Mehaffey are Ann Eliza, wife of W. J. Shuster; Esther Elizabeth; Laura Ella, wife of John S. Patton; Mary Bell and William Saylor, who live on the farm.

Mr. Mehaffey enlisted in Company I, 141st O. V. I., and was made a Sergeant. He served five months, stationed at Barboursville, West Virginia. He lived on his farm until 1893, when he removed to West Union. He is a member of the regular Baptist Church at West Union, becoming such at the organization of that church, April, 1840. He and Mrs. Mosier, his sister, are the only two living of the original number. He served as Township Clerk two terms; as Township Trustee for several years, and as Justice of the Peace for five terms, 1861 to 1870 and 1878 to 1884, in Liberty Township.

Mr. Mehaffey is regarded as a model citizen, sober, honest and industrious, and in public affairs is a man above the average in judgment. The foregoing sketch was written, submitted to Mr. Mehaffey, and approved as to the facts. He died on the twentieth of February, 1900, of a stroke of paralysis. He believed that every duty in life should be well done and lived up to that principle. As a result he has left a memory of a life well spent.

James Alexander Murphy

was born June 11, 1828, at Buford, in Highland County. His father was Andrew Murphy and his mother, Mary Chapman. His father died when he was only two years of age. At the age of ten years he was apprenticed to a blacksmith, Jack McQuitty, at Buford, and served until he was eighteen years of age. At that age, he went to High school at Greenfield, Ohio. He studied medicine with Dr. Higgins, in Buford, and completed his medical course in 1850. He located in Rarden, Scioto County, and practiced medicine there until 1852. He then gave up the practice of medicine and began keeping a store at Locust Grove. January 19, 1854, he married Miss Eliza Ann Crabb, at her father's (Alexander Crabb) home, near Locust Grove. Her mother's maiden name was Sarah McCutcheon. Our subject and his wife began house-keeping in the Grove and resided there until 1857, when they removed on the Crabb farm now occupied by George Murphy.

In November, 1861, Mr. Murphy returned to merchandising in Locus Grove and continued it until August 19, 1862, when he became Captain of Company E, 117th O. V. I., afterwards Company E, First Ohio Heavy Artillery, and served with this company until the twenty-fifth of July, 1865. Captain Murphy was a brave and a patriotic citizen and he induced his neighbors and friends very generally to enter the service. He certainly did his full share by influence and example in the suppression of the Rebellion. When he returned from the army, he resumed the business of merchandising and conducted it until 1872, when he sold out his stock of goods and purchased the Platter farm, to which he removed, and on which he continued to reside until his death. He conducted his farm from 1872 until 1884. In the latter

year his health gave way and he was unable thereafter to farm or attend to any active business. From that time until his death on September 2, 1893, he was an invalid. He died of pulmonary consumption brought on by the hardships and exposures of his service in the Civil War. His life was undoubtedly shortened many years on account of his army service, and of him it may be truly said his life was a sacrifice to his country. Captain Murphy was a large man of powerful physique and commanding presence. His personal appearance would attract attention anywhere. He was of a pleasant and courteous disposition and very well liked by his neighbors. In his own business he was a good manager and he was a forceful man in the community. He was a Whig and a Republican. At one time he was a Trustee of his Township. He was a candidate for County Treasurer on the Republican Ticket, in 1869, but was defeated. He was a member of the Masonic order and was always a good citizen. His widow still survives. His eldest daughter, Sarah Ann, is the wife of Dr. James S. Berry, of Peebles. His second daughter, Mary A., is the wife of William Custer, of Peebles. His son, John Andrew, is at home with his mother. His son, Canova Vandexter, resides in Clinton County and is a farmer. His son, George Washington, lives on the home farm north of Locust Grove. His son, William David, is a physician in Fayette, Fulton County, Ohio.

John William Morrison.

His birth was November 12, 1853. He was the son of James Morrison and Mary J. Cobler, his wife. His grandfather, William Morrison, married a daughter of Ralph Peterson. Our subject was educated in the common schools and was a farmer all his life. His father was a member of Company K., 181st O. V. I. He enlisted October 7, 1864, and died March 16, 1865, while home on furlough, from the results of the service, when his son, our subject, was but twelve years of age. He was left the eldest of seven children, with his widowed mother, to face the world and hold the family together, and right nobly did he bear his burden. These children ranged from twelve to one year of age, three brothers and three sisters, whose care, support and education devolved almost wholly on him. That they have taken their places in the world in honorable positions is largely due to the example and force of character of their elder brother.

Our subject was married October 29, 1884, to Miss Margaret E. Carson, daughter of James Carson and Eleanor Greathouse, his wife, a woman of a most lovely and lovable disposition. The marriage was a very happy one. He and his wife located near Peebles. His domestic happiness was not, however, to last long. In June, 1896, he was taken with a catarrh of the bowels and the disease steadily progressed till the sixth of July, 1897, when he passed from Earth to Heaven.

During the thirteen years of his married life he was blessed with four children; two of these died in infancy and two, a daughter, Mary Ellen, and a son, Alfred Alonzo, survive.

In his political views he was a Democrat. He was not a member of any fraternal organization. He was a member of the Christian Disciple Church and lived up to its teachings. In all his tastes he was

domestic. He felt that he belonged to his wife and children as well as they to him, and for this reason was not a fraternity man. He believed in doing the duty nearest to him and pursued it. Dying in the prime and high noon of life, he was not permitted to demonstrate what his energies, his mind and heart could accomplish, but his career to its ending gave promise of a life full of usefulness and honor. He was reserved in his intercourse with his fellows, unassuming and even tempered. He was honorable, just and obliging. He was most sympathetic with those in sickness or affliction, and they could and did most gratefully appreciate his ministrations.

He left a record of human sympathy, of religious feeling and experience, of affection in his family and among his friends, of industry, economy, which will yield a sweet smelling incense so long as it shall remain. He did not live in vain and his memory is a benediction speaking blessed words to those who feel his loss.

Henry F. McGovney.

Henry Francis McGovney was, for twenty years, a prominent character and moving spirit in the fierce political contests for which Adams County is conspicuously notorious. He was a Democrat of the Jackson school. He believed in the principles and party doctrines as laid down and exemplified by that saint of Democracy, and by his works he proved his faith. The death of Henry F. McGovney lost to the Democracy of Adams County a faithful adherent and one of its safest counsellors. He served his party as a soldier in the rank and file as faithfully as when a leader of its hosts. He gave to it, in financial support, more than he ever received from it. His party adherence sprang from love of principle, not from hope of gain. His party elected him Sheriff of Adams County in 1879, and again in 1882. In 1891, he received the nomination for the office of County Treasurer, but was defeated with others on the ticket through the efforts of the Populists, a political organization which drew largely from the Democratic party in Adams County. In 1893, he was endorsed by Senator Calvin S. Brice for the United States Marshalship for the Southern District of Ohio, but through the efforts of Ex. Gov. James E. Campbell, chiefly, it is said, between whom and leaders of Democracy in Adams County there existed great political animosity, President Cleveland was persuaded to ignore Senator Brice's recommendation, and he appointed another instead.

Henry F. McGovney was above the average in stature, of good personal appearance, had an open, pleasing countenance, and was social and kind in his intercourse with friends and acquaintances.

Quiet and unobtrusive in his relations with men, yet he had courage when aroused such as made him no mean antagonist. An only son, reared to years beyond man's estate under the guidance of a loving but judicious father, surrounded with the comforts, but free from the foibles of life, he began his career as farmer, merchant, and politician, evenly poised and well equipped for the work which afterwards distinguished him in those respective spheres. He was the son of Scott McGovney and Hannah Fear, and was born and reared on the old homestead on Brush Creek in Jefferson Township, near the Osman bridge. He received the rudiments of an English education in the county schools of that vicinity.

In his twenty-seventh year, he married Sophia Phillips, a daughter of Henry Phillips, at the time one of the largest landholders in Adams County. She died in October, 1896, and her loss saddened the remainder of his life. He had no children. He was prominent in Masonic circles and had served as Master of West Union Lodge, F & A. M., and was at the time of his death a member of Calvary Commandery, at Portsmouth, Ohio.

On Thursday, December 1, 1898, he died at the Good Samaritan Hospital in Cincinnati, from the effects of an operation performed there for cancer of the stomach. His remains were brought to his home in West Union and interred in the new Old Fellows Cemetery. He was in his forty-eighth year at the time of his death, having been born February 10, 1850.

George S. McCormick.

George S. McCormick was born March 27, 1822, near Steam Furnace, in Adams County. His father, James McCormick, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Hawk, was a Virginian. They were married in Pennsylvania, and very soon thereafter loaded their household goods upon a flatboat at Pittsburg and floated down the Ohio, landing at some point near Wrightsville in the year 1808.

James McCormick was a collier and molder, and soon found employment among the furnaces which were then the principal industry in Adams County. He made his permanent home near Old Steam Furnace, where the subject of this sketch was born, never leaving the county except during the War of 1812, when he served with Gen. Wm. H. Harrison at Fort Wayne.

To him and his wife were born nine children, in the order named: Mrs. Jane Page, Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman, Mrs. Mary Wamsley, William, James, Charles, Mrs. Hannah Mitchell and George. (Of these only Mrs. Margaret Freeman is living at this time (1898).)

James McCormick was a man of magnificent physique, broad-chested, strong of limb and active. He had a firm set jaw, with a double row of teeth above and below, and soon became known as "Burr" McCormick, a name given him because of the fact that his hair, which was usually cropped close, stuck straight out, and was of a reddish hue, about the color of a ripened chestnut burr.

His advent among the furnace men of course created considerable speculation as to whether or not he was what they termed a "good man." He had hardly taken his place in the foundry before he was challenged by the "bully" of the furnace to a test at fisticuffs. McCormick was a strict Presbyterian, and did not believe in fighting, but when it came to a question of whether he should fight or be whipped, he chose the former, and soon made short work of his adversary.

This established his reputation at that furnace, but it did not end his troubles. Knowledge of his ability soon sped to rival furnaces, each of whom boasted their best man, and since he would not leave his home, pilgrimages were made to the furnace in which he found employment in order that he might be challenged, and the question of which had the best "bully" be thus settled. It is said that he never met defeat. He was

regarded a strong man, not only physically, but mentally and morally, and many of his good qualities were inherited by the subject of this sketch.

In the early days of Adams County the opportunities of securing even a common school education were very meager. Three months of the year, George Smedley McCormick walked miles through mud and rain to the little log school house, for it was only in the dead of Winter, when all labor was at a standstill, that time could be given to the development of the mind. By sturdy perseverance and close application, at the age of eighteen, he found himself competent to teach, and took charge of his first school on the West Fork of Scioto Brush Creek. He followed this profession for six years, teaching in both Adams and Scioto Counties. One of his first schools was in Nile Township, Scioto County, and the building is still standing. It is a log structure about fifteen by twenty feet, with one log left out of the side for a window. This crevice was closed by means of window glass and greased paper. Just under it, running the entire length of the building, was a desk, called the writing desk, at which the entire school were obliged to seat themselves when taking instructions in that branch.

His salary was seldom more than \$12.50 per month, from which he saved until he was enabled to attend through two terms of the Ohio Wesleyan University, then in its infancy. He was a man of frugal habits, and of good business judgment. He never speculated, but was content to see his worldly store increase through the legitimate profit of trade. The first piece of money he ever earned was a "fi' penny bit," which he received from his brother-in-law, Moses Freeman, for ploughing corn one day on hillside ground prolific of stones and roots. As the value of the coin was but six and one-fourth cents, the reader will understand how well it was earned. With characteristic thrift he placed this money at interest, an elder brother being the borrower, and to the latter's surprise on the day of settlement the piece had doubled itself.

He began his career as a merchant in 1846 at the little village of Commercial, one mile and a half below Buena Vista and just within the borders of Adams County. His capital consisted of one hundred and fifty dollars, saved from his earnings as a school teacher, and five hundred dollars borrowed from his brother-in-law, the Rev. Jesse Wamsley, of "Bill Town," now Wamsleysville.

In 1848, he built for Mr. Wamsley the first house erected in Buena Vista, after it was platted as a town, and placed in it the first stock of goods ever sold in that village. The site selected was the spot on which stands the family residence, in which he passed his last days. This house came into his possession about ten years before his death, though removed to another site, and is still in use for residence purposes.

In the Spring of 1850, he removed to Rome, this county, where he conducted a successful business for nine years. His health becoming impaired, he purchased a farm in Nile Township, Scioto County, to which place he removed his family in 1859. In '62 and '63, he was engaged in merchandising for the second time in Rome, having for a partner George Lafferty, during which time his family remained on the farm.

After five years spent in farming he removed to Portsmouth in 1868, where he engaged in the grocery business. In 1870, he returned to his

farm, and in 1875 the second time went to Buena Vista, where he remained constantly engaged in business until within a year of his death.

He began life with empty hands, a strong will and a clear intellect, and succeeded in leaving behind him ample provision for the wants of those nearest and dearest to him. He loved an honest man, and if there be added to his honesty intelligence, he always strove to make of such an one a friend. It was an impossibility for him to be anything but charitable, and the readiness with which he forgave those who dealt with him unjustly was often a source of annoyance to his friends and business associates. This forgiving spirit cost him many a dollar, but amply were he and his friends repaid when, during his last illness, he rejoiced that he could leave the world bearing malice towards no man.

He was a man of many strong friendships, and especially did he like at all times the company of the young.

In those early days Masonry meant much, and he took a very great interest in the work, being at one time an officer in the lodge at West Union, although he lived as far away as Rome. He was also an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Methodist Church. In politics, he was an enthusiastic Democrat but was broadminded enough to recognize merit in any party and often voted for those of opposite party affiliations. He held a number of Township offices as a matter of duty imposed by good citizenship, but declined many honors proffered by his party which would have carried him into the arena of active party politics.

He was married in 1847 to Nancy Fleak, of Cincinnati. Seven children were born to them, only two of whom are now living, Charles A., a merchant at Buena Vista, and A. F. McCormick, an attorney at Portsmouth, Ohio.

Crockett McGovney

was born June 19, 1825, in Liberty Township, Adams County, Ohio. His father was Thomas McGovney and his mother's maiden name was Jane Graham. He attended the common schools in Liberty Township, and near his uncle, John Graham, on Ohio Brush Creek. He also took a course of bookkeeping at West Union. His wife was Sarah Holmes, the daughter of Thomas Holmes. She was born November 28, 1824. They were married December 20, 1849. Directly after his marriage, he and his wife went to Olive Furnace in Lawrence County, where he was the furnace storekeeper for two years. From 1851 to 1854, he was storekeeper for Robert Scott & Company at Mt. Vernon Furnace in Lawrence County. In September, 1854, he made what now appears as a business mistake. He left the furnace region and returned to Adams County. He went into the dry goods business at Bentonville, but only remained in it for six months. At the end of that time, he built the flour mill in Bentonville in connection with Thomas Foster. He remained in this business until the Spring of 1857, when he sold out and went to Missouri. By August, 1857, he tired of that experiment and returned to Adams County. He established a dry goods business at North Liberty and continued in it six months, when he sold out to William L. McVey. He bought the flour mill at the same place and operated it until August, 1858, when he sold out. He removed to Manchester and bought the flour mill on Front

Street. He conducted this business and a coal yard in connection with it until March, 1866, when he disposed of it.

In 1863, he, David McConaughy and George S. Kirker, went into the pork packing business as Kirker, McGovney & Company. It proved disastrous and he sunk \$4,000. From 1866 to 1872, he and William Henderson, his son-in-law, conducted the dry goods business at Manchester. In 1872, he went into the planing mill business in Manchester and continued it until his death. This business was quite profitable and successful. He had two children, a son and daughter. His son, Lafayette, is a farmer near Aberdeen. His daughter, Caroline, was married to William Henderson, November 16, 1868.

Mr. McGovney had a natural taste and aptitude for business. He would have had success in any business he undertook unless he labored against conditions he could not control. Had he remained in the furnace region, he would have been one of the principal iron masters of the district. He succeeded in everything he undertook but pork packing, and would have succeeded in that were it not he was subject to conditions he could not control. The chief features of his character were industry and energy. When in a given situation where others were ready to give up and die, he began to work. He was always cheerful. While he was losing money in the pork packing business, he never complained. He worked for years under a business adversity which would have discouraged most men and soured them. He gave no outward sign of his losses, but went right along, just as agreeable to the public as though he were making money. He carried a mountain of debt and paid it off, principal and interest. While he lost money in the pork packing business, he made it back in the furniture business.

In politics, he was a Democrat and acted with that party until the second election of President Lincoln, when he became a Republican and remained such all his life. He was a very strong Union man and loyal to the Government in the Civil War. He never held any office but that of Village Councilman and never belonged to any secret society. He was never a member of any church, but inclined to the doctrines of the regular Baptist Church. He was frequently chosen Councilman of Manchester and fulfilled his duties most acceptably. He dignified the office and was the best one the village ever had. He had a good judgment of all kinds of property. He was relentless and untiring in the pursuit of business. He was the leading spirit among the business men of Manchester for years. His integrity was as fixed as adamant. He took sick and died at a time when his life was as full of business cares and responsibilities as it had ever been, but he met the final call with the utmost calmness and philosophy. He took sick August 27, and died September 2, 1890, of Bright's disease. Ten men like him would have made a city of Manchester.

Silas Dyer McIntire

was born December 31, 1824, and was reared a farmer's son. He was married first to Caroline Patton, daughter of John and Phœbe Patton, on the third of March, 1852. The children of this marriage were Ambrose Patton, now living at Lima, Ohio; Ruth, wife of Henry Brown, of Washington C. H.; Lizzie, wife of J. G. Glasgow; Mary, wife of J. H. Morrison,

of Bookwalter, Neb. His first wife died October 28, 1865, and on August 1, 1867, he was married to Sarah Marlatt, daughter of Silas and Jane (Cane) Marlatt, of Eckmansville. The children of this second marriage were Pearl, wife of Dr. E. F. Downey, of Peebles; Jane Faye, Anna L., Wilber, and Andrew Homer, residing at home.

While a young man, S. D. McIntire taught school until his marriage, and after that was a farmer in Wayne Township the remainder of his life. He was a member of the U. P. Church at Cherry Fork, Ohio, and a ruling elder for many years. He was Justice of the Peace for Wayne Township, 1857 to 1865, eight years. In politics, he was a Republican and anti-slavery man. His father, Col. Andrew McIntire, has a separate sketch herein, and is also referred to in the article under the title of "The Cholera of 1849."

Squire McIntire, as he was familiarly known, was a man of high character, honest and honorable in all his dealings, and highly respected. He enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him. His widow survives him and resides with her four younger children on the old farm on which he lived and died.

Henry Harrison Mechlin,

manufacturer and dealer in lumber, of Winchester, Ohio, was born April 13, 1854, at Jasper, Pike County, Ohio, son of H. H. and Nancy (Coulter) Mechlin. William Mechlin, his grandfather, was one of the early settlers of Pike County, having emigrated from Butler County, Pennsylvania, in the twenties. His mother was a daughter of James Coulter, of Irish descent.

Our subject spent his boyhood on a farm in Pike County. He had such schooling as the District school of his vicinity afforded. As soon as he became of age, he became a traveler, visiting nearly every state and Territory in the United States. In 1879, he returned to Pike County, and engaged in the mercantile business for a period of three years and was quite successful. He then traveled through the South and Southwest until 1885, when he returned to Pike County.

He was married at Waverly, Ohio, to Miss Anna Burns, daughter of Robert Burns, April 18, 1886. After this, he settled at Coopersville, Pike County, and engaged in the timber business. He remained here until 1893, when he removed to Winchester, Adams County, where he engaged in the same business, and has since continued it. He owns and controls the most extensive lumber and sawmill business in the county, using more timber than any mill in the county. Since his location, he has cut and removed more timber than any like plant in the county. His mills are near the depot and are equipped with the most modern machinery. He uses electric lights, having a dynamo, which furnishes light to his plant and offices. He has six children, five boys and one girl, Rexford K., James C., H. Mark, Russell P., Marjory, and Colin N.

He is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Church. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 484, at Winchester.

William L. Miller

was born January 19, 1857, at North Liberty, son of John W. and Mary (Foster) Miller. John Miller, his grandfather, was a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, and emigrated to this county in 1846, and

settled near West Union. He married Mary Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, of Scotch descent, a sister of the Rev. James Hamilton, a noted Presbyterian minister. John W. Miller, the father of our subject, was the second son. He was born April 23, 1829, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he was a playmate of the Hon. James G. Blaine, in his boyhood. He married Mary A. Foster, daughter of Col. Samuel Foster. Col. Foster's wife was Elizabeth McNeill, born July, 1829. He was Colonel of the Militia and Sheriff of Adams County from 1837 to 1841.

Our subject spent his boyhood on the farm, received a common school education, and pursued his studies further at the Normal school at West Union. He engaged in teaching for several years, and for four years he traveled as an agent for a publishing house in Cincinnati. He was appointed School Examiner of Adams County in September, 1895, and served three years during the same period he was a teacher.

In 1898, he removed to a farm in Wayne Township, and now gives his entire attention to the same, being the Gen. William McIntire farm, a noted "Station" in the days of the Underground Railroad.

He was married on September 19, 1887, to Kate R. Ellis, daughter of Hon. Jesse Ellis, of Aberdeen, Ohio. They have two children, Ulric Allen, aged eight, bright beyond his years. He could read the newspapers and write legibly at the age of four years, and is at present foremost in his classes in the first year of the High school. Their second child, Jesse Loretus, is aged four years.

Mr. Miller's public career has been along lines perfectly satisfactory to his many friends throughout the county, although political demagogues tried without avail for a time to rob him of well-earned honors. He is one of the progressive men of the community in which he resides.

Robert A. Mitchell

was born October 26, 1833. His father was Alexander Mitchell and his mother was Eleanor Foster. They were married in Adams County and had six children. Of those living beside our subject are Mrs. Margaret Burwell, wife of Samuel Burwell, of West Union; Mrs. Sarah Barber and Mrs. Martha Mackay, of Portsmouth. Mr. Mitchell was born on Beasley's Fork of Brush Creek, where his father had a saw and grist mill. His father died on June 4, 1835, of Asiatic cholera, as related in another place in this work. After his father's death, William Kirker settled the estate and the family moved to the William Kirker farm, where our subject lived until 1852. At seventeen, he served a two years' apprenticeship at the cabinet making trade with George Lafferty and Joseph Hayslip. In 1852, he went to Ironton and engaged in pattern making for the Olive Foundry and Machine Works. In 1854, he returned to Portsmouth and engaged in the same occupation with Ward, Murray & Stephenson, and remained in this business all the time until 1870. At that time, he went into the brick business at Sciotoville under the firm name of McCormick, Porter & Co. He took the management of it and remained there for two years, when the business was changed into a corporation under the name of the Scioto Fire Brick Company. He became the manager of that and remained there until July, 1872, when they sold that and built the Star Brick Works below Sciotoville, under the name of McConnel, Towne &

Co. It continued under that for five years, when it became the Scioto Star Fire Brick Works. He was manager and stockholder. In 1882, he went to Logan with W. Q. Adams, and built a fire brick works. He removed from there to Columbus and engaged in pattern making with the Scioto Valley Railroad Company and the Columbus Machine Company. In 1884, he removed to Portsmouth and was manager of the Portsmouth Fire Brick Company. In 1886, he went with the Star Brick Works and remained until 1897, and then went into the Portsmouth Planing Mill and was there one year. Since February, 1899, he has been with the Star, below Sciotoville.

He was first married in 1886 to Jane Miller. The children of this marriage were Frank, of Columbus, lately deceased; Mary, married Frank Brown and lives in Clay City, Kentucky, and William C., who lives in Dayton, Ky. His first wife died on February 11, 1866, and on February 11, 1868, he was married in Portsmouth, Ohio, to Miss Maggie Wylie. The children of this marriage are Wylie T., a physician, practicing at Greenfield, Ohio, and married to Miss Minnie Eberhardt, of Portsmouth, Ohio; a daughter, Etta, married to William Mathews; Nellie, Anna Laurie and Robert. There are three children deceased, Maggie, died at the age of eighteen, and the other two in childhood. His mother is still living, past ninety-three years of age, and is remarkably well preserved for her years.

Mr. Mitchell is a man of strict integrity and business honor. He is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Portsmouth, Ohio, and has been an elder in that church for five or six years past.

Rev. Wilder N. Middleton,

one of the oldest living members of the Ohio Methodist Episcopal Conference, was born at Rapid Forge, Ross County, Ohio, September 22, 1835, and is the son of William and Mary (Himiller) Middleton, two of the pioneers of the Paint Valley. A year after his birth, his parents moved to a farm, where the village of Fruitdale now stands, and where they spent their lives. When seventeen years of age, he entered the old South Salem Academy, and after graduation there, spent three years at the Ohio Wesleyan University. In the Fall of 1858, he was examined by the late Dr. George C. Crum and was licensed to preach. On September 21, 1859, he left his home as an itinerant minister, having successfully passed the examination and being admitted in the Ohio Conference. In the years that followed, he was assigned to various fields of labor, among which were Dunbarton, Hanging Rock, Beaver, Waverly, Webster, Hilliards, West Jefferson, Rome and Wellston, at which last place, his throat became affected and he was compelled to give up his life's work and its ambitions.

On the twenty-eighth day of August, 1861, he was united in marriage to Cynthia E. Bailey, daughter of Cornelius W. Bailey, late of Piketon, Ohio. Two children have been born of this union, William H. and Arthur B. Since our subject retired from the ministry he resides on a farm in Pike County, enjoying the leisure he has so well earned. His son, Arthur B., resides with him, and his son, William H., is one of the Common Pleas Judges of the Second subdivision of the Seventh District.

Rev. Middleton is of a quiet and retiring disposition. He is diffident and unostentatious. He prefers being seen, rather than to be heard, but in support of his convictions will maintain them in face of the fiercest opposition. He is a student of men as well as of books. In the forty years he has spent in the active ministry, he has maintained a most elevated Christian character. He is held in the highest regard, not only by the ministry of his church, but by all who know him.

James H. Morrison,

the second son of David and Martha (Mitchell) Morrison, was born at Covington, Kentucky, June 18, 1851. When he was six years old the family returned to the old Mitchell home in Nile Township, Scioto County. He attended school at Elm Tree schoolhouse and obtained his education there. He is a traveling salesman, and began as such in 1880 for J. L. Hibbs & Company, of Portsmouth, Ohio. He traveled for them two years, then with McFarland, Sanford & Company, of Portsmouth, Ohio; for Vorheis, Miller & Rupel, of Cincinnati, Ohio; for Jacobs & Sachs, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and for Sanford, Storrs & Varner.

Our subject is a Republican, but takes no active part in political affairs.

On November 3, 1874, he was married to Miss Ora D. McCall, daughter of Henry McCall, of Nile Township, Scioto County, Ohio. He has two children living, Louise, aged fourteen and James Hines, aged ten. His son, Henry McCall, volunteered in the Spanish War in April, 1898, in Company H, Fourth O. V. I. The regiment was sent to Porto Rico, and when about to return, he was taken sick and died on shipboard October 26, 1898, and was buried at sea. He was but nineteen years old at the time of his death.

Benjamin Montgomery,

of Seaman, was born February 4, 1829, in Adams County, and has resided at his birthplace ever since. His father's name was John Montgomery and his mother's maiden name, Jane Haines. His maternal grandparents came from Ireland in about 1790, and settled in Ross County, Ohio. They were strict Covenanters. His mother died May 29, 1849, aged sixty-two years, and is interred at Tranquility. His mother was a very hard worker and a woman of extraordinary industry and energy and an expert spinner and weaver. In her younger days, she made all the clothing for her father's family, and for her own, after marriage. His father died June 16, 1863, at the age of seventy-three years, and is also buried at Tranquility. He was born in Kentucky and removed to Adams County in 1800 with his parents, and settled on the West Fork of Brush Creek. He was one of five brothers, and four sisters. When a young man, he purchased a tract of land in the old Peyton survey, cleared it off, built a cabin, and then married. He resided there until his death. He raised five children, Hadassah, John Harvey, Andrew H., Benjamin and James B. Andrew H., and Benjamin are the only ones now living. His father was one of the foremost men of his neighborhood in the erection of the pioneer log houses and barns, and in the making of rails. His paternal grandfather came from England at an early date.

Our subject is a farmer by occupation and resides on the same farm that his father cleared. His education was received in the log school-house in the district in which he resided.

Benjamin Montgomery was married to Margaret H. Seaton, January 15, 1859, and to them were born three children, Elmer E., Mary Edith and Charles W. Elmer E., resides with his father and has charge of the farm. Mary Edith married H. R. Clarke, a miller employed at Harsha & Caskey's flour mills at Portsmouth, Ohio. They have one son, Frederick Benjamin Clarke. Charles W. is a physician and is conducting a pharmacy at Bethel, Clermont County, Ohio. He is married and has one son, Benjamin Brooks Montgomery.

Our subject's wife died in June 7, 1897. She was a member of the Mt. Leigh Presbyterian Church for thirty years. She has a brother, John Seaton, living at King's Creek, Champaign County, Ohio, also, a sister, Eliza Clark, living at Harshaville, Ohio.

Mr. Montgomery was a Democrat from the time he became of age until General Morgan with his raiders went through Adams County. He was then converted to the Republican party by that raid and has continued identified with that political organization. We give this statement in his own language. He was raised a Covenanter, but for the last twenty-five years he has been a member of the Mt. Leigh Presbyterian Church. He has a brother, Andrew H., now living in Kansas, a farmer, who, in his younger days, was a tanner and had control of the old tannery at Rarden, Ohio, with Orville Grant, a brother of Gen. U. S. Grant, as a partner.

Mr. Montgomery is regarded as one of the best citizens of the county and a most excellent neighbor. He is honest and honorable in all his dealings. He is a model farmer. He is one of the best judges of horses in the county and a great lover of them. He is a man of strong sympathies with those in distress and is ever ready to express his sympathies in the manner in which they will be most appreciated. No man stands higher in his community in public esteem.

Samuel Sterling Mason, (deceased.)

of Tiffin Township, was born at Old Kitanning, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1806. Came with his parents to Adams County in 1814. Was a farmer and shoemaker. His father died when Samuel was nine years old, he being the oldest child, and with his mother and five younger children, without any means, raised the family. He cleared one hundred acres of leases before he ever owned a foot of land. He married Lucinda Smith, and of this union the following children were born: Mary Ann, Almira, Samuel Smith, William Henry, George Richardson, Sarah Jane, John Wesley and Lewis Hamer. The subject of this sketch was of a military turn of mind. Was for years Captain and Colonel of the Adams County Militia. Raised a Company for the Mexican War, but did not get in. Belonged to the home guards in 1862-3 and was Drum Major. Politically a Jackson Democrat and never voted any other ticket. Had a genial disposition, and was an honest man. Served the people for twenty-four years as Justice of the Peace and one

term as County Commissioner. Was a War Democrat, but was defeated by the soldier vote by twenty for a second term as Commissioner, when the county went six hundred Republican. He died April 28, 1878.

Dr. Flavius J. Miller,

physician and pharmacist, West Union, was born near Sugartree Ridge, Ohio, November 18, 1824. He is a son of Hon. William Miller, who represented Highland County in the Ohio Legislature before the Civil War, and who was one of the leaders of the Democratic party in his county for many years. He died recently at Hillsboro at the age of ninety-one years. His wife was Mary Igo, of Highland County.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the Public schools and when a young man taught several terms. In 1845, he began the study of medicine with Dr. David Noble, of Sugartree Ridge, and attended Ohio Medical College in 1848-9. He practiced his profession in Scioto county, Ohio, then in the State of Ill., and lastly in Adams County, Ohio, for a period of thirty years, since which he has been engaged in pharmacy and the real estate business. He married Miss Eliza Bunn, January 12, 1851. She was born at Sugartree Ridge, October 14, 1831. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have no family. Dr. Miller, while not a member of any church organization, has done much to help the Christian Union Church at West Union, where he has lived many years. He is a moralist in the fullest and best sense of the term. In politics, he is an "old-fashioned Democrat," following the footsteps of his illustrious father. He has accumulated a handsome fortune and is, with his life companion, enjoying in declining years the fruits of early industry and economy.

Sanford Alexander McCullough,

of Tranquility, was born on his father's farm near the above mentioned village, March 11, 1842. He is a descendant of a fine old Scotch-Irish family of which John McCullough, of Virginia, is the progenitor of the Ohio branch. He was a nephew of Major Samuel McCullough, who made the daring horseback leap into Wheeling Creek from the bluffs above it near Fort Henry at the time of its investment by the Indians in 1771. John McCullough spent the latter part of his life in Adams county. His son, Alexander McCullough, grandfather of the subject of this biography, was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, where he married Nancy McCroskey, shortly after which event, he came to Adams county. He and his wife are buried in the old cemetery at Tranquility, or as formerly known, Hopewell Meeting House. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was in the engagement at Sandusky. He had a family of five children: Sarah, James, Tilford, Samuel B., who married Rebecca Cumings, and Archibald, father of our subject, who was born September 10, 1817. He was a carpenter by trade and lived on a farm. January 1, 1841, he married Sarah Elliott, daughter of Robert Elliott, who married Sallie McIntire. Archibald McCullough's children were, Sanford, Robert, Samuel, Nancy, James, Sarah, Addison, Willison, and Steele.

Sanford A., our subject, received a good common school education and improved his leisure hours in general reading which has added largely to his scholastic attainments. He enlisted as a Private in Com-



pany G, 129th O. V. I., July 23, 1863, and was honorably discharged March 8, 1864. In August of that year, he re-enlisted in Company H, 173d O. V. I., in which he was made Sergeant, and served until his honorable discharge at Nashville, June 26, 1865. October 11, 1865, he married Miss Orlena A. McCreight, daughter of Major John McCreight, whose wife was Nicassa Dryden, of Tranquility. Mr. and Mrs. McCullough have had born to them three children: Spencer E., now deceased; John E., of Peoria, Ill.; and Miss Myrtle May, living with her parents.

Sanford A. McCullough is one of the most prominent business men, and among the best known citizens of Adams County. Being industrious and frugal, and a man whose integrity has never been questioned, he has accumulated a large estate, and is rated among the most substantial business men of the county. He served for a number of years as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Wilson Children's Home, at West Union, and was selected by the late Hon. John T. Wilson, one of the executors of his vast estate. He has been twice elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Adams County on the Republican ticket when the rest of the ticket was overwhelmingly defeated, and is at present a member of that board. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church of Tranquility in which he has held the office of Clerk for many years.

Samuel A. McClanahan,

of West Union, is a scion of a pioneer family of Adams County. He was born at the old McClanahan homestead in Liberty Township, now occupied by J. A. McClanahan, June 27, 1846. His great-grandfather, John McClanahan, emigrated from Tyrone County, Ireland, in 1785, and with his family settled on the James River in the Old Dominion, after which he removed to Kentucky, settling near Lexington in that State. Being opposed to human slavery, as it then existed in the South, he removed to Adams County, Ohio, and located on the headwaters of the East Fork of Eagle Creek on lands still in possession of his descendants. By his second wife, Elizabeth Thompson, he had four children: William, Martha, Rebecca, and Margaret. William was the grandfather of our subject and was married to Nancy Paul, January 15, 1809. On September 28, 1814, his father deeded William fifty acres of a tract of one hundred acres bought from General Massie, and which is yet owned by his son, John McClanahan, born there October 20, 1820. William McClanahan lived there until his decease in 1858. He is buried at Cherry Fork. His son, James McClanahan, father of our subject, was born September 25, 1814. He received a good common school education, and when a young man taught school for several years. He became one of the prominent business men of Adams County, and at his death had amassed quite a fortune. April 11, 1843, he married Miss Sophia Baldrige, a daughter of John Baldrige and Ada Cole, his wife, of Lick Fork. They reared a family of seven children.

Samuel A. McClanahan, the subject of this sketch, is a son and second child of James McClanahan and Sophia Baldrige. He received a good education, but has devoted his time to farming and stock raising

for many years. At the age of eighteen years, he enlisted as a private in the 141st Regiment O. V. I., and served in the Army of West Virginia until his honorable discharge with his regiment in 1864. He is a member of John W. McFerren Post, G. A. R., West Union, Ohio.

He was married October 6, 1870, to Miss Sarah M. Zercher, a daughter of Jacob and Katharine (Ebrite) Zercher, of Adams County. To them have been born eight children: Laura E., deceased; J. Frank, Albert A.; Robert P.; Nora Helen, deceased; John B.; Ralph H., and Margaret May.

Mr. McClanahan owns a fine farm on the Maysville and Zanesville pike two miles southwest of West Union, and is rated among the most substantial citizens of the county. In politics, he is a Republican, and in religious affairs he adheres to the church of his fathers, the Presbyterian, in which he is an elder.

John G. Moss,

of West Union, Ohio, was born January 23, 1864, in Dover, Mason County, Ky. His father is Charles H. Moss, a native of West Virginia. His mother was Ellen D. Byant. His father removed to Kentucky in 1851, and his parents were married there, December 6, 1860. They resided there until our subject was fourteen years of age, when they removed to Ohio. He was educated in the common schools. He was married September 29, 1889, to Miss Sophia M. Woods, daughter of Dr. D. H. Woods. He has been engaged in business in West Union since 1890, first in dry goods, and since 1893, in the livery business. He is regarded as a good business man and well esteemed by all who know him. His wife conducts one of the most fashionable millinery emporiums in Adams County.

Rev. Abram K. Murphy

was born October 2, 1849. He went to school at Granville from 1879 to 1882. This included his theological and academical course. In 1872, he was made a minister in the Baptist Church. He was ordained at Rome, in Adams County. He has preached at Winchester, West Union, Hillsboro, New Market, Wheelersburg, and is now in Ashland, Kentucky.

On March 27, 1883, he was married to Miss Fannie Kirkendall. They have three children living, Sarah Kelley, Charles F. and Lou W. He lost one son at the age of eight years, Hered, who was drowned in the Ohio Canal. He has always been a Republican in his political views. For the past eleven years, he has been a resident of Rushtown, Scioto County, Ohio.

He is highly esteemed as a citizen in his community, and as a minister, holds a high and influential position in his church.

At the time of the writing of this sketch, he is engaged as minister of a Baptist Church in Ashland, Ky.

Leonidas H. Murphy

was born in Greene Township, Adams County, October 16, 1847, son of David Whittaker Murphy and his wife, Cynthia McCall. In 1849, his father moved to Buena Vista, in Scioto County. He attended the District school until he was fifteen years of age, and had the advantage of the township library, kept at his father's home, and all its books he read. In

1851, he took his first lessons in merchandising in the store of Major W. C. Henry. In 1862, he worked on a farm for six months. In 1863, he was employed as a foreman by Caden Brothers for six months. On September 16, 1863, he came to Portsmouth and entered the house of C. P. Tracy & Company, wholesale shoe merchants, and for thirty-six years, from that time to the present, has been connected, and since 1868, he has been a partner in the same house.

Mr. Murphy has always been a Republican in his political views, but has steadily declined to be a candidate for any office. He never served in a public appointment, but that of Jury Commissioner of his county from 1894 to 1897. He has been a member of Bigelow M. E. Church since his residence in Portsmouth. He has been a steward of that church for thirty years and Superintendent of its Sunday School for four years. He was married February 2, 1870, to Mary Katherine, daughter of Daniel McIntire, who in former years was a prominent contractor and builder in Portsmouth. He has three children, Laura, wife of Louis D. McCall, of Chicago; Dr. Charles T. Murphy of the same place; Arthur Lee, a student at Pennington Seminary, N. J., and Julia Alice, residing at home.

Mr. Murphy, while confined closely to his adopted city by his business, yet finds time to read much and keep thoroughly abreast with the times. He is a steady and hard worker in his business and in the activities of his church, but every Summer he takes a vacation of two to four weeks in which he rests himself by following the pursuit of fishing. He is an enthusiastic disciple of Isaac Walton.

Mr. Murphy believes that the highest duty to man is to perform well, every day, and from day to day, the obligations before him in business, in society, in the church and in municipal and State affairs. In following this guiding principle for over thirty years, he has aided in building up one of the most substantial business houses in the State.

In following up this principle in the church, he has been an important factor in maintaining one of the most flourishing Methodist Episcopal Churches in the country, and for himself has established a character in business circles and in the State of which both he and his associates in business, his friends in the church and his fellow citizens may well be proud. In all matters, his word is as good as his bond and the latter is equal to the gold standard all the time.

William F. Mehaffey

was born April 1, 1840, in Liberty Township, Adams County, Ohio, near Fairview, on the farm now owned by Jacob Bissinger. In 1855, his father removed to near Decatur, but in the same township.

His father was Andrew Mehaffey and his mother's maiden name was Martha A. Flowers. She was from Muskingum County, Ohio. The Mehaffeyes were originally from Ireland. The childhood and youth of our subject were spent in his native township. He attended the District school and the academy at Decatur, in Brown County. Mr. Mehaffey was Township Clerk from 1875 to 1878, Township Treasurer from 1880 to 1883, and a Trustee of the Township from 1886 to 1891 and again from 1893 to 1896.

He has always been a Republican and it would be a strange matter to find a Mehafeey in Adams County who was not one. He was married November 15, 1877, to Miss Melissa A. Weeks. Her mother was a McGovney. The Weeks family came from New Jersey. He and his wife are both members of the United Presbyterian Church, at Cherry Fork.

Capt. David Asbury Murphy,

of Oxford, Ohio, the oldest son of David W. and Cynthia A. Murphy, was born on a farm at Shamrock, Adams County, Ohio, April 3, 1842. He was married at Portsmouth, Ohio, September 18, 1865, to Miss Jennie M. Ball.

Army Record: Private, Company H, 81st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 1862-4; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 184th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 1865; Acting Assistant Adjutant General on Staff of Brevet Brigadier General Henry S. Commager, at Bridgeport, Alabama, 1865.

Editor: The Kentucky and Ohio *Union*, Portsmouth, Ohio, 1861-2; The Danville, Kentucky, *Tribune*, 1880-6; The Findlay, Ohio, *Tribune*, 1887-8.

Superintendent of Construction of U. S. Public Buildings: Frankfort, Kentucky, 1883-5; Jefferson, Texas, 1889-90; Clarksville, Tennessee, 1887-8.

Author of: "My Mother's Bible," "Serenade to McKinley," and "God-given Republic."

The God-Given Republic.

I

The modern Republic, salubrious its clime,
Its domain extends from sea unto sea;
Its valleys are fruitful and its mountains sublime,
As merry song-birds, its children are free.
Happy are the thrifty beneath its flag unfurled,
America, God's land, the garden of the world!

II

The mighty Republic, intelligence its goal,
The people their will by ballots decree;
Justice and good laws the masses guard and control,
Freedom, man's birthright, brooks no tyranny.
Homesteads for the homeless beneath its flag unfurled,
America, God's land, the refuge of the world!

III

The matchless Republic, fraternity its sun,
All may worship God as conscience dictates;
Equal rights unto all, special grants unto none,
The Federal Union holds forty-five States.
Brotherhood and free speech beneath its flag unfurled,
America, God's land, the Canaan of the world!

James G. Metz

was born August 3, 1846, at Dunbarton, Ohio. His father, William Metz, was born in Kentucky, May 6, 1806. Jacob Metz, the father of William Metz, emigrated first to Kentucky from Germany, and afterwards to the State of Ohio. Jacob Metz, the emigrant, by his first marriage had four



children, William, Thomas, Elizabeth, and Martha; all born in the State of Kentucky. Elizabeth married David Sprinkle, and Martha married George Killen. Jacob Metz was married a second time. There were seven children of this marriage, George, Jacob, Frank, Edward, and Michael, sons; and two daughters, Amanda and Margaret. William Metz, the father of our subject, was reared in Adams County. He married Katherine Thomas, February 11, 1826, and she died February 10, 1845. The children of this marriage were Sarah A., married William Anderson; Susan, married Joseph McFarland; George, married Amanda Warren; Thomas, married Elizabeth Francis; Margaret, married James McGovney; also William J., married Della Gregory; and Samuel, two sons. The second wife of William Metz was Hannah Williams. She was a granddaughter of James Williams, a Revolutionary soldier from Washington County, Maryland, born February 22, 1759, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and served ten months; four months in the Maryland Militia and six months in the Pennsylvania Militia; the last four being under Col. William Crawford, who was afterwards burned at the stake by the Indians June 11, 1792.

There were seven sons of the marriage of William Metz and Hannah Williams, and no daughters: James G., David H., Jacob F., Lewis T., Edward C., Frank C., and Uriah H., of whom three are living, James G., David H., and Edward C. Hannah Williams, the second wife of William Metz, died August 25, 1888, at the age of seventy years. Her father, James Williams, died September 8, 1873, at the great age of ninety-five years. His wife, Sarah Williams, died March 11, 1862, aged seventy-four years.

William Metz, father of our subject, was a resident of the vicinity of Dunbarton, Ohio, until 1856, when he removed to Rome, and continued to reside there the remainder of his life. He held township offices in Meigs and Greene Townships. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a Whig and Republican in his political views. He was an expert in the buying and selling of live stock. In Rome, he was engaged in the merchandising business with his son William, but gave no personal attention to the business. He was a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a prominent man for years. He died August 7, 1879.

Our subject was educated in the common schools and brought up on the farm. He enlisted in the Civil War in Company D, 173d O. V. I., on September 1, 1864, at the age of eighteen years, and he served with the regiment until the twenty-sixth of June, 1865. He learned the trade of wagon making with J. W. Pettit, at Rockville, Adams County, Ohio. He began as an apprentice in 1865, and bought out Pettit and carried on the business at Rockville until 1873. He then went to Calloway County, Missouri. He remained there nine months, came back to Rockville, and resumed his former business of wagon making. He removed to Rome in 1875, and went to farming, and continued that for a period of four years. In 1879, he went into the butchering business; and in 1881 he engaged as a clerk for W. T. McCormick, and remained in that business until the Fall of 1899, when he was nominated by the Republican party of Adams County for Sheriff and elected.

He was married November 7, 1865, to Mary Devoss, daughter of David and Rachel Devoss. They have had eight children, five of whom are living and three deceased. His living children are Frank C., married Ann Gray, living in Rome and engaged in the timber business. His daughter, Addie Belle, is the wife of E. A. Scott, Superintendent of the Schools at Augusta, Ky. His sons, James F. and George, and his daughter Bertha reside at home. He was elected Sheriff in 1899 by a majority of ninety-one over J. W. McKee, who had been elected on the Democratic ticket two years before.

Mr. Metz has been a Republican in his political views all his life. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was Superintendent of the M. E. Sabbath School in Rome for fourteen years prior to his becoming Sheriff. He is a Mason, Odd Fellow, and Knight of Pythias. He is a public-spirited citizen, a Christian gentleman, and an able, careful, and painstaking public official.

Enoch McCall

was born December 11, 1826, on the farm in Greene Township, Adams County, where he now resides. He is a son of Duncan and Mary (Smith) McCall, who were the parents of twelve children, four boys and eight girls: Lydia, married Mr. Woodworth; Elizabeth, married Mr. Gregory; Charlotte, died in childhood; Samuel, died young; Rebecca, married Mr. McCormick; Abijah, Enoch, our subject; Harriet, married Mr. Trickler; Melvina, died young; Abner, killed at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi; Melinda, married Mr. Hayslip; Francis, married Mr. Wikoff.

The father, Duncan McCall, was born August 8, 1791, at Jacob's Creek, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, the son of Solomon McCall, who had run away from his Scotland home in boyhood, and who, after serving for five years the philanthropist who paid the stowaway's fare to America, settled in Pennsylvania, married there, and two of his sons, Duncan and John, were born there. The others were born in the neighborhood on the line between Adams and Scioto Counties, where he had moved late in the eighteenth century. The other children of the senior Solomon McCall were David, William, Moses, Solomon, Millie (Williams), Mary (Anderson), Sallie, and Martha (Tucker), in all, ten. Solomon McCall, Senior, and his boys, with other pioneers, were engaged, during the first twenty years after settling here, in clearing the bottoms of the great forests which covered them from above where Buena Vista now is, to below Sandy Springs. Solomon McCall had early purchased the farm on which our subject resides, which he sold to his son, Duncan, in 1817, and it was sold to Enoch McCall by his father in 1871. The McCalls built the first stone houses in their neighborhood, two of which are still occupied, one east of Buena Vista, Scioto County, and the other at Commercial, in Adams County. Solomon McCall, Senior, died in the latter.

Mary Smith McCall, mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in New Jersey on September 9, 1795. She and Duncan McCall were married October 7, 1817, at Sandy Springs. Enoch McCall learned carpentering and worked at that trade until he entered the service of his country in the Civil War. He was mustered into service September 18, 1862, as

a Private in Company F, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; made Corporal, August 1, 1863, and Sergeant, June 26, 1865, of his regiment, and was in twenty-four engagements including the battles of Atlanta, Nashville, and Franklin, but was never wounded or captured. He was mustered out at Nashville on July 1, 1865. Mr. McCall returned to Adams County, took up farming and shortly thereafter, purchased his father's farm and on April 16, 1874, was married to Martha A. Pownall, daughter of Joseph C. Pownall and Mary McColm Pownall, of Manchester, Ohio. Their children are Mark P., born March 7, 1875; Mary S., born June 30, 1877; Leeds, born January 1, 1882, and Earnest, born May 23, 1884.

Mr. McCall is a Republican politically, but has never held any office. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His memory goes back to the days when wild animals were common in the woods about his early home, but he says even more vivid is his recollection of the hard work incident to clearing the land of the heavy timbers. It is worthy of mention here that in the orchard on his farm are apple trees which were set out by his father in 1817, and which are thrifty and bearing fruit every year. The trunk of one, a bell-flower, measures three feet in diameter at height of a man's head above the ground. There are remains on the farm of the work of the mound builders, and many implements fashioned from flint stone are found there.

Jesse Ellsworth McCreight.

Recorder of Adams County, was born March 4, 1864, on the Secrists farm near Tranquility, Ohio, where his grandfather, Jesse McCreight, settled in 1844. Jesse McCreight, grandfather of our subject, was a native of South Carolina, of Scotch-Irish descent. He married a Miss McCullough and emigrated to Adams County in 1830. He was a farmer by occupation and followed it all his life. He lived on rented farms until he purchased the Secrists farm in 1844, which had not been occupied for thirty years on account of its reputation of being haunted. Mr. McCreight, however, was free from superstitions. He removed into the house and it has been occupied ever since, first by him, and to the present time, by the mother of our subject, and not an evil spirit has ever disturbed the tranquillity of the family. Jesse McCreight died in 1879 and is buried in the Tranquility cemetery. Alexander McCreight was the only son of Jesse McCreight, and the father of our subject. He received such education as could be obtained in the Public schools. He learned the cabinet maker's trade and later, mechanical engineering and pattern making. He became the inventor of several useful articles, taking out eight different patents, the most important of which was his horizontal portable saw-mill, which patent brought him about \$8,000. He was twice married, first to Rebecca Smith, and to them were born four daughters, Sarah, Jennie, Anna and Irena C. He afterward married Ellen Snedaker, of Decatur, Ohio, whose children were Jesse E., our subject; Frank S., Minnie O., wife of E. F. Elmore, of Tranquility; Maggie M., wife of R. W. McCreight, of Tranquility, and Ella R., who is single and resides with her mother.

Alexander McCreight was one of the leading members of the U. P. Church at Tranquility and one of the foremost in promoting the building

of the present church. The fine pulpit is his gift to the church and a sample of his handiwork. In politics, he was a lifelong Republican and always took an active part in local and national affairs. He was often one of the speakers of his party in the county canvasses. He was a Justice of the Peace of Scott Township from 1886 to 1889. Prior to the Civil War, his house was one of the stations on the Underground Railroad and many a fugitive slave found shelter and safe conduct to freedom through his friendship for the cause. He enlisted May 2, 1864, in Company G, 172d O. V. I., and was discharged September 3, 1864. He died December 25, 1891, and is buried at Tranquility.

Jesse F. McCreight, the subject of this sketch, received a good education at home under the tuition of his father. A stroke of paralysis at the age of six years, disabled him from attending the Public schools and while it left him crippled in body, his mind was very active. He realized that that would have to be his means of support, and he became a diligent student. While he never attended college or school for a single day, at the age of sixteen, he was prepared to enter on business. He learned the watch making trade, at which he worked until 1883, and from 1883 to 1886, he was in the employ of the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad Co. in the capacity of agent and operator, which position he was forced to resign on account of his health, and he then engaged in the watch making business at North Liberty until 1887, when he was elected by the Republican party as Recorder of Adams County, which position he occupies at present with great credit to himself and to his party.

He was married April 25, 1889, to Ida M. Brooks, daughter of Jesse Brooks, of Decatur, Ohio. They have two children, Forrest Leland, aged nine, and Mabel Carryl, aged seven. Mr. and Mrs. McCreight are members of the U. P. Church of Tranquility.

As an officer, Mr. McCreight is industrious and painstaking, and tries to do his duty to the best of his ability. He gives his entire attention to his office.

Hon. A. Floyd McCormick

was born October 5, 1861, in Nile Township, Scioto County, Ohio, son of George S. McCormick, who has a sketch herein. When old enough to be sent away to school, he spent two years at the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and afterwards four years at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. After the completion of his college course, he became a law student of the Hon. Thomas E. Powell, of Delaware, Ohio, and graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1886. While studying in Cincinnati, Ohio, he was in the office of Cowen and Ferris, Attorneys, the Ferris being Judge Howard Ferris, of the Probate Court of Hamilton County.

Mr. McCormick was admitted to practice in 1886, and removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he became manager of the R. G. Dun & Co., Commercial Agency. He continued his employment and resided there seven years. He removed to Portsmouth, Scioto County, Ohio, in January, 1895. He was elected, as a Republican, to represent Scioto County in the House of Representatives in the Fall of 1897, and re-elected in 1899. In the House, he has served on the Committees on Municipal Affairs, Corporations, Military Affairs, and Public Works.

He was married to Miss Anne Corrilie Scarlett, daughter of Joseph A. Scarlett, manager of R. G. Dun's Commercial Agency in Cincinnati, on the thirty-first of December, 1885. They have one daughter, Corrilie, a girl of thirteen years, now a student in Columbus.

Mr. McCormick had been a Democrat until 1897, but now is a Republican of the stalwart type. He is a man of liberal views and ideas. He is an excellent lawyer and his friends think he ought to eschew politics and confine himself to the law. However, as a politician, he has been quite successful, and bids fair to be one of the prominent men of the State, if an ordinary lifetime shall be allotted to him.

Frank C. McColm

was born August 8, 1863, at Muscatine, Iowa. His father was John D. McColm and his mother, Lida Edgington, both from Adams County. His grandfather was James McColm, at one time Probate Judge of Adams County. His grandfather, on his mother's side was Oliver Edgington, who resided near Manchester. His mother died when he was but eleven months old. He was taken by his grandfather, Oliver Edgington, and reared in Adams County. He went to school at Manchester. He engaged in the marble business at Manchester when he was but seventeen years of age, and has been there in the same business ever since. He has \$10,000 invested in it and employs twenty-five men, including salesmen. He has the largest establishment of the kind between Cincinnati and Pittsburg, and, in his business, he has the latest tools and the most modern and very latest inventions. He sells monuments in the three States of Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia.

In 1887, he was married to Ida Varner, of Mason County, Kentucky, and they have three children, two boys and a girl. In politics he is a Republican.

He deserves a great deal of credit for having built up the wonderful business he has, and it is demonstrated that he is one of the best business men who ever resided in Adams County. Mr. McColm has the confidence of all his neighbors and acquaintances.

Greenleaf Norton McMannis

was born near Cross Plains, Ripley County, Indiana, July 1, 1841. In a family of seven children he was the second son. His father was Robinson McMannis, formerly of Winchester, Adams County, Ohio. His grandfather was Charles McMannis, a Revolutionary soldier. He was a private in the regiment of the Pennsylvania Militia. He was a pensioner of the State of Pennsylvania. He was born in 1754 and emigrated to Ohio in 1817, settled in Adams County, and died at Cherry Fork in 1840, in his eighty-sixth year, and is buried in the Cherry Fork cemetery. His wife's maiden name was Ellen Spears. He had been a farmer in Pennsylvania and had followed the same occupation in Ohio.

Our subject's mother's maiden name was Filner Shaw, a daughter of Russell Shaw, for whom Russellville, Brown County, Ohio, was named. Her mother's name was Reynolds, an aunt of the late Stephen Reynolds, of Peebles, Ohio. The parents of our subject both died within

a week of each other when he was not yet six years old. At the age of ten years, he made his home with a family named Duffey, of Winchester, and he remained there until he enlisted in Company C of the 70th O. V. I., as a private, November 1, 1861. He was made a Corporal and afterward a Sergeant, February 25, 1863. He was wounded in the right leg at the battle of Shiloh on April 6, 1862. He verteranized January 1, 1864, and was wounded in both arms in the attack on Fort McAllister, December 13, 1864 barely escaping amputation of the right arm by a reduction of a radius of five inches. He was discharged from the service June 23, 1865, after serving about three years and eight months. After returning home, he served as Deputy Treasurer under J. C. Duffey for two years. He was married January 3, 1867, to Elizabeth Waite, of Blue Creek, Ohio. In the Fall of 1867, he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for County Treasurer, but was defeated by Elijah Leedom on the Democratic ticket. In December, 1867, he removed from West Union to Blue Creek, where he engaged in farming and milling. In the Fall of 1884, he was appointed Deputy Treasurer of Adams County and served two years. In 1886, he was appointed Deputy Clerk under W. R. Mahaffey and served two years. In 1889, he was elected Sheriff of Adams County by a majority of thirteen, determined after a contest with W. P. Newman, the opposing candidate. He was re-elected in 1891 and served until 1894. The same year he removed to Peebles, where he now resides.

Mr. McMannis is a quiet, modest citizen, very diffident, but possessed of those sterling qualities which make one appreciated. He is noted for his integrity and honor in all the relations of life. His children are James O. McMannis, lately Probate Judge of Adams County, married to the daughter of Captain L. L. Edgington, and residing at West Union; Herbert W. McMannis, in the Eleventh Regimental Band in the Regular Army, now at San Juan, Porto Rico; Onania, the wife of P. A. Wickerham, now Chief Clerk to Gen. Howard, in Manilla; Charles N. McMannis, a graduate of Park College, Parkville, Mo., and now studying for the Presbyterian ministry at Auburn, New York, in the Theological Seminary there; Allen N. McMannis, in the mercantile business at Greeley, Colorado; Jay Wilbur McMannis, a student at Parkville, Mo., and Stella May McMannis, a student at Parkville, Mo. He lost a son, William, at eighteen months and a daughter, Edna, at eight years of age. All of his children are bright, intelligent and studious; all are ambitious, sought honorable and responsible positions in life, and none are more promising. He has great reason to be proud of them, and they have just reason to be proud of his record as a patriot, a public officer and a citizen.

Rev. Wm. J. McSurely, D. D.,

was born at Unity (near Wheat P. O.), September 1, 1834, the son of Hugh McSurely and Mary Clark, his wife. He resided on his father's farm, attending school in the Winter and performing farm work in the Summer until 1850. As a child, he was set aside for the ministry. He was always seriously and deeply religious. In his farm work, he was always honest and conscientious, as he has been in everything he has done since. In the common schools, he was a diligent and earnest stu-



dent and excelled in spelling. In the county spelling matches, he was always chosen first. In 1850, he entered North Liberty Academy at its opening, and spent two years there preparing for college. In 1852, he entered Miami University and graduated there in the class of 1856. During his college course, he was a lover of books. He maintained a high standing in his class at college. He was a diligent student. Immediately after his graduation, he took up the study of theology at the U. P. Seminary at Oxford and was licensed to preach in 1858 and ordained in 1859. He already evinced talents of a high order, as his first call in 1858 was to succeed the very eloquent and learned Dr. Claybaugh of the United Presbyterian Church at Oxford. On November 12, 1860, he was married to Hulda Taylor, of Sparta, Illinois, daughter of John K. Taylor and Sarah Wylie, his wife.

Rev. McSurely remained at Oxford until 1866. He was minister to a church at Kirkwood, Ill., in 1867 and 1868, and then for a short time was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Loveland, Ohio. In 1869, he was called to the First Presbyterian Church of Hillsboro, which call he accepted and where he has remained ever since, and where he will remain until he either resigns or dies. His pastorate there will never be given up on account of his congregation, or any of them. He has been a Trustee of Miami University since 1887, and in the discharge of the duties of that office, he has been most conscientious and faithful. He has been President of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library of Hillsboro for over twenty years. He has three children, William Harvey, a lawyer of Chicago, who has a separate sketch in this work; Ella Glenn, a graduate of Oxford College, and a son, James Edwin, who is now a law student in Cincinnati.

Dr. McSurely's distinguishing characteristic as a preacher is his profound scholarship. The deep study bestowed on the preparation of his sermons make them a delight to his cultivated congregation.

For thirty years, his Hillsboro Church has looked forward with assured anticipation of pleasure and profit to his Sunday morning sermons. He is naturally reserved and retiring, perhaps somewhat timid, in many directions, but in what he believes to be his duty, he is uncompromising, bold and determined. While he has made some antagonisms, he has the respect, esteem and affection of his church and of the community. This tribute is from a layman in his own town.

A clergyman says of him, "that his thirty years' pastorate has proven his wisdom and ability. He is clear in his theological thinking. He is highly charitable to those who differ from him. His loveliness of character is most appreciated among his parishioners. His pulpit ministrations are clear, spiritual, and well calculated to strengthen the faith and life of his hearers. His fellow ministers estimate him most highly, both as a preacher and a presbyter. They regard him as able, safe and wise. As a student and scholar, he is above the average. His education was not finished at the college or seminary, but having learned to study he has continued the habit ever since. In his preaching, he is always instructive and edifying. Endowed with a clear and musical voice, his sermons and addresses are all well delivered. When Moderator of the Synod of Cincinnati, he showed himself well equipped for the place."

The *Interior* of Chicago, the leading publication of the Presbyterian Church, in a recent number, said of him: "He has had numerous calls to important churches, but his idea was the old one of a life work in one place. No one who has heard him preach doubts that, if he had been desirous of a change to a metropolitan congregation, he could readily have effected it." On the front page of the same number appeared a fine, full page portrait of Dr. McSurely.

In public reading and in the delivery of his sermons, he has a degree of ability and power almost remarkable. With a sure understanding of the thought to be imparted, he has a correct and sensitive taste in gesture, and especially in tone color of voice, which conveys the meaning in an impressive and often striking manner. He has the gift of intuitive elocution in its best sense; and with a resonant and flexible voice he commands and holds the attention of his hearers.

He is a man of the utmost sincerity. His words are carefully weighed and full of purpose. He has strong convictions of the right and truth, and has the courage of his convictions. At the same time, his manner is mild and conciliatory. One friend says of him, that he reminds him very much of the character of the beloved disciple, St. John. While tenacious of the truth, as he sees it, he is liberal of those who see it differently. His life has been full of good works, and in all respects it is an exemplification of his teaching and preaching.

William H. McSurely

was born January 27, 1865, in Oxford, Ohio. He went with his parents to Kirkwood, Illinois, in 1867, and returned to Loveland, Ohio, in 1868, and in 1869 went to Hillsboro, Ohio. His boyhood was passed there. He attended the Public schools there. In January, 1880, he attended the South Salem Academy and in the Fall of 1881 entered the Freshman class at Wooster University. He graduated in 1886. After that, he read law in Hillsboro for one year under Hon. Frank Steele. He went to Chicago in 1887 and went into the office of Norton, Burley and Howell, and completed his law studies with them, and was admitted to practice in 1888. He became a member of the firm of Norton & Burley on January 1, 1893.

He was married October 18, 1892, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Cadman, whose father, now deceased, had been one of the most brilliant lawyers in Chicago. On the death of Mr. James S. Norton, the senior member of the firm of which Mr. McSurely was the junior member, the firm was and has since been reorganized and took the firm name of Burley & McSurely. Mr. and Mrs. McSurely have one daughter, and one deceased.

Those who know him best say of him, he is a Christian gentleman, a man graced with dignity and elevation of spirit, of clear and quick perceptions, of manners frank and affable, of cheerful spirit and benevolent disposition. In his profession, he is prompt, decisive, upright and successful. When but a beginner in the law, he was chosen for merit by the distinguished late James Sage Norton to be a partner with himself and the talented Mr. Clarence A. Burley, in their firm, and he has won by work and has obtained an honorable standing among that class of lawyers known to be the best in their profession.



Judge J. O. McManis,

of West Union, was born in that town, September 6, 1867. He received a good common school education, and when C. W. Sutterfield became Postmaster at West Union, under President Harrison, he was appointed Deputy, which position he held until appointed Deputy Sheriff during his father's second term as Sheriff of Adams County. He studied surveying under A. V. Hutson, and is an accomplished surveyor and civil engineer. On December 12, 1894, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Edgington, the only daughter of Capt. L. L. Edgington, of West Union. In January following his marriage, he entered the firm of L. L. Edgington & Sons as bookkeeper. In 1897, he was nominated on the Republican ticket for Sheriff of Adams County but was defeated by a small majority. In March, 1898, he was appointed by Governor Bushnell to fill a vacancy in the Probate Judge's Office, occasioned by the removal of Judge John W. Mason from that office, on charges under the so-called Garfield law. He served until the re-election of Judge Mason. He is now with the firm of L. L. Edgington & Sons as bookkeeper. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Rev. David McDill, D. D. LL. D.

A summary of the dates and facts connected with the life of Dr. McDill is first presented and compiled mainly from Dr. Scouller's "Manual of the United Presbyterian Church."

"Dr. David McDill was born August 26, 1826, in Preble County, Ohio; was graduated at Centre College, Kentucky, in 1849, and studied theology at Oxford and Allegheny; was licensed April 7, 1852, by First Ohio Presbytery, and ordained September 8, 1853, by Chillicothe; was pastor at Cherry Fork, Ohio, September, 1853-June 1, 1876, and pastor of Henderson, Ill., March 3, 1877-July 1, 1884; was Professor of Philosophy in Monmouth College September 1, 1876-1885; has been Professor of Apologetics and Homiletics in Xenia Theological Seminary since September, 1885. Publications: "Life of Judge Morrison," 1863, "Secret Societies," 1881, "The Bible a Miracle." Recently also Dr. McDill has published two other works, one on the "Mosaic Authorship of the Pentateuch," the other entitled, "Pre-Millennialism Discussed."

From the above sketch it will be seen how difficult it is to compress all that ought to be said concerning Dr. McDill within the limits prescribed by the publishers of this work. A life so long, useful, and honorable, certainly deserves more than passing notice. In writing of the man one cannot but feel that he would like to be wholly untrammelled both as to space and time, and that this life, so rich in material, is worthy of full biography instead of a brief sketch which must seem too much like dry chronology.

The older citizens of Adams County will remember Dr. McDill as a man of force and endowed with rare qualities of leadership. He was one that "blazed the way" among them, and took the lead then, as he does now, in many lines of reform. He was a pioneer, in his denomination, in the matter of conducting a series of meetings to win men to the church and to Christ. He thought, and rightly, too, that some such preparation was necessary before a pentecost could come. In the days

when public debates on religious questions were in vogue, he did his full share of that work and while never seeking a contest of that kind, neither did he run to cover from any adversary. Logic, or clear reasoning, if you will, is one of the Doctor's strong points and *that* many an opponent living far beyond the limits of Adams County has discovered to his sorrow. In an argument the writer has never known him to be worsted, and yet he never stoops to the tricks of the pettifogger; in all such contests he would rather honorably lose than unfairly win.

In the dark days of the Civil War, Dr. McDill had more than one opportunity to show his loyalty and courage. True, he was not actually on the field, but in another sense he was in the forefront of the battle. He spoke for the Union when it had enemies north of the Ohio River; he denounced slavery when the system had its advocates and apologists north as well as south of Mason and Dixon's line. When invasion by Southern troops was threatened, he was made Lieutenant of the "home guards" in his community, and when the famous "Morgan Raid" actually occurred, Dr. McDill was taken prisoner and saved the life of a friend and neighbor at that time by resolutely refusing to disclose his hiding place. The man in question had fired on the advance guard of Morgan's men and if caught would no doubt have been shot without trial or ceremony. But neither threats nor cajoling could induce Dr. McDill, while a prisoner, to betray his friend, and "Dick" Morgan found that there was at least one man in Adams County who could keep a secret though that man had never belonged to a lodge. Truth telling is an old and a fixed habit with the Doctor; but he felt that there were certain questions which he had no right to answer before that court of inquiry. Release followed before he had been long a prisoner and the Doctor came back, with honor unsullied, to gladden the hearts of anxious friends and parishioners.

But the time came ere long when the people of his community realized that Dr. McDill belonged to the whole church and to the country as well as to Adams County. A man with his gifts could not long keep in hiding even if he desired it; he found it impossible to bury his talent even in a country pastorate. So, after more than a score of years spent in his quiet country home and in close application to study, there came, naturally enough, a call to occupy the Chair of Philosophy in Monmouth College. From that intellectual center his fame spread, through his work, and the unassuming "country parson" was by no means a lesser light in the faculty of that justly celebrated school. In that honorable position at Monmouth he served till once more, in 1885, the church said, "come up higher," and he was called to the Chair of Homiletics and Apologetics in Xenia Theological Seminary. Here he has busied himself in giving seed to the future sowers. The place fits the man, and it is needless to say that the man in every way adorns the place. In his present position his business chiefly is to defend the Bible, and in that sphere, as all his acquaintances know, the Doctor is quite at home. Not only does he give the students the benefit of his excellent lectures upon the subject, but he has lately entered the field of authorship along that line and we are looking eagerly for other books to follow those already published. His book on the "Mosaic Authorship of the



Pentateuch" must be a terror to the higher critics, and when one reads his latest work, "Pre-Millennialism Discussed," he is bound to feel that the time of Christ's appearing is not yet at hand. He is a theologian in every sense of the word and therefore the initial letters that follow his name are more than mere ornaments or props for a reputation which could not well stand without them.

Yet it is as a man, no doubt, rather than as scholar or churchman, that Dr. McDill is best beloved and most honored by those who know him. His character is even above his talent, remarkable as the latter may be. There never was a truer friend. His presence is as sunshine in any home. His disposition is and ever has been not to seek his own but the good of others, and that is why his admirers have become an host and some among them hardly dare say or write all they think of the man, lest they seem to indulge in fulsome praise. Although at the time of this writing Dr. McCall has passed the three score and ten, he still possesses full vigor of mind and body. To those near him the sun of his life appears more glorious in setting than in its rising, and when at last, full of years and honors, he is gathered unto the fathers, there will be many to miss him and to feel more deeply than ever that without the inspiration of his personal presence they must fail of reaching that high mark which in his life he set them. Dr. McDill married Miss Martha E. Gordon, of Xenia, Ohio, in 1853.

Dr. George Dunkin McCormick,

of Wamsleyville, is of Scotch-Irish descent, his maternal grandfather having been born in Scotland and his paternal grandfather, Hugh McCormick, in Ireland. He is a son of Charles McCormick and Rebecca McCall, and was born October 5, 1845, at White Oak, Adams County. His parents located afterwards at Locust Grove, where our subject attended the Public schools, and ground tanbark at the old tannery there during vacation. He attended Miami Medical College and afterwards Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, and began the practice of medicine at Wamsleyville, where he has since been located, in 1872. In 1876, March 3, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma E. Wamsley, daughter of S. B. and Anna Freeman Wamsley, and there was born to this union a son, Edgar E. McCormick, March 22, 1878. He is now one of the bright and active teachers of Adams County.

Dr. McCormick stands in the foremost ranks among the physicians of Adams County, and as a citizen is held in the highest esteem by all who know him. He is a member of the Christian Union Church, and of Wamsleyville Lodge, No. 653, I. O. O. F. In politics, he is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian type, believing in a "government of the people, by the people and for the people." One who has known the Doctor intimately for years says of him: "A more refined and courteous gentleman than Dr. McCormick would be hard to find."

Reuben Arthur McMillan,

of Winchester, Ohio, son of Edwin and Rachel (Pennywitt) McMillan, was born April 19, 1869, at 302 Linn Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. He was educated in the Public schools of the "Queen City," and began his active business career with J. H. Bromwell & Co., of the city of his birth. He

was for a time with Joseph R. Peebles, and later, for ten years, traveling salesman in Southern Ohio and Northern Kentucky for Andrews, Bates & Company, of Cincinnati.

On the twenty-second day of November, 1894, he was united in marriage to Miss Lulu Reese, daughter of James M. Reese, a prominent business man of Adams County, who built the first steam flouring mill at Peebles, Ohio, as well as flouring mills at Buck Run and Winchester. Mr. Reese's wife was Miss Harriet Horner, a member of one of the old and prominent families of Adams County.

In 1897, after the death of his father-in-law, Mr. McMillan took charge of the flouring mill at Winchester, and two years later became sole manager. This is one of the finest and best equipped roller mills in the county with a capacity of one hundred barrels a day. Mr. McMillan, in connection with the milling business, handles all kinds of grains and farm seeds. To him is due the credit of introducing to the farmers of Adams County that valuable forage and food plant, the cow-pea.

Mr. McMillan, by his energy and strict integrity, has succeeded in building up a fine business at Winchester, and is looked upon as one of the most substantial business men of the town.

George Anderson McSurely

was born October 21, 1842, near Unity, in Oliver Township, Adams County, Ohio. There is a separate sketch of his father, Hugh McSurely, among the pioneers in this work. Our subject was reared on his father's farm and attended the Public schools of his vicinity until 1859. He attended Miami University in 1859 and 1860, and was ready for the Freshman class when he gave up school and went to farming.

When the war broke out, he wanted to enter the service, but his father would not hear to it, and he enlisted himself on November 1, 1861, at the age of fifty-five, in Company E, 70th O. V. I. What might have been expected happened, and Hugh McSurely could not stand the hardships of the service. He was discharged December 18, 1862, for physical disability. He went home, and the following Summer, his son, our subject, enlisted in the same company and regiment for three years from June 8, 1863. He served until July 28, 1865. He was never in the hospital until after the close of the war. He never missed an hour from duty in the Atlanta campaign.

After returning from the war, he taught school eight years. On April 20, 1869, he married Miss Martha Clark, daughter of Samuel Clark, a neighbor. From 1865 until 1873, he taught school and farmed; and from 1873 until 1886, he was a farmer in Adams County. He then removed to Oxford, Ohio. For two years after his removal, he had no particular occupation. In 1888, he opened a grocery in Oxford, and has carried on that business ever since.

He is regarded as one of the foremost business men of that place. He has been a member of the United Presbyterian Church since boyhood. Directly after coming to Oxford, he was made an elder in the United Presbyterian Church there, and has served in that office most acceptably ever

since. For the past nine years he has been Clerk of the Session of that church. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

He has had two daughters: Lora, who died at the age of nineteen, and Mary, who is a graduate of the Oxford High School and of the Oxford College. She also took a post-graduate course at Miami University, and taught in the Oxford College in 1899 and 1900.

Mr. McSurely is a Republican, and has always been one. In the contest for the postoffice at Oxford under President McKinley, in 1897 he was supported by the several institutions of learning and by the old soldiers, as well as by a large portion of the citizens. He is a man of quiet manners, kind, gentle, and very faithful to his friends. In all relations as a business man, a citizen, and an officer in his church, he is trustworthy and conscientious. As a soldier, he was faithful, reliable, and efficient. He is a man of clear head and warm heart, and he is true to his convictions of duty.

William Sinton McCauslen,

son of the late Hon. Thomas McCauslen, of Steubenville, was born January 26, 1857, at West Union, Adams County. In the same year, his father removed to Portsmouth, where he resided till 1865. In that year, his father removed to Steubenville, which has since been his home. He attended the Public schools in Steubenville and graduated from them in June, 1877. He studied law with his father and was admitted to practice June 17, 1879. He practiced in connection with his father at Steubenville until the latter retired in 1883. Since then he has been in partnership with Dio Rogers, under the firm name of Rogers & McCauslen. He was married December 1, 1892, to Miss Winona K. Lowe. He is a Democrat in his political views, but has never sought or held office. He is active in his profession and has a vigorous mind. He is a gentleman of fine presence and is quick and active in the conduct of a case. He is methodical in the transaction of business. As a gentleman, he keeps to the highest standard. He is prompt in the fulfillment of all his obligations. He belongs to a number of fraternal societies, and is popular in all of them. He has a prosperous business.

Oscar William Newman

son of George O. and Mrs. Clay B. Newman, was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, June 14, 1867. He attended the Portsmouth schools for the course of twelve years and graduated from the High school, June, 1884. He then attended Kenyon College and remained till the close of his junior year in 1887. He began the study of law in the Fall of 1889 under his father and was admitted to the bar in October, 1891. He began the practice of the law in Portsmouth, Ohio, alone and so continued it until September, 1893, when he formed a law partnership with the Hon. A. C. Thompson. This continued until November, 1898, when it was dissolved by the appointment of Judge Thompson as Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio. Since then, he has continued his law practice in Portsmouth alone.

On June 18, 1894, he was married to Judge Thompson's eldest daughter, Charl. In politics, Mr. Newman is a Democrat, and in religion, an Episcopalian. He is highly esteemed as an excellent young lawyer and bids fair to establish a distinguished reputation in his profession.

John Newman,

was born near Peebles, in Adams County, June 10, 1863. His father was Harrison Newman, and his mother, Mary Mitchell. They had six sons and five daughters, and our subject was the fifth child. In 1874, his father left Adams County and located in the Black Oak Bottoms in Lewis County, Kentucky, opposite Buena Vista. After residing there a year, he returned to Adams County and remained three years. Then he tried Kansas for eight months in 1878, but concluded Ohio was better than Kansas and returned to Scioto County. There our subject began life on his own account. He began work for John Williams on his farm west of Rarden, and so well did he and Mr. Williams get along that on September 29, 1887, he married his daughter, Eliza C., and lived on the same farm until Mr. Williams' death in July, 1891. When the farm was sold in the course of administration, he bid it in and continued to reside there until all the buildings were destroyed by fire. After that, he purchased property in Rarden, where he now resides. He has four children living, all sons, Walter C., William, Alty Denver, and Hershel.

Mr. Newman has one of the best farms in the Scioto Brush Creek Valley and is an excellent farmer. He is a Democrat by birthright and on his own account. He is fearless in the discharge of any duty and is a good citizen, self-respecting, and respected by his neighbors.

David Nixon,

proprietor of the Nixon Hotel, at Peebles, was born October 12, 1842, in Meigs Township, Adams County, two and a half miles south of Peebles. His parents were married in Loudon County, Virginia, May 26, 1831. Their names were James Nixon and Susan Potts. They came to Adams County in 1837.

Our subject's grandfather, George Nixon, was born in Loudon County, Virginia, August 12, 1799, and resided there all his life. David Nixon was reared a farmer's son, and had the usual common school training. He enlisted in Company E, of the 70th O. V. I., November 1, 1861, at the age of nineteen. He was made a Corporal, July 14, 1864, and a Sergeant, January 24, 1865. He veteranized in 1864, and was mustered out August 14, 1865. To have been a Corporal and Sergeant in this company was a greater honor than a commission in many other companies. John T. Wilson was the first Captain of this company, Dr. John Campbell, its First Lieutenant and Joseph Spurgeon, its Second Lieutenant. This company was as near a successor to Cromwell's Ironsides as any company could be. The Captain was fifty years of age when he was enrolled. There were four others in the company over fifty years old. There were four over forty, and a number of them discounted their ages to get in. The regiment was in fifteen battles and numerous skirmishes. Nixon was found at the front all the time and made a first-class reputation as a soldier. When he returned from the war, he engaged in farming.

On February 21, 1867, he was married to Mary Ann Eakins, daughter of Joseph and Mary (McNeill) Eakins. Joseph Eakins was a son of 'Squire John Eakins. When the town of Peebles was established in April, 1882, David Nixon was the first to build a house, the present Nixon Hotel, and the best in the place. It will always be the best as long as Nixon is in the business. There is an old adage, "He knows how to keep hotel." Whoever is the author of that must have had David Nixon in his mind.

In politics, he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been several times Justice of the Peace of his township and was Mayor of Peebles for three years. He was elected Township Treasurer in 1897. His children are James Nelson, partner in the furniture store of Davis & Nixon. He was married to Florence Custer. Our subject's daughter, Susan Anabel, is the wife of Prof. Albert C. Hood, of Reynoldsburg, Ohio. His daughter, Cora Elizabeth, is the wife of Ira A. King, of Peebles. He has three daughters, Pearl Merrila, Ora Alice and Mary Josephine, and one son, Albert Valie, at home. David Nixon believes in doing the duty nearest him. He is a quiet, inoffensive citizen and a good neighbor. He is of easy temper and disposition, but when required to act is as firm and determined.

When the Recording Angel has his record made up, we venture it will compare favorably with the best.

Samuel X. Nesbit,

school teacher, and farmer, Vineyard Hill, was born December 12, 1840, on the farm now owned and occupied by him on Gift Ridge, Monroe Township. His father was Alexandria S. Nesbit, who married Miss Mary Peden, a native of Clermont County, Ohio. The Pedens were Pennsylvania Quakers, most of the family now living in West Virginia in the vicinity of Peden Island. The paternal ancestor, John Nesbit, came from Scotland to York County, Pa., in 1732. His son, William Nesbit, the grandfather of Samuel X., had a brother Alexander, who was a Captain in a Pennsylvania Regiment in the War of the Revolution. He also commanded a company in the Whiskey Rebellion.

William Nesbit married Mary Sanderson, a sister of William Sanderson, who commanded a battalion under General Wayne at Brandywine. Samuel X. Nesbit, the subject of this sketch, inherited a taste for literature and general reading which he has cultivated as opportunity would permit all his life. When eighteen years of age, his father died and upon him fell the burden of caring for his mother and six little children, and this greatly interfered with the plans of his future life. Shortly after the death of his father, the War of the Rebellion broke out, and in December, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the famous 70th Regiment, O. V. I., at Camp Hamer. He was at Shiloh, storming of the Russell House, Siege of Corinth, and was in every skirmish line of battle formed by the regiment excepting two, and although touched by balls on several occasions, was never seriously wounded. On the night before the battle of Missionary Ridge, William Hornbeck, a vidette, was charged by three cavalymen and driven in. Samuel X. Nesbit, John Love and Sergeant Mathew McCole volunteered to assist Hornbeck to retake the post, which they did after killing one of the Rebel cavalymen. After the war, Mr. Nesbit

engaged in teaching school, which profession he followed until 1886. In 1894, his home was burned and with it his fine library, the acquisition of many years' toil. He now resides in happy bachelorhood on the old homestead in Monroe Township. He has always been a Republican in politics and a Liberal in religion.

Reason B. Naylor,

of Vineyard Hill, was born in Fall County, Texas, June 24, 1852. His father was Benjamin Naylor, who married Victoria Lucas, and was born and reared on the old Naylor farm on Gift Ridge. Soon after his marriage, he removed to Cincinnati, where he engaged in the mercantile business. Then he removed to the State of Iowa, and later to Texas, where he died, leaving a widow and two young sons, Clayton, and Reason B., the subject of this sketch. It was the last request of Benjamin Naylor that his widow remove to Adams County, Ohio, which she did, traveling via New Orleans. Our subject married Miss Irene Wade, daughter of LaFayette Wade, of Monroe Township, September 20, 1876. They have had born to them Quincy, Carrie, Cora, Ethel, Granville, Rosa, Izella, Benjamin, Mary and Clinton, two of whom, Carrie and Clinton, are deceased.

Reason B. Naylor now resides on the old LaFayette Wade farm near Wrightsville on the Ohio River. It was on this farm that Israel Donalson was captured by the Indians in 1792, an account of which is given in this volume. In politics, our subject has always been a Republican, and takes an active part in the affairs of his party in local matters, but he has never sought official recognition, though often requested to be a candidate on his party's ticket.

He is a zealous member of the U. B. Church at Mullhollen, on Moore's Run, in Monroe Township, where his family hold membership.

Mesheck Herdman Newman

was born near Rardin, in Adams County, September 18, 1840, the eldest son of John and Ann Newman. His middle name is his mother's maiden name. He was brought up to the life of a farmer on his father's farm. He received only a common school education. He was married on the twenty-eighth of November, A. D. 1861, to Miss Sarah Johnson. To them have been born ten children, all of whom are living except one daughter, who died in April, 1899. Mr. Newman owns a large farm and is a farmer and a stock raiser. He was a Justice of the Peace of Franklin Township from 1874 to 1877, and served one year as Treasurer of the Township. He was a County Commissioner of Adams County for three years from January 2, 1894.

In politics, Mr. Newman has always been a Democrat. He is not a member of any church, but a liberal contributor to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a man who attracts many friends to him and holds them. He is much given to hospitality and makes all his friends thrice welcome. He is regarded by all who know him as an excellent citizen.

W. H. Orebaugh,

farmer and stock dealer, of Cherry Fork, Ohio, was born, September 16, 1864, in Eagle Township, Brown County, Ohio, son of Henry and Hannah (Sprinkle) Orebaugh, of Brown County, Ohio. Jacob Orebaugh, grandfather of our subject, was a native of Virginia, where he married Rachel Fry. They belonged to the Lutheran Church and were of German origin. They came to Ohio in 1829. Peter Snider, maternal great-grandfather of our subject, came from Germany in 1746. He served in the Revolutionary War for seven years. He married Christina Sewmalt, of Kentucky. She was born in 1746, and died at the age of one hundred and three years in 1849.

Solomon Sprinkle, maternal grandfather of our subject, married Elizabeth Snider, daughter of Peter Snider. She was born in 1799, and died in 1895. In religious belief, the Sprinkles were Dunkards.

W. H. Orebaugh, the subject of this sketch, spent his boyhood on the farm, obtaining a common school education. In 1882, at the age of eighteen, he went to Missouri, Kansas and Illinois, where he remained for three years.

He was married March 13, 1889, to Lizzie Plummer, daughter of Levi Plummer, a prominent farmer of Cherry Fork, Ohio. Their children are Blanche Marie, Grace Maude, Anna Ethel, Nellie Rosetta and John Williard.

Mr. and Mrs. Orebaugh are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Cherry Fork. Our subject is a Democrat and has taken some part in local politics. He owns two good farms in Wayne Township, where he is engaged principally in handling stock. He is a heavy buyer and shipper of cattle, buying for the Cincinnati and Northern markets. He is an affable gentleman, and highly esteemed by all who know him.

George William Osborne, M. D.,

was born at Locust Grove, Adams County, Ohio, October 3, 1853. His grandfather Enoch Osborne was a native of Loudon County, Va., and emigrated from there to Adams County. He was a soldier of the War of 1812. His father was George P. Osborne, who served his country faithfully during the Civil War. His mother was Elizabeth Early. His parents were married at Locust Grove in 1850. There were but two children of this marriage, our subject and a daughter, Emily, who married Peter Carter, but is now deceased. Dr. Osborne attended the common schools of the county and the High school at Hillsboro. He also pursued a special course in the Portsmouth High School from 1873 to 1875. He began the study of medicine with Dr. James S. Berry, at Locust Grove, in 1870, and continued it from time to time until 1878, teaching school and attending school in the meantime. He attended lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine in 1877, and in the Summer of that year began the practice of medicine with his preceptor, Dr. J. S. Berry, at Locust Grove, and continued with him one year. On April 14, 1878, he was married to Margaret E. Briggs, daughter of John K. Briggs, of Dry Run, Scioto County, Ohio. In February, 1879, he located at Cedar Mills in the practice of medicine. In May, 1889, he was appointed one of the three Pension Examining Surgeons of Adams County, and served as such till July, 1893. Dr. Osborne

has always been a Republican. In the Fall of 1893 he was nominated by his party unanimously for Auditor of Adams County and made the race against Dr. J. M. Wittenmyer. It was a campaign of money on both sides and he was beaten by sixty-eight votes. On January 1, 1896, the Doctor removed to Dry Run, in Scioto County, where he has resided ever since and devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Adams County Medical Society and of the Hempstead Academy of Medicine of Scioto County. He is an Odd Fellow and a Red Man. Dr. Osborne is highly esteemed as an excellent physician and a good citizen.

Alfred Pence.

One of the first settlements in Adams County outside of the Stockade at Manchester was made by Michael Pence, his son Peter Pence, and their kinsmen, the Roush family, together with the Bryans and Cooks, in 1796, at the "Dutch Settlement" in what is now Sprigg Township. These families were "Pennsylvania Dutch" and had originally settled in the Shenandoah Valley, and in the year 1795 came to the Three Islands, at Manchester, to make their future homes in the Northwest Territory. The first year of their coming to the Three Islands, they cultivated a crop of corn on the lower island which was then partially cleared.

Michael Pence, the pioneer, was drowned in the Ohio River in 1807 while attempting to cross with his team at the lower ferry. He had purchased one thousand four hundred acres of land in the Hopkins Survey in Sprigg Township and was a wealthy farmer for his day in Adams County. He is buried in Hopewell Cemetery. His son, Peter Pence, who married Susan Roush in the Shenandoah Valley previous to his coming to Adams County in 1795, had among other children, a son, Aaron, born in 1798, who married Elizabeth Moore, and who was the father of the following named children: Nathan, David, Daniel, Jacob, Francis S., Peter, Harriet, who married Dyas Gilbert, and our subject. Alfred Pence, the oldest child, who was born May 17, 1823, on the old Michael Pence homestead, which he now owns and where he resides, near Maddox Postoffice. He married Hannah Evans in 1847, and has reared the following children: Elizabeth, who married Zenous Roush; Ruth, who married Robert Brookover; Dyas, who married Ada Parr; Rufus; Mahala, who married Lafayette Roush; and Ida, married to Rev. A. D. Foster.

Nathaniel C. Patton,

son of John Patton and Phoebe Taylor, his wife, was born February 2, 1826, in Wayne Township, Adams County. He attended the Public schools of his vicinity and was reared a farmer. He was married March 17, 1847, to Mary Ann Thompson, who was born February 28, 1827. Soon after he was married, he moved on the farm where he now resides. It was then a wilderness. It is now one of the most attractive places in the county. Mr. Patton and his wife have had six children: Marion M. Patton, born January 21, 1848. He died in the service of his country in the Civil War at Harper's Ferry, April 23, 1865, while a member of Company D, 191st O. V. I. His remains were brought home, and rest in the Cherry Fork Cemetery. A second son, J. Monroe Patton, was born October 13, 1850. He has a separate sketch herein. A daughter, Mary

Alberta, born January 8, 1853, died July 22, 1857; another daughter, Annabel, born December 18, 1855, was married to John J. Cisco, November 2, 1881. They reside at Xenia, Ohio. Another daughter, Elizabeth P., born July 11, 1858, married J. A. Renwick, January 13, 1883. He was pastor of the United Presbyterian Church at Tranquility, about four years, but is now pastor of a church at Biggsville, Ill., where he has been for eleven years. The youngest daughter, Emma Z., born January 13, 1862, was married to the Rev. J. Knox Montgomery, December 25, 1889. He was pastor of the United Presbyterian Church at Unity, and pastor at Sparta, Ill., for about four years. For several years past he has been pastor of the United Presbyterian Church on Walnut Hills, Cincinnati.

Mr. Patton and all his family have their membership in the U. P. Church. He and his sons-in-law are all Republicans except the Rev. Montgomery, who is a Prohibitionist. Mr. Patton has always sought to live an upright life, fulfilling all his duties to God, to man and to his country, and that he has succeeded is testified to by all who know him. He is of the strictest integrity in all his dealings, and he is a model farmer, reading all that relates to his occupation, and putting in practice that which he deems practicable. He has been prosperous and he is prospered. He is alive to all the questions of the day affecting his occupation and the interests of the country, and with all that, has had time to take an interest in this History more than any of his neighbors. While he is related to one of the editors of this work (Mr. Evans), that has not caused that same editor, who has written this sketch, to overdraw the just public estimate of Mr. Pattons character. He deserves a great deal of credit for remaining in Adams County, and doing what he has done for himself, his family, for the church and for the community, for he might have done like most of the other Pattons, gone West and taken up the rich prairies of Indiana, Illinois and Kansas, and been a much richer man than he is to-day, but then Adams County would have lost a citizen who has done much to elevate the community, and of whom it can be justly proud. All honor is due those men who are content to live in the places of their birth, and who labor to elevate the community and uphold the good in church and state in the homes of their childhood.

Mr. Patton is one of the best illustrations of what a citizen, who foregoes all public office and employment, may do for himself by industry, economy, diligence, and the strictest attention to agriculture, his chosen occupation, even though it is the commonest of all.

Henry Pennywitt,

third son of John Pennywitt, was born on the old homestead on Gift Ridge, Adams County, Ohio, on December 13, 1851. He attended the common schools and assisted his father on the farm until he was a young man, when he left his home and went to Bellefontaine, Logan County, Ohio, to learn the trade of printer. In 1872, he went to Washington, D. C., and worked at his trade until the Spring of 1874, when he entered the United States Weather Service, and has remained almost constantly with that service until the present time. He served as observer of the weather at Leavenworth, Kans.; Burlington, Iowa; Pittsburg, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.;

Norfolk, Va.; Sanford, Fla.; Titusville, Fla.; Jupiter, Fla. (at which place he superintended the construction of an observatory); Knoxville, Tenn.; New Orleans, La., and Washington, D. C. He now holds a responsible position in the Climate and Crop Division of the Weather Bureau at Washington, having charge of the statistical work of temperature and rainfall data and the collection of reports pertaining to the condition of the different crops of the country. He has always taken a deep interest in scientific investigations, particularly the study of meteorology and kindred subjects.

On November 12, 1890, in Knoxville, Tenn., he was married to Miss Jennie L. Hessee, of Abingdon, Va. He has one boy, John Edward, six years of age, and one girl, Louise Mary, now nearly three years old.

Wm. Clinton Pennywitt,

the eldest son of John Pennywitt, was born on the bank of the Ohio River opposite the head of Manchester Island, July 11, 1839. (He has recently adopted the spelling of the family name here given, having been convinced that such was the original and proper method.) He received all his schooling in a log schoolhouse on the old homestead near the present site of Quinn Chapel. At the age of eighteen, he began teaching in the Public schools. At twenty-one, he "went West." When Fort Sumpter was fired upon and President Lincoln made his first call for defenders of the flag, he was one of the first to respond. He enlisted in April, 1861, at Newton, Iowa, in Company B, Fifth Infantry Regiment of Iowa Volunteers. His command was in action at New Madrid, Mo., the siege of Corinth, the battle of Corinth, Luka, Jackson, Clinton, Champion's Hill and Vicksburg, Miss., Missionary Ridge, Tenn., the Atlantic Campaign, and in many minor engagements. During his entire army service he was never in the hospital, never absent from his command, and he never missed a tour of duty. On the battle-field in front of Vicksburg his comrades chose him by an almost unanimous vote to be their company commander. This action of the men was ratified by all the field officers of his regiment, and Governor Kirkwood commissioned him Captain over the heads of both Lieutenants and the First Sergeant of his company. This is the only instance of this kind in the history of the war. He remained with his command until it was mustered out.

In civil life he has been at different times bookkeeper for a large manufacturing establishment in Cincinnati and for one of the largest lumber companies in Chicago; clerk in the U. S. Treasury, Interior and Postoffice Departments; Chief of Division of Railroad Statistics of the Tenth Census; rate clerk of the C. B. and Q. Railroad; statistical clerk of the Chicago Fire Department; editor of the *Manchester Gazette*, the *Maysville (Ky.) Republican* and *Round's Printers' Cabinet*, Chicago; and Washington correspondent of a large number of newspapers. At the present time he is serving as law clerk of the Department of Agriculture.

He was married August 28, 1878, to Anna Rebecca Frow, of Winchester, youngest daughter of Archibald and Eliza Frow. They have two children and reside in their pleasant home, "Seven Gables," at Glen-carlyn, Va., a beautiful suburb of Washington.

For several years, Captain Pennywitt has been devoting very special attention to the subject of a great national institution of learning to be located in the immediate vicinity of the National capital, a movement originated and earnestly advocated by the immortal Washington. He is the author of a memorial to Congress, presented in the Senate, February 28, 1899, by Senator Cullom, that has attracted much attention. This memorial offers the following suggestions:

(1.) The restoration to National jurisdiction of that portion of the District of Columbia (ten miles square) which lies south of the Potomac River.

(2.) The founding of a city upon this reacquired territory, to be dedicated to the cause of learning and to be known as the city of Lincoln.

(3.) The establishment within this city of a great National institution of learning to be known as the University of Washington and Lincoln.

He expects to devote the remainder of his life to the development of this great project which has been described as "the fitting climax to all that has been done for education during the Nineteenth Century," and as "an undertaking worthy of the foremost nation on earth, and of the most progressive age of human history."

George W. Pennywitt,

liveryman, of Manchester, was born February 19, 1856, on a farm about three miles above Manchester, and is a son of Reuben Pennywitt and Jane Cooper, his wife. He was educated in the Public schools of Manchester, and was engaged in the lumber trade with his father until 1882, when he engaged in the feed and livery business, which he has since followed with success. April 24, 1881, he married Miss Laura Kimble, daughter of Henry Kimble. He has a son, Reuben Roy, born January 19, 1882, a graduate of the Class of '99 of the Manchester High School, and a daughter, Mary Roxana, born December 17, 1895.

In politics, Mr. Pennywitt is a Republican, and is a member of the Methodist Church. He has held many local offices, and is one of the substantial business men of Manchester.

Wiley Daniel Pennywit

was born September 26, 1861, three miles above Manchester, in Adams County. His father was Mark Pennywit, and his mother's maiden name was Sarah Cooper. He was educated in the Public schools of the county. Politically, he has always been a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Rome. He came with his father, Mark Pennywit, to Rome on September 18, 1880, where he engaged in business with him until the death of the latter on June 18, 1885, after which he conducted the business himself, which was a saw, planing and grist mill. In April, 1888, Mr. Pennywit's mill and all its contents were burned. There was no insurance whatever and the loss was quite heavy. Mr. Pennywit, with characteristic energy, built the same year on a somewhat larger scale. He manufactures flour, meal, and dressed and undressed lumber of every description.

He lives in the parental home with his only unmarried sister, Eugenie Pennywit. His other sisters are Artemesia Godfrey, Mary H. Roberts, and Martha J., the wife of E. A. Crawford, editor of the *West Union Defender*.

Mr. Pennywit is a gentleman of the highest character and integrity, and scrupulously exact in all his dealings with his fellow men, and has the highest respect and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact. He is one of the foremost business men of the county. He and his sister have a delightful home, surrounded by all the comforts and conveniences of life, where it is a pleasure for their friends to meet them.

Alfred Pennywitt

was born January 8, 1840, on Gift Ridge, Monroe Township, Adams County, Ohio. His father was Reuben Pennywitt, who has a separate sketch herein, and his mother's maiden name was Jane Cooper. His mother was born in September, 1816, and is still living. Reuben Pennywitt and wife had nine children, eight of whom are living. One died in infancy. Our subject is the eldest child of his father's family. He attended school on Gift Ridge, and his entire education was obtained in the common schools. His father was a builder of boats and a lumberman. Mr. Pennywitt began steamboating at the age of eighteen. He continued in steamboating for a short time, and was engaged in the lumber business until the fourth of July, 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, 39th O. V. I., for three years. He served until the twenty-fourth of August, 1864, when he was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service. He was never in the hospital and was never disabled while in the service. He was in every battle in which his regiment was engaged and never received a scratch.

On returning from the army, he followed the lumber business in Manchester for two or three years. In 1867, he re-engaged in steamboating, beginning as a watchman on the steamboat Robert Moore. He has continued in the same occupation ever since, and has served as second mate, mate, pilot, and master. He was master on steamboats in the Southern trade, notably the *Courier* and the *Stella Wild*, and others, for over ten years. He has resided in Manchester ever since the War. Since 1877, he has been engaged on the Ohio River on the Pomeroy and Pittsburg boats. For the last five years he has been a mate on the Pittsburg and Cincinnati line, on the Hudson and the Virginia. He has been engaged on not fewer than two hundred different steamboats during his career as a steamboatman.

He has always been a Republican, and has been a member of the Methodist Protestant Church at Manchester for the last eight years. He was married June 21, 1869, to Miss Matilda C. Fleming, daughter of Alexander Fleming and granddaughter of James M. Cole. He has had three children: Edith C., born May 31, 1870, the wife of F. A. McCormick of Manchester; Rufus C., born June 5, 1872, a physician in the city of Dayton, located at 134 South Ludlow Street, where he has been four years. He had a daughter, Pearl C., born July 8, 1878, who died September 7, 1891. Our subject has but one grandchild, Rufus, son of F. A. and Edith McCormick, born December 9, 1891.

Captain Pennywitt is noted for his modesty and his substantial worth. One always knows just where to find him; and when found, he can be depended upon. He is as different from the traditional old-time steamboat mate or master, as day is from night. His friend David Dunbar says that one can ascribe all good qualities to him, and then fall short of his real merits. He maintains the high character for honor and integrity set by his ancestors ever since they have been known to Adams County. 'They would have died for conscience' sake and counted it glory, and our subject is not a whit behind them.

John D. Platter

was born on Brush Creek in Adams County just below Jacksonville, near Fristoe's, April 7, 1846. His father was John Platter, and his mother, Mary Davis, a daughter of John Davis. When he was six years of age, his father moved one and one-fourth miles east of Peebles, where our subject resided until he was twenty-five years of age. He obtained a common school education, and in 1871 he engaged in the mercantile business at Locust Grove. He resided there in the same business until 1881, and then he moved to the location of the town of Peebles. He built the first business house in Peebles, being the warehouse now occupied by J. F. Wickerham. After locating in Peebles, he engaged in the grain business for four years, and then took up the hardware business, which he has followed ever since. For several years he was in this business with his brother-in-law, James C. Copeland, but now Mr. Platter has the business alone. He has one of the largest business houses in Peebles and does very extensive business in hardware, farm machinery, wagons, etc. He enlisted in Company I, 141st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, May 2, 1864, and was discharged September 3, 1864. He is a Republican, and as such was a candidate for Auditor on that ticket in 1874, but was defeated. He was a member of the School Board of Franklin Township for several years. He has served as a member of the Peebles Council for three years, and of the village School Board for four terms. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church at Peebles, and has been an elder in it since its organization.

He was married to Mary Copeland, daughter of Chambers Copeland, in 1867. Her father emigrated from Ireland, and was among the first settlers in Adams County. His widow, Salome Tener Copeland, is still living. Our subject has five children, two sons and three daughters; Raymond, Winifred, Anna, Susan, and Blanche, all living.

Mr. Platter is a man of the highest character, a Christian gentleman, honorable in all the affairs of life, and successful in his business.

Samuel Pfeifer, (deceased.)

son of Philip and Hermena Pfeifer, was born in Buda-Pesth, Hungary, October 12, 1824, and died February 28, 1899, at Blue Creek, Ohio. In boyhood, he clerked in a dry goods store in his native city, and when the Rebellion of 1847 came on, he enlisted as a soldier in the Army of Freedom. After this he fled to Germany to save his head, and joined the German army. In 1849, he came to the United States and took out naturalization papers in 1856. He enlisted in the service of the United

States, October 30, 1861, First Ohio Light Artillery, Sergeant of Battery L, and was honorably discharged October 31, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va.

He married Laura Jane Freeland, daughter of Edward and Sarah Wales Freeland, January 25, 1859. She was born July 8, 1841, and died March 30, 1887. There were born to this union Edward W., Minnie, James A., Fannie B., Frank, who died in infancy, and Clara F.

James A. Pfeifer, born September 5, 1865, son of Samuel Pfeifer, is now in the general merchandising business with his brother-in-law, Albert Jones, at Blue Creek. He is an active, thorough going business man, and the firm is doing a thriving business.

Samuel Pfeifer and wife are buried at Moore's Chapel.

J. Monroe Patton,

of Cherry Fork, is a lineal descendant of John Patton, of Virginia. His father was Nathaniel Patton, of Harshaville, who married Ann Thompson, daughter of Daniel Thompson, of Adams County. The subject of this sketch was born on the old Patton homestead at Harshaville, October 13, 1850. Being of strong and robust frame during his boyhood days, and for over twenty years after his majority and marriage, he lived the busy and toilsome life of a farmer. He received the rudiments of an English education, the best it afforded, in his home district country school, and later he attended the old academy at Cherry Fork, in its better days, under the tuition of Professors Coleman and Smith.

October 8, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Allison, daughter of David Allison, of Spring Mill, Center County, Pa. This marriage was a happy one, uniting as it did two old and respectable families, many of whose descendants are scattered throughout the Ohio Valley, and recognized as active, honorable men and women.

In the Spring of 1893, Mr. Patton purchased the farm implement and hardware business (and drug store) of Morrison Bros., of Cherry Fork, and removed there with his family, where he now conducts the above named business. From his well known integrity and upright dealing with men, he has built up a business interest reaching into the country for miles about him.

His family consists of Mary Maud, who married Frank E. Kirkpatrick; Maggie Anna, who married Charles H. Morrison; Clyde, a promising young man engaged in business with his father; and Lorena and Sarah Helen, yet at home.

In politics, Mr. Patton is a Republican, having held many offices of trust in his native township. He and his family are earnest supporters of the U. P. Congregation at Cherry Fork.

John Frederick Plummer,

liveryman, of West Union, born December 28, 1857, is a son of Frederick Pflaumer, as the name was originally written, who was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and who came to America at the age of eighteen years. He first worked as a blacksmith and afterwards became a prosperous farmer near the Mt. Leigh Church in Scott Township, this county.

John F. Plummer is one of the best and most widely known citizens of Adams County. He was reared on a farm, where he was taught industry and frugality, and after attaining his manhood, he followed the occupation of farmer till his thirty-fourth year, when he disposed of his farming interest, and removed to Winchester, at which point he conducted the well known hostelry—the Plummer House—formerly the old Parker House. In November, 1895, he took up his residence in West Union, where he conducts a large livery and feed stable. In 1898, he also engaged in the undertaking business with O. C. Robuck. He is at present a trustee of the Wilson Children's Home. In politics, he is a Democrat of the old Jefferson school, in accordance with his ideas of simplicity, frugality and honesty. He and his accomplished wife, formerly Miss Nettie E. Custer, a near relative of the gallant Gen. George Custer, are both devout members of the Presbyterian Church of West Union. Mrs. Plummer began teaching school at the remarkably early age of thirteen, and was one of the first in her profession until her marriage, December 28, 1887. She is one of the brightest mathematicians in the county. Mr. Plummer is a member of Adams Lodge, Knights of Pythias, No. 484, of Winchester. He has one son, Harry C., born September 12, 1897.

William Wilson Prather

was born December 16, 1844, near Buena Vista, in Scioto County, Ohio, the son of Henry Prather and Mary Rape, his wife. His mother was a sister of the late William R. Rape, of West Union.

Our subject was the second child of their marriage. His father removed to West Union, when he was about two years old, and resided there until the year 1865. In that year his father, Henry Prather, removed to Manchester, Ohio, and started the daily omnibus line from Manchester to West Union, the first that was ever run, going to West Union every morning and returning in the afternoon to connect with the evening boats. William attended the schools in Manchester until the twenty-fourth of October, 1863, when he enlisted in Company E, 91st Regiment, O. V. I., at the age of eighteen years, for a period of three years. He was promoted on June 1, 1865, to the office of Quartermaster Sergeant of the regiment which he held until he was mustered out on the twenty-fourth of June following. At the time he enlisted he left the school room to become a soldier. He was a conductor on the street car line in Louisville, Ky., from 1865 to 1867. In that year, he married Miss Rebecca Shriver, daughter of Joseph M. Shriver, of Manchester. He located there and engaged in the stove and tinware business. He continued in that business at Manchester until 1894, when he removed to Portsmouth and engaged in the wholesale tinware and crockery business under the name of the "Portsmouth Tinware Company," with John K. Peyton, Charles H. Zeigler and James W. Queary, his partners. He continued in that business in Portsmouth until 1898, when he returned to Manchester. Since 1898, he has been a traveling salesman for The James McDonald & Son's Company tinware and metal house of Cincinnati. He has a family of seven children, all living, as follows: Robert M., a dentist at Fort Worth, Texas; William Byron, city sales-

man, in Cincinnati; Mary, the wife of Frank Gilfillen, a contractor, living in Northside, Ohio; Kate, the wife of A. F. McColm, a telegraph operator for the C. H. & D. Railroad at Carthage, Ohio; Mabel, the wife of Frank Cady, of Maysville, Ky.; Grace, the wife of Charles C. Burt, a traveling salesman for the Drew-Selby Shoe Company, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and Nellie, who is at home.

Mr. Prather is a member of the Presbyterian Church and a Royal Arch Mason. He has always been a Republican. He is a good citizen, respected and highly esteemed by all who know him.

Robert W. Purdy, M. D.,

was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, in 1831, a son of Thomas E. Purdy and Eliza Wilson, his wife. Robert Purdy's grandfather was one of the first settlers of New Market, and was a native of Sharon Valley, Pennsylvania. He died in 1888 at the age of eighty.

He received a common school education, and at the age of seventeen began the study of medicine with Dr. J. W. Washburn, of New Market, Ohio, with whom he studied for five years, and in that period attended lectures at Starling Medical College in Columbus, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1858.

In the same year he was married to Ella Santee, daughter of Samuel Santee and Margaret Browne, his wife, and after the lapse of all these years, her hair is still as black as a raven's wing, as it was when the Doctor married her, and she is as young in spirit as forty-one years ago. In 1859, he practiced one year in connection with his preceptor, and in 1860 located in Bradyville. On August 11, 1862, he enlisted as a Private in Company E, 91st O. V. I., and served until February 18, 1863, when he was discharged by order of the War Department. He need not have enlisted as a private, and could have served as a surgeon, but he gave his services to the country as an ordinary soldier, though for a part of his service he acted as a hospital steward, being detailed for that service. On his discharge from the Ninety-first, he returned to his home and practice. On August 21, 1864, he enlisted as a Private in Company H, 182d O. V. I., for one year, and served until July 7, 1865. Again he might have gone as a physician, but went as a private. We take it his reasons were purely patriotic.

He practiced medicine in Bradyville from 1860 until 1880, when he removed to Ellsberry in Brown County, where he remained for three years. In 1883, he located in Mowrystown, Highland County, and remained a year. He then returned to Bradyville, where he has since resided and where he expects to remain till, to use a nautical phrase, after Admiral Dewey, "he is sunk by Death's superior weight of metal."

Dr. Purdy has had nine children, six of whom survive: Margaret, wife of Philip Flaughner, of Lexington, Ky.; Mary E., wife of Oscar Clark, of Kokomo, Ill.; Thomas, Letha, Edgar and Clifton. He is a Republican and is proud of it. He was Coroner of Adams County from 1891 to 1893. He is proud also of his record as a soldier and well he may be for he is the only man we have found in Adams County who was content to serve his country twice as a private when he might have

served it as a surgeon. He is a member of George Bailey Post, G. A. R., at Aberdeen, Ohio, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Bradyville.

The Doctor takes life easy. His record is about made up and he has found nothing in it to be ashamed of. He has been a very useful man; always ready to respond to every professional call, regardless of color, race, or previous condition of servitude, or otherwise. He has done a great deal of good in his community. He rests his religious faith in the grand old Methodist Church, his political faith in the Republican party, and having done his duty as patriot and citizen, with the philosophy of Marcus Aurelius and the faith of St. Paul, he is ready to meet the Last Enemy whenever required.

James Thomas Pitts

was born April 4, 1846, in Greene Township, Adams County, Ohio. His father was James Pitts, a native of Lewis County, Kentucky. His mother was Keziah Tucker, a native of Ohio. He was the youngest of four children. He was reared on a farm, and attended the District school. His father died when he was but ten years of age and he was thrown on his own resources. As a youth, he worked on a farm and drove teams for farmers in Scioto and Adams Counties in the vicinity of Buena Vista.

When the war broke out, he was fifteen years of age, but he was wild to go in. He was too young, but he gave his age as sixteen, and was accepted. He served until September 11, 1864, when he was discharged by reason of expiration of term of service. He left much broken in health, and on reaching home had pneumonia, typhoid, and remittent fever successively, and was given up to die. He ran away from his doctor as soon as he was able to travel, and on February 17, 1865, he re-enlisted in Company C of the 81st O. V. I., his former regiment, and was made company wagoner. He served until July 13, 1865, when he was mustered out, as the war was over. He came home a second time much broken in health, and it took him some time to regain his strength. As soon as he was able, he went to teaming. On May 29, 1871, he was married to Miss Mary A. Young, daughter of Thomas Young, of Greene Township, Adams County. He and his wife went to housekeeping in Buena Vista, and resided there a year. Mr. Pitts was born a trader, and moved to near Rome, Adams County, where he resided for two years, and then moved back to Buena Vista and engaged in teaming and farming. He bought the Flagg farm near Buena Vista, and lived on it until 1878, when he sold it to William J. Flagg.

He then bought the Lorey Adams farm, consisting of one hundred and seventy acres, two miles north of Rome, on the Mineral Springs road, and resided there until 1882, when he sold it and purchased the Solomon B. McCall farm near Buena Vista. He resided there until 1886, when he sold it to Richard Young and bought two farms from Judge Ousler, in Greene Township, in Adams County. He moved on to the one where Judge Ousler had had his residence, and resided there until February, 1890, when he traded his farms for lots in the city of Ports-

mouth and moved there. He purchased a home at 1439 Grandview Avenue, on Lawson Heights, and resides there at the present time.

He enjoys the distinction of being almost the only man who went into the army at the age of fifteen, and came out at the age of nineteen, in July, 1865, having served nearly four years. He has two children: Elya Eleanor, former wife of Henry Kept, who has a daughter Myrtie, aged six years; and William, his son, aged fifteen years.

Mr. Pitts has always maintained the most amicable relations with all his neighbors wherever he has dwelt, and could go back and live pleasantly at any of his former homes. He is of an agreeable and obliging disposition, but he cannot refuse a trade when it is offered; and yet, with all his trading, he has made and saved money; and he is an exception to the rolling stone adage, if moss therein means money. In his political faith, he is a Democrat, but he has never sought or held office, nor has it sought him. He is a teamster by occupation, and follows it diligently. He is not a member of any church, but believes in the religion of humanity. He tries to meet every duty in life with a cheerful disposition, and so far has succeeded. He hopes to continue his bravery of spirit till he shall be called hence.

Robert Miller Peterson,

farmer, residing near Peebles, Ohio, was born July 5, 1854, near Newport, in Adams County. His father was Ralph Peterson, a native of Brown County, whose father, Ralph Peterson, came from the State of New Jersey. The name is Swedish, and Ralph Peterson's ancestors came to this country originally from Sweden.

Our subject's mother was Drusilla A. Wilson. Her father, Ralph Wilson, born in Pennsylvania, was in the War of 1812, and had nine brothers, all of whom were soldiers in the same war. He had five sisters. Our subject attended the common schools of his vicinity and early displayed a thirst for learning. He attended several Normal schools in the county, began the work of teaching in 1873, and continued it for ten years, working on the farm in the Summer months. From 1883 to 1885, he was engaged in merchandising at Dunbarton, Ohio, with J. W. Rogers, under the firm name of Rogers & Peterson. In 1885, he went to farming on the farm where he now resides, and has followed that occupation ever since. He was Clerk of Meigs Township from 1892 to 1896.

He was married September 19, 1883, to Miss Ellen M. Rogers, daughter of John Wilson Rogers. They have two children, Nellie B. and Ralph.

Mr. Peterson is not a member of any church, but believes in the broad religion of humanity. He is one of those with whom it is pleasant to meet and converse, and after meeting him one feels that he has met a fellow man whom it is a pleasure to know. He possesses much magnetism and he aims to do good to all with whom he associates and makes those persons feel he has benefited them. He is always ready to learn and equally ready to impart his information in a way to give pleasure to his hearers. In his political beliefs, he is a Democrat. He is a citizen, honest, industrious and upright, whose life can always be

cited for good and whose place in the community is for usefulness. He is a prudent and safe counselor, an obliging and considerate neighbor. As a friend, he is faithful and true. His convictions on any subject are strong and not easily changed. With all these good qualities fully known and understood, he is highly esteemed among his neighbors and in the circle of his associates.

Rev. William J. Quarry

was born at Mossgrove, County Cork, Ireland, November, 1816, where his family had resided for generations. His father, James Quarry, was a descendant of one of Cromwell's officers. His mother's maiden name was Jane Shorten. Her home was at Pullerwick, and often visited by the Wesleys in their visits to Ireland. Rev. Quarry was raised an Episcopalian and was baptized and confirmed in that church. In his boyhood, he enjoyed the advantages of the common school system in Ireland, but later on, when it entered his mind to preach, he was sent to Bandon, where he devoted himself to studying and teaching for eight years. In 1843, he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church and was licensed to preach. In 1844, after the death of his father, he concluded to emigrate to America, and he left Ireland on the fifth day of May, 1845, in the sailing ship "Virginia," with his sister. They were five weeks on their voyage to New York City. They came direct to Cincinnati, arriving there on the eighth of July. The following December, Bishop Hamlin sent Mr. Quarry to Patriot Circuit. In September, 1846, he was admitted on trial to the Ohio Conference, and from that time on he labored in the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church until 1879, when he retired from active work. In this period, he was preacher and pastor in twenty-one circuits and stations, first in the Ohio Conference, and afterwards in the Cincinnati Conference, and that without vacation or intermission. In 1852, while on the Lockland charge, on the ninth of September, he was married to Miss Harriet Elizabeth Bagby, who was a true helpmate and co-worker in all his ministerial labors, but especially in the Sunday School, where her natural talents found their best adaptation and the greatest success crowned her efforts.

To this union one child was born, Miss Kate J. Quarry, who now resides at Felicity, and is Postmistress there.

In 1851, and again in 1873, he was located at West Union, the last time remaining there until 1876, when he located at Felicity, in Clermont County.

April 7, 1890, Mrs. Quarry was stricken with paralysis, and, after a short illness, died. The years of Rev. Quarry's life after this event were years of great physical suffering, but filled with hope and rejoicing. His home was one where his hosts of friends loved to go with words of comfort and encouragement. On February 9, he passed away after twelve days' sickness, with La Grippe.

Rev. Quarry was a man who was loved by all who knew him. He was a true Irishman and one of the best types of his countrymen. In his preaching, he was enthusiastic and earnest, and very successful. He and his wife are lovingly remembered by all their old friends in Adams County.

Prof. Franklin Eugene Reynolds,

of Waverly, Ohio, is one of the foremost educators and one of the best teachers in Southern Ohio. He was born on the twenty-fourth of January, 1870, the sixth son and eighth child of Stephen Reynolds and Maria Moore, his wife, near where the town of Peebles is, on the old Dunbar farm. His mother was a daughter of Newton Moore, one of the most successful of the Brush Creek farmers. His father was an extensive farmer and stock raiser and was very successful in each of those occupations. Our subject attended the common schools near his home until 1887, when he attended the school at Lebanon, Ohio, and graduated in the Scientific course in 1889. He began his career as a teacher in the Fall of 1889, and few have accomplished as much as he in ten years. From 1889 until 1892, he taught District schools in the Fall and Winter in Adams and Scioto Counties.

In the Summer of 1890 and 1891, he taught a Normal school at North Liberty, Ohio, in connection with Prof. J. W. Jones. In the Summer of 1892, he read medicine with Dr. George F. Thomas, at Peebles. From the Fall of 1892 until June, 1895, he was principal of the High school in Manchester. In the Summers of 1893, 1894 and 1895, he taught Summer schools at Manchester in connection with Prof. J. W. Jones. In the Fall of 1895, he was elected Superintendent of the schools at Manchester, and served until June, 1899. In the Summer of 1896, he taught a Normal school at Manchester. In the Summer of 1898, he taught a Normal school at West Union in connection with Prof. J. E. Collins. In the Summer of 1899, he attended the Summer post-graduate course at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. In the Fall of 1899, he accepted the position of Superintendent of the schools at Waverly, Ohio.

In December, 1895, he was granted by the State Board of School Examiners a Common School Life Certificate. In December, 1898, the same Board granted him a High School Life Certificate. Eighty per cent. of the teachers who taught in Adams County in the years 1898 and 1899 had been pupils of his in the County Normals, or Summer schools. In 1897, he was one of the County School Examiners of Adams County. Mr. Reynolds is a Free Mason. He is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Manchester, and of the Commandery in Portsmouth. He is also an Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Prof. Reynolds is a man of strong personality and exceptional attainments in the branches of learning he has studied. His perceptions are quick and keen. He is a disciplinarian and an organizer of rare ability. His influence for good, wherever he has taught, has been remarkable. His administration of the Manchester schools has been the brightest in their history. While the work in the common branches under his supervision was well carried on, he introduced new subjects of study and infused in his pupils a love of them and enthusiasm in the pursuit of them. Since his location at Waverly, he has become largely instrumental in the founding of the Riverside Tri-County Teachers' Association and is its President.

He has tireless zeal and energy in his chosen profession. He puts his whole soul into his work, and makes the tedious pursuit of learning attractive, delightful and interesting. He possesses strong will, wonderful energy and is full of confidence in his plans and projects. He has a fine constitution and excellent health. He has a sound mind in a sound body and conserves all his mental and physical forces. His career as a teacher fairly begun will be one of the best and most brilliant. He is a Democrat in his political principles, believing in "government of the people, by the people and for the people."

Walter Ellsworth Roberts.

"All are architects of fate
Working in these walls of time;
Some with massive deeds and great,
Some with ornaments of rhyme;
For the structure that we raise,
Time is with material filled;
Our to-days and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build."

It was upon the twenty-fourth day of February, 1870, that Walter Ellsworth Roberts received the first block from Time with which to build the structure of his life. He has not yet built with "massive deeds and great," nor with "ornaments of rhyme." Though fully as well has he built with the high prize of life, that crowning fortune of a man, which is to be born with a bias to some pursuit which ever finds him in employment and happiness.

He was the youngest son of a family of eleven children, born to Isaac and Lucinda F. Roberts. His ancestry will be found in the sketch of Lincoln J. Roberts, his brother. His parents, with two children, came from Virginia to Adams County, Ohio, in 1851. They purchased land in the northern part of Winchester Township, where the subject of this sketch was born and where he still resides. His childhood days were spent much the same as those of most boys upon a farm, where many people think that what boys do on a farm is of no consequence. A careful observer would see, as Charles Dudley Warner has so well expressed in his book, "Being a Boy," that "a farm without a boy would very soon come to grief."

His education was received in the District school which he attended until seventeen years of age. He then attended the North Liberty Academy and the Garret Biblical Institute of Evanston, Illinois, where his standing in his classes was always good, having never received a grade under ninety per cent. in any study.

He united with the Seaman Methodist Episcopal Church on February 23, 1893, and was licensed a local preacher by the Quarterly Conference of Winchester charge in January, 1894. He has twice been chosen to represent his local church in the Lay Electoral Conferences, the first in 1895, at Hamilton, Ohio, and the next in 1899, at Dayton, Ohio. He has taken an active part in the Farmers' Institutes of the county, having been elected President of one session of the Institute at North Liberty, Ohio. Since 1895, he has been prominently identified with the Sabbath School work of the county, having charge of the

Normal Department, and was the first Normal Secretary elected in the county. In November, 1898, at Russellville, Ohio, he assisted in organizing a Normal Department in the Sabbath School work in Brown county, and enrolled the first student in that county, Mrs. Sallie Webster, a missionary to Santiago, Chili, S. A.

Mr. Roberts is actively engaged in farming, having an attractive and delightful home on a farm of two hundred and twenty-six acres. He is a constant reader and a great lover of books. His library is one of the largest and best in the county, and all who call at Greenway Farm will be most hospitably received and entertained and find in Mr. Roberts a gentleman of delightful social qualities.

Joseph W. Rothrock,

of Washington C. H., Ohio, was born June 7, 1839, at Mt. Leigh, in Adams County. His father was Joseph Rothrock, and his mother, Sarah McKinney. They were from Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. He grew up on his father's farm, and after learning out at the District schools, attended the North Liberty Academy, and afterwards at Lebanon, Ohio.

For nine years, while a boy and a youth, he was a conductor on the Underground Railroad, and helped two hundred slaves to freedom. He entered the service of his country October 6, 1861, as a Private in Company B, 60th O. V. I., a year regiment. His brother, Philip, was Captain of the company. He was in the battle of Cross Keys and at Harper's Ferry. On June 25, 1863, he enlisted in the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, Company B, and was made a Sergeant of the company, August 5, 1863. He was promoted Second Lieutenant and assigned to Company I, December 28, 1864. He was mustered out August 23, 1865. He took up his residence at Winchester, Ohio, and began to trade in cattle.

On the seventeenth of August, 1867, he was married to Miss Effie J. Davis. He has a son, Frank, who is married and has one child. He is conducting a steam laundry at Washington C. H. He has a daughter, Anna, who resides with her father.

In 1884, he removed from Winchester, Ohio, to Washington C. H., where he has ever since resided. He is a Republican. He was born a Presbyterian and is a member of the church at Washington C. H., and a ruling elder therein.

He is genial and cordial in his disposition, ready to make friends and able to hold them. He is always interested in young people and desirous that they shall enjoy themselves. He is a man of strong business integrity and great fairness, honest and reliable in all his dealings. Those who know him best, admire him for his strong Christian character, his devotion to religious convictions and to his church. He is wise in counsel, gentle in manner, devoted to duty and lived his faith every day.

James Polk Roush,

merchant, of Bentonville, was born in Sprigg Township, December 29, 1842, on the farm now occupied by Michael Smith. His grandparents, Michael and Mary Frye Roush, were married in Shenandoah County,

Virginia, in 1794, and removed to Adams County, in 1796, settling on the above mentioned farm. Michael Roush was a millwright and he built and ran a "horse mill," common in early times. It is remarkable that when Mr. Roush came to Adams County that stone was so scarce that he drove all the way down Suck Run without finding a wagon load for pillars for his house and used locust blocks instead, some of which may be seen under the old house to this day. Robert S. Roush, the father of our subject, was born September 6, 1814, at the old place. He married Mary Ann Hook, in 1837, the fruits of which union were Dobbins, Elizabeth, James Polk, Michael, Thomas H., John H., Franklin P., William W. and George W. Mr. Roush, the subject of this sketch, received a limited education in the common schools of the township, and has given his attention mostly to farming until the last three years since which time he has been engaged in the dry goods and grocery business in Bentonville. He was married October 15, 1863, to Caroline B. McNulty, daughter of Asa McNulty, of Brown County.

The children born to them are Ida M., married to Thos. Sinniger, of Bentonville; Anna, married to James Sinniger, of Aberdeen, Ohio; Eliza Jane, married to W. J. Flaughner, merchant, of Bentonville; George C., married to Bertha Shipley (deceased), daughter of Milton Shipley, and Frank, married to Identie Smith. Mr. Roush is a Democrat of the old school, although he has never taken any active part in politics, preferring to give his whole attention to his business, at which he has been moderately successfully. He was elected Treasurer of Sprigg Township in 1899 without any solicitation on his part. Mr. Roush is known far and wide as a man upright in all his dealings and is rated "good" as a merchant in Bradstreet's.

Dr. W. L. Robinson,

of Blue Creek, was born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, in 1835. His mother's maiden name was Emaline Whittelsey, of the well-known family of that name in the days of Robert Bruce. In 1840, he came with his parents to the Territory of Michigan, and grew to manhood on a farm in that State. He studied at the University of Michigan, and at the beginning of the Civil War entered the Union Army with the Barry Guards of Ann Arbor. He was with McClellan in the Peninsular Campaign, and received his first wound at Malvern Hill. He had his horse shot under him at Antietam while bearing dispatches from Gen. Burnside to Griffin's Park of Artillery. He was wounded a second time at the first battle of Fredericksburg, and again under Hooker at the same place. In the Summer of 1863, he was on detached duty at Louisville, Kentucky, being no longer fit for field service on account of wounds. Was discharged in the Fall of 1863, and settled in Kenton County, Kentucky, and resumed the practice of medicine. In 1875, he came to Jefferson Township, Adams County, Ohio, where he still resides and has a large and lucrative practice in his profession. He married Mary J. Taylor, a very intelligent and estimable woman. They have no children.

Frank B. Roush,

of Bradyville, was born September 11, 1852, and is a son of William Roush and Margaret Edgington, his wife, of Sprigg Township.

He received a good common school education and worked on his father's farm until his marriage with Miss Ella Jackson, in 1876, a daughter of Samuel Jackson and his wife, Catherine Kirker, of Liberty Township. He has, since his marriage, been engaged in farming and stock raising and is one of the wealthy farmers of Sprigg Township, owning one of the finest farms in that region. In 1897, he was nominated as the unanimous choice of his party, on the Democratic ticket for Commissioner, and was elected in November of that year, which position he is now filling to the satisfaction of his political friends, and the tax payers of the county in general. Mr. Roush is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bradyville and is trustee and steward of that organization; and also of Brady Lodge No. 624, Knights of Pythias. He is descended from the Roush family of the old "Dutch Settlement" in Sprigg Township, one of the pioneer families of Adams County.

W. H. R. Rowley,

of Blue Creek, better known as "Buck" Rowley, the "Bard of Blue Creek Valley," is a native Buckeye, having been born at Syracuse, Meigs County, Ohio, May 1, 1858. He spent his boyhood days in Middleport, and when in his teens removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he took up the occupation of steamboatman on the Ohio, and later made round trips from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. Here he developed that free and easy manner so characteristic of "Buck" Rowley. Here he learned to take care of himself when men became turbulent, and here he learned to love nature, and to appreciate her grandeur, when all was silent, save the plashing of the wheels, as the boat cut the surface of the mighty Father of Waters. In December, 1877, he came to the beautiful Blue Creek Valley in Adams County to visit a brother residing there, and he was so impressed with the region that he determined to make it his future home. A year later he married Miss O'Ella Waters, who shared his joys and sorrows till her decease in March, 1899. She bore him four children, two boys and two girls.

While not learned in books, nor skilled in art, the stronger natural ability of "Buck" Rowley asserts itself in many ways. He has accumulated a competence, is a power in local politics, and has earned some prominence in a literary way.

He is recognized in the volume titled "National Poets of America," by giving space to some of his compositions, and terming him in a biographical sketch, "The Soldier Poet."

Lincoln Johnson Roberts,

of Seaman, Scott Township, Adams County, was born June 1, 1865, in Winchester Township. His great-grandfather, Stephen Roberts, was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1762. He moved into Fairfax County, Virginia, when a child. There he married Deborah Williams, who was a member of the Society of Friends. They had eight children, six sons and two daughters, all of whom grew to maturity,

married and reared families. John Roberts, the third child, was the grandfather of our subject. He was born August 29, 1772. On the thirteenth of April, 1813, he enlisted in Captain Loudon Osborne's Company of the Fifth Regiment, Virginia Militia, and served for six months in the vicinity of Norfolk, Virginia. In the general call of 1814, he was again in the service and saw the British fires in the conflagration of Washington. He staid one month in the vicinity of Baltimore, and was one of the defenders, and had he remained in that vicinity, would, no doubt, have been one of the famous Society Defenders. He came to Adams County in 1835 and died there.

Isaac Roberts, the father of our subject, was born in Loudon County, Virginia, August 16, 1818. He was taught the necessity and dignity of manual labor. As a boy, he was apprenticed to a millwright in Washington County, Maryland, for three years and learned that trade. He afterwards worked at it for years and made money.

On October 18, 1846, he was married to Lucinda E. Wince, of Loudon County, Virginia, the daughter of Philip and Catherine Shaffer Wince. Mr. Roberts came to Adams County in 1850. He had eleven children, but he lost two sons and a daughter in childhood. He died in 1885.

Our subject attended the District schools, and attended the Normal school at Lebanon in 1881, 1884 and 1885. He began his career as a teacher in Adams County, and taught, when not attending school, until 1897. He was a resident of the city of Portsmouth in 1896 and 1897 and engaged in the grocery business in the Kendall Building. The business was not suited to his taste and he gave it up. From 1897 to 1899, he has been a teacher. He owns a farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres on Buck Run in Scott Township, where he resides, and the writer having seen it, wonders why he ever left it for the city of Portsmouth, but does not wonder that he left city life and went back to the farm. He has as fine a farm and well equipped as any one would care to look upon. He owns another farm of one hundred and seventy acres in Winchester Township.

He was married May 11, 1887, to Miss Irene Chaney, of Hillsboro, Ohio, daughter of Adam L. Chaney. He has three children, Irving, aged ten years; Ralph W., aged four years, and Virginia, aged two years. His name indicates his politics. He was named for the two Presidents, Lincoln and Johnson. He is a member of the Methodist Church at Seaman, and is surrounded by everything which could make life agreeable and happy, and if he is not happy, it is not on account of outward conditions. He is a man of the highest character and principles. He was and is a successful teacher, a loyal citizen, and a prosperous farmer.

Alexander Roush,

millar, of Manchester, Ohio, was born June 27, 1847, in Sprigg Township, Adams county, Ohio, son of William and Margaret (Edgington) Roush. Michael Roush, great-grandfather of our subject, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came in 1796 with the Pence and Bowman families to established the "Dutch Settlement," in Sprigg Township. Parmenus, son Michael Roush, married Catherine Smith and raised a family of nine

children: William, Michael, John, Squire, Samuel, Rachel, Cassander, Mary Ann and Elizabeth.

William, the eldest of these, is the father of our subject. He was born April 16, 1824, and was married to Margaret Edgington, in 1849. She was the daughter of Azariah Edgington, of Sprigg Township. William Roush has been a very prosperous farmer, and is noted for his liberality in contributing toward the support of the church. He and his wife are members at Union, near Bentonville. The children of William and Margaret Roush are: Laura Ann, wife of D. C. Beam, of Bentonville, Ohio; Nancy Jane, wife of Hiram E. Pence, of Manchester, Ohio; Mary Catherine, wife of Rev. H. Allen Gaskins, of Manchester, Ohio; Alexander, the subject of this sketch; Frank, of Bradyville, Ohio, Commissioner, of Adams County; Pangburn, of Coyville, Kansas; Aaron, of Manchester, Ohio; Robert, of Bradyville, Ohio; and Sherman, of Manchester, Ohio.

Alexander Roush, subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. He was married on November 16, 1871, to Olivine Pence, daughter of David Pence. David Pence was drowned while bathing in the Ohio River at the mouth of Crooked Creek. By this marriage were born two children: Harvey, born September 16, 1872, cashier, of the Burnet House, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Lillie, who married Walter Wilson. Mr. Wilson has charge of the coal office of Mr. Roush. Mrs. Roush died July 15, 1878, and on October 21, 1879, Mr. Roush married Mrs. Caroline Ellison, widow of John Ellison, of Manchester, Ohio.

Our subject remained on the farm until 1872, when he removed to Manchester, Ohio, and engaged in the grocery business. In 1882, he entered the milling firm of Oliver Ashenhurst & Son, and since 1888 has had the entire control of the mill. Besides the mill, he carries on an extensive business in coal and salt.

Mr. Roush is one of the most enterprising citizens of Manchester, and is always found taking an active part in any project calculated to build up the business interests of the community. He is a member of Hawkeye Tribe 117, Improved Order of Red Men, at Manchester, Ohio. Also a member of 827 I. O. O. F., Encampment, No. 203, at Manchester, Ohio. In his political views he is a Democrat.

Oscar Coleman Robuck

was born April 28, 1860, near West Union, Ohio. His father was Thomas Robuck and his mother Margaret Haines. He was educated in the common schools. He is by occupation a carpenter and undertaker.

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and a Republican in politics. He was married to Miss Margaret Simeral, October 30, 1884. He has been a member of the Town Council, and is at present a member of the West Union School Board. He is a young man, energetic in business and well thought of by his neighbors. He is at present engaged in the undertaking business with John F. Plummer, and has by careful and upright business methods established a reputation that reaches far beyond the limits of his native county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Orin Werret Robe, M. D.,

was born at Berea, Kentucky, December 26, 1868. His father, William Robe, was a native of Ohio, born August 10, 1847. He enlisted in Company F, 59th O. V. I., on the sixteenth of September, 1861, and was discharged on August 15, 1862, by an order from the War Department. He enlisted again, December 18, 1863, in Battery F, First Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and was mustered out July 27, 1865. Our subject's mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Burdette, born in Berea, Kentucky, in 1848. He was educated in the common schools and began the study of medicine with Dr. O. B. Kirpatrick, of Cherry Fork, Ohio, at the age of eighteen. He attended the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, in the Winters of 1889 and 1890, and at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in the Winters of 1890 and 1891. He graduated from the latter in the Spring of 1891. He began the practice of medicine with Dr. E. M. Gaston, at Tranquility, on the first of April, 1891. On the first of June, 1891, he located at Youngsville, Ohio, where he remained until the first of April, 1897, and that Spring he took a post-graduate course at the Miami Medical College. He located at Peebles on the first of November, 1897, where he has remained in practice ever since. He was Coroner of Adams County, Ohio, from 1894 to 1897, and was appointed one of the Pension Examining Surgeons of the county in November, 1898, which office he still holds.

He is a member of the Baptist Church. He was married May 10, 1893, to Mary Martin. They have one child, Ada E., born May 18, 1895.

As a boy and man he possessed and possesses a love of good horses. This taste was acquired while a resident of Kentucky. He has a high sense of honor and justice. In this he much resembles his grandfather Burdette and his kinsman, Sir Francis Burdette, of England, who preferred rather to go to the Tower than to make any compromise with wrong.

What success Dr. Robe has obtained has been based upon a course of right and duty and not upon diplomacy. His motto has been "not expediency, but right," and he has lived up to it all his life.

John Kelvey Richards,

Solicitor General of the United States, son of Samuel and Sarah Ann (Kelvey) Richards, was born at Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio, March 15, 1856. His father, Samuel Richards, was born near Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1814, and died at Ironton, Ohio, June 30, 1891. He was of Welsh-Quaker descent, being a great-great-grandson of Rowland Richards, who was born February 9, 1660, settled in Freddyffrin Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, about 1686, and died in 1720. In 1824, Samuel Richards came overland with his parents to Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson County, Ohio, and in the forties moved to Lawrence County, where he lived the rest of his life. He was one of the founders of Ironton, being for nearly thirty years the Secretary and General Manager of the Ohio Iron and Coal Company and the Iron Railroad Company and the two corporations which laid out and built up that town. Sarah Ann Kelvey was born in West Union, Adams County, Ohio, October 9, 1827. She married Samuel Richards at Burlington, Ohio, September 15, 1852, and

died at Ironton, Ohio, September 1, 1863. She was the granddaughter of Thomas Kelvey, who was born October 1, 1763, married (July 18, 1785) Ann Secker, said to be a niece of Thomas Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury, and came to America about 1801. Thomas Kelvey was of Scottish origin, the name being originally McKelvey. Thomas Kelvey was a man of education and means. Coming down the Ohio, he stopped awhile with Blennerhasset, then proceeded to Maysville. Afterwards he moved to Highland County, Ohio, then to West Union, Adams County, where his wife died (March 7, 1831,) and was buried, and finally to Burlington, where he died (April 18, 1838,) at the home of his son, John. He was a watch and clock maker. Mr. John Means, of Ashland, Kentucky, has one of Thomas Kelvey's clocks. Some interesting heirlooms are in existence. Among others a miniature painted of him, probably in France, when a young man, in the costume of that day, with powdered hair, lace, ruffles, etc. Also a parchment certificate of his membership in a French Lodge of Masons, "La Lodge de L. Epperance," issued May 2, 1791. In this certificate he is described as being twenty-seven years of age and a native of Canterbury, Kent County, England. Thomas Kelvey had four children. John Secker, born January 21, 1796; Johanna, born November 22, 1798; Thomas, born August 1, 1801, and Henry, born October 3, 1805. Johanna Kelvey married John Sparks, December 21, 1820, and died September 15, 1823, at West Union. Thomas Kelvey died June 11, 1831, unmarried, and was buried at Burlington. Henry Kelvey was married, and died May 8, 1834, leaving a son, who is still residing at Granville, Ohio. John Secker Kelvey married Kerenhappuch Hussey, in Highland County, September 7, 1825, came to West Union, where he lived for several years and where his daughter Sarah was born and then with many Adams County people, moved to Lawrence County. He was a man of superior attainments for those days, was for years the Recorder of the county and died at Burlington, July 27, 1851. His wife, who was born July 28, 1809, survived him many years, finally passing away at Columbus, January 2, 1896. She lies by his side in the Burlington graveyard. Grandmother Kelvey was in many ways a remarkable woman. She was married at sixteen, raised a large family, endured many trials, and died at eighty-six, with mental faculties unimpaired and with scarcely a gray hair in her head. She was a direct descendent of Christopher Hussey (1598-1685), one of the early settlers of New England, who with Tristram Coffin and Thomas Macey, were among the original owners of Nantucket Island. Kerrenhappuch was also a descendant of the Rev. Stephen Bachiler (1561-1600 Whittier's "The wreck of Rivermouth"), who left England for Holland, and after a short residence there, came to America in the year 1632. He went first to Lynn, Massachusetts, where his daughter, Theodate, who married Christopher Hussey, preceded him. From Lynn, he went to Ipswich, thence to Newbury, where he lived until 1638, when he settled at Hampton, where he was installed first pastor of the Congregational Church there. For an interesting account of this Puritan divine, the reader is referred to the life of John G. Whittier, by Prichard. He mentions the "Bachiler eyes" as being dark, deep-set and lustrous, with a tendency to repeat themselves from generation to generations. Daniel Webster and John G. Whittier, who were both descendants of Bachiler, had these eyes.

The leading events in Solicitor General Richards' life may be thus summarized: Graduated at Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, 1875; graduated at Harvard College, 1877; studied law and admitted to the bar, October, 1879; Prosecuting Attorney of Lawrence County, 1880 to 1882; City Solicitor of Ironton, 1885 to 1889; Master Commissioner in the Cincinnati and Eastern Railway case, 1885; State Senator from the Eighth Ohio District (Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs and Vinton Counties) from 1890 to 1892; Attorney General of Ohio during McKinley's administration, 1892 to 1896; member of the Commission to Codify the Insurance Laws of Ohio, 1895 to 1896; of the Second General Assembly of Ohio, 1896; Special Counsel of the State Board of Appraisers and Assessors of Ohio, 1896 to 1898; General Counsel of the State Board of Medical Registrations and Examination of Ohio, 1896 to 1898; Solicitor General of the United States from July 1, 1897, to the present time. Mr. Richards was married June 12, 1890, to Anna Williard Steece, of Ironton, Ohio. Two children have blessed this union, John Kelvey, Jr., born at Ironton, April 20, 1891, and Anna Christine, born at Columbus, September 29, 1894.

"Jack" Richards is an ardent Republican and has taken an active part in politics since leaving college. He has been a member of Ward, City, District and State Committees engaged in the active organization and conduct of campaigns. He has been a delegate to City, County, District, State and National Conventions. He has spoken for the Republican party on the stump throughout Ohio and in other States. On becoming State Senator, he made a study of taxation in Ohio with special reference to constitutional limitations. The accepted opinion was then that, under the Constitution of Ohio, as it stood, nothing but property could be taxed for general revenue. Accordingly when several unsuccessful attempts, at great expense, had been made to amend the Constitution and enlarge the taxing power, he took the position that no amendment was required, that rights, privileges, franchises and occupations could be taxed under the Constitution as it stood. These views have since been embodied in our tax laws, which have added largely to the revenues of the State and have been sustained by the highest courts. Among these are the laws levying taxes upon foreign corporations, upon telegraph, telephone and express companies, upon railroad, street railway, electric light, gas, water, pipe line and similar corporations, upon sleeping car companies, upon freight line and equipment companies, in fact practically upon all corporations, foreign and domestic, of a *quasi* public nature, enjoying peculiar franchises. In addition to drafting and sustaining these laws, Mr. Richards drafted the present election law of Ohio, a modification of the Australian ballot system and sustained it in the court. He drew the present law relating to the practice of medicine in Ohio, and as the counsel of the State Medical Board maintained its validity in the courts. He sustained the constitutionality of the Compulsory Education law of Ohio in the Supreme Court, and subsequently redrafted the law, putting it in its present form. As Solicitor General, he is the representative of the Government before the Supreme Court of the United States and has argued the more important cases which have been submitted to that court during the present administration. In doing this, he has had to meet the leaders of the bar from every section of the country, but has

been no less fortunate in the results than he was as Attorney General of Ohio. Notable among the cases now are the Joint Traffic Association case (171 U. S., 505) argued for the railroad by Mr. Carter, the leader of the New York bar, Mr. Phelps, Ex-Minister to England, and Ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont; the case of *Nichol v. Anns* (173 U. S., 509), involving the validity of the Federal Tax on sales at exchange and board of trade in which Ex-Secretary Carlisle and Mr. Robbins, of Chicago, presented the opposition to the law and the Addyston pipe case in December, 1899, in which the Sherman anti-trust law was first applied to an industrial combination.

Major William Lewis Shaw,

the subject of this sketch, was born near Lexington, Ky., on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1832. His father, Joseph Russell Shaw, was a native of Berks County, Pennsylvania, and his mother, Rachel Corns, was a native of Pike County, Ohio. They were married in Pike County, June 20, 1830.

His boyhood and youth, to manhood, were spent mainly on a farm in Adams County, and his advantages for an education were limited to the opportunities offered in those days by the Public schools.

By special diligence and good use of the time usually allowed the farmer's boy for attending school, he prepared himself to teach in the Public schools. He received his first certificate from J. M. Wells (afterward a prominent attorney of West Union), and taught his first school in what was known as Gilbert's District, in the northwestern part of the county in the Winter of 1852 and 1853. He followed the occupation of a teacher of Public schools and in attending school until 1861. At the breaking out of the Civil War, he was a member of the junior class of Antioch College, then under the presidency of Horace Mann. He left his studies in the early Spring of 1862 and raised a company in Greene County, Ohio. The company was assigned to the 110th O. V. I., and he was chosen the First Lieutenant of it. On August 7, 1862, he was detailed as Aide-de-camp on eGn. Elliot's Staff, Third Division, Third Army Corps, on November 14, 1863; he was promoted Captain of Company E, December 9, 1864. On April 2, 1865, he was brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field. This was Gen. J. Warren Keifer's regiment, and it was in no less than twenty-four battles and engagements, beginning with Union Mills, June 13, 1863, and ending with Appomattox, April 9, 1865. He was discharged June 26, 1865, and returned to Yellow Springs, Ohio, and received his college degree of A. B. From this time until April, 1876, he was engaged in Public school work as a teacher or superintendent till April, 1876, when he was appointed Superintendent of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, at Xenia, Ohio. He remained in this position for two years, until the Summer of 1884, when he was displaced by a change of the State administration. In the Spring of 1885, he was employed by the Commissioners of Adams County to superintend the finishing and opening of the Children's Home, which he did to their entire satisfaction. He is now and has been for some time past the lessee and manager of the Cherry Hotel at Washington C. H., one of the most popular hotels in the State. In all matters for the

public good, he is one of the foremost of his city, and is most highly esteemed as a successful business man and an enterprising and public spirited citizen. His political views from boyhood were always very positive and unswerving. His father belonged to the anti-slavery wing of the Whig party. This fact, supplemented by personal observation of the evil effect of slavery on the social conditions of both races, the injustice to the colored man and injury to the material prosperity of the South, confirmed him in his opposition to the institution. At the disruption of the Whig party, he allied himself with the Republican party and has always strenuously advocated its principles. He never sought nor held a political office.

The theological and religious views were Unitarian, and formed along the line of the teachings of Theodore Parker, Edward Everett Hale, Horace Mann, Thomas Hill, and others of like views.

On the twelfth day of August, 1852, he was married to Rachel Jane Gutridge, daughter of James Gutridge, a citizen of Concord Township, Highland County, Ohio.

The Hon. John Little, of Greene County, says of him: "There is no better citizen than Major W. L. Shaw. He served his country faithfully and well in the Civil War. As a business man, he ranks among the first."

Gen. J. Warren Keifer, with whom he served, says of him: "He was devoted to his duties as Adjutant General and Inspector General while serving on my staff in the Civil War. He was efficient, intelligent and tireless. There was no better officer of his rank in the Volunteer Army."

Hon. James Sloane

was born February 22, 1822, in Richmond, Virginia. His parents were from near Belfast, in Ireland, and were Presbyterians. They had located in Richmond, Va., but a short time prior to the birth of their son, James. In 1827, they removed to Cincinnati, and in 1828, to a farm near Fayetteville, Brown County, Ohio.

James Sloane was raised a typical farmer's son. He worked hard all Summer and attended District school in Winter. At seventeen, he received a severe injury, caused by a log rolling on his side and fracturing his ribs, from which he never fully recovered. In 1839 and 1840, he taught school in Brown and Clinton Counties. In 1840, he began the study of law with Judge Barclay Harlan, in Wilmington, Ohio, and graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1844. In 1845, he located in Hillsboro and began practice. In 1845, he was married to Miss Kate White, of Ross County, who bore him two sons, one of whom is Ulric Sloane, the eloquent advocate, now a resident of the city of Columbus, but well known to all the people of Adams County. In 1856, James Sloane was elected a Common Pleas Judge in the Fifth Judicial District on the Democratic ticket, but resigned after one year's service. He felt that he was made for the bar and not for the bench, and while his fellow members of the bar were of the opinion that he made an excellent Judge, he felt that the bar suited him better. He practiced law in Highland, Ross, Fayette, Brown, Clinton and Adams Counties. When the war broke out he organized Company K, 12th O. V. I., three months service,

and went out as its Captain. He was wounded April 20, 1861, and mustered out July 6, 1861, to accept appointment as Captain in Company K, 12th O. V. I., three years' service. He was severely wounded in the West Virginia campaign, at Scary Creek, July 17, 1861. His health broke down and he resigned November 25, 1861. He soon learned, after going into the army, that the injury received at the age of seventeen prevented him from performing the duty of a soldier and hence his enforced retirement. He practiced law in Hillsboro until 1868, when he opened an office in Cincinnati, where he remained until 1871, when he returned to Hillsboro. He died September 17, 1873, of congestion of the brain. He possessed high degree of natural talent. His mind was always clear and he possessed great analytic power. He was capable of great and continued mental effort and seemed to take pleasure in it.

He had a remarkable memory and a fertile imagination. In his temperament he was warm and impetuous. He was an eloquent and powerful advocate. His success was brilliant, but with it all, he was a misanthrope and given to fits of melancholy. He could be a delightful companion if he chose, but did not often so choose. His last days were clouded by his fits of melancholy and he stood aloof from most of his friends. He is remembered by the bar in the counties before mentioned as a lawyer of wonderful power and application.

Hon. Emmons B. Stivers.

Emmons Buchanan Stivers, a son of Lilley Stivers and his wife, Barbara Reynolds, was born in Fincastle, Brown County, Ohio, May 6, 1857. When in his fourth year his parents removed to a farm near Ash Ridge, Jackson Township, Brown County, where he was reared and where he received the rudiments of an English education in the District schools. In 1876, he began teaching school as a profession and followed it with remarkable success for fifteen years, having in the mean time taken a course in the Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, then under the control of President Alfred Holbrook.

In 1882-3, he had charge of the academy at North Liberty, Adams County, and in the Autumn of the latter year was elected Superintendent of Schools at West Union, receiving the highest salary ever paid in that position. On December 27, 1883, he was married to Miss Ida McCormick, a daughter of William McCormick, near Tranquility, Adams County. While a resident of West Union, Mr. Stivers edited and published *The Index*, afterwards merged into *The Democratic Index*, a newspaper of wide circulation. He also, in 1885, published his "Outlines of United States History," and a hand-book for teachers, titled "Recreations in School Studies," which has reached its tenth edition.

Having undertaken the study of the law in the office of Hon F. D. Bayless, while residing in West Union, in the Autumn of 1887, Mr. Stivers removed to Cincinnati to complete his course, and in 1888 he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court at Columbus, Ohio.

In 1890, his health failing, he removed to his farm near his boyhood home in Brown County, where he now resides, looking after his farming interests, his publications, and his legal practice.



In 1895, Mr. Stivers was elected by the Democratic party to represent Brown County in the Ohio Legislature, and he was re-elected to that position in 1897. In 1899, he was elected to the Ohio Senate from the 2d-4th District, composed of the counties of Brown, Clermont, Butler and Warren, which position he is now holding. From 1897 to 1899, he represented the Sixth Congressional District as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. While a member of the Legislature, Mr. Stivers was placed on the most important committees such as the Judiciary, Railroads and Telegraphs, Insurance, Fees and Salaries, and Municipal Affairs.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the K. of P. His domestic relations are most happy, and he has four bright and interesting children. His son, Ulric Stivers, was a Page in the 73rd Session of the Ohio Senate, at the age of nine years, being the youngest lad ever chosen to that position. He was chosen by the unanimous vote of the Senate regardless of politics, after the customary minority party Page had been appointed by the President of the Senate.

Joseph Patterson Smith.

Among the sons of Adams County, Ohio, who attained to position of prominence, perhaps the subject of this sketch was most widely known.

Joseph Patterson Smith, son of John M. and Matilda A. (Patterson) Smith, was born in West Union, August 7, 1856, and received the principal part of his education in the Public schools of his native place. He had a retentive mind and was especially proficient in mathematics and history. From his father, he inherited a splendid memory and a love of statistics, and from his mother an energy and ambition that were characteristic of the man in later years. Like many of his companions, during the Summer months in his youth, he learned the only trade for which an opportunity was offered in West Union—that of a printer. At about the age of sixteen, he was employed for a few months in a nail mill at Bellaire, Ohio, but his constitution was too delicate for such an occupation, and it was abandoned. For a time, he attended the University at Greencastle, Ind., supporting himself by labor at the printing case during the evening hours. Subsequently he taught for a few terms in the District schools of Ohio and Illinois.

From early boyhood, beginning with the "Reconstruction Period," Mr. Smith evinced a strong love for politics, and was noted among his townsmen for his knowledge and understanding of the questions at issue, and for his ardent Republicanism, long before he attained his majority. As an occasional local correspondent, he attracted the attention of the editor of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, and was employed by him as a "special" to travel over the State, in 1876, and write up the political outlook in each of the Congressional Districts. In this manner he became acquainted with the leading Ohio Republicans (of whom Major McKinley was one) and formed lasting friendships with many of those who afterwards became noted in history of the State and Nation. From that time, until the date of his death, Joseph P. Smith was a prominent factor in Ohio politics. Almost wholly through his own exertions, Mr. Smith was successful in becoming the Republican caucus nominee and

was elected Journal Clerk of the Senate in the Sixty-fifth General Assembly. He was also for a time a Clerk in the Roster Department of the State Adjutant General's Office.

At different times during the years covering and immediately following these periods, he edited the *Western Star* at Lebanon, the *Clermont Courier* at Batavia, and the *New Era* at West Union. In 1888, he became part owner and editor of the *Daily Citizen*, of Urbana, which gained a reputation under his management extending beyond the confines of the State. The *Citizen* was the first newspaper to advocate the selection of William McKinley as the Gubernatorial candidate of the Republican party, and his name was kept at the head of its editorial columns from the day following Major McKinley's defeat for Congress in the famous gerrymandered district, in 1890, until his triumphant election for Governor of Ohio, in 1891. A number of the campaign documents used by the Republican State Committee that year (as were a number in subsequent years and also in the National campaign of 1896) were prepared by Joseph P. Smith. Throughout the period of his control of the *Citizen* its editorials were widely quoted.

In 1891, the late John A. Cockerill, then editor-in-chief of the New York *World*, tendered Mr. Smith a position on the editorial staff of that paper; but the flattering offer, while appreciated as a gracious compliment, was declined, as he did not want to leave the State. A tender of the editorship of the Toledo, Ohio, *Daily Commercial* was accepted in Dec., of that year. While serving on the latter paper (in 1892), Governor McKinley appointed him State Librarian. Many useful, rare and valuable works were added to the library during his incumbency of the office. Especially is this true as to works of reference. In May, 1896, he resigned the librarianship to take a confidential position with Major McKinley, remaining with him throughout the Presidential campaign and until after the latter's inauguration as President of the United States, March 4, 1897.

It is a fact, which none acquainted with the circumstances will dispute, that no other individual in the State did more to bring about the nomination of Major McKinley to the Presidency than Joseph P. Smith. Such was his love and esteem for the man that his every energy was exerted to the end that his friend might become the head of the Nation. His private papers, covering the years 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896, now in possession of Mrs. Smith's executor and held as a legacy for his children, show that he was in correspondence and close touch with leading Republicans in every State and Territory in the Union during these years. No young man had a more extensive acquaintance, and none ever made more strenuous efforts to redeem all political promises. He was a thorough organizer and could see further into the effects of a political move than almost any other person engaged therein. And yet no one ever heard him boast of his influence, or personally claim to have done anything superior to that of the ordinary party worker. His mind was a veritable encyclopedia of political information and a magazine of reminiscences of the politics and the politicians of the past and present.

On March 29, 1897, the President tendered Mr. Smith the position of Director of the Bureau of the American Republics, and his action



was approved by the Executive Committee of the Bureau. As the official head of this department, he was making its influence felt throughout the nineteen Republics included in its organization, and, had his life been spared, he undoubtedly would have been instrumental in more firmly uniting them to their mutual commercial benefit, and thus have more effectually carried out the original conception of the late James G. Blaine, as he outlined it at the Pan-American Congress in 1889-1890.

During his brief life, and aside from his other duties, Joseph P. Smith edited several works, including "The Speeches of William McKinley," which attained a wide circulation. He wrote numerous short articles of a political and historical nature, a biography of the President for Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia for 1897, and a "History of the Republican Party of Ohio." Several contemplated works in various states of preparation were among his papers at the time of his death.

Never of the most robust health, but kept up for years by a wonderful will power, Mr. Smith was compelled to seek for rest and restoration of health in October, 1897. After battling bravely against a combination of diseases, and after seemingly having conquered them, death came suddenly on the morning of February 5, 1898, at Miami, Florida, where he had been taken by friends during the previous December.

On April 14, 1886, Joseph P. Smith and Miss Maryneal Hutches, of Galveston, Texas, were married at the home of the bride's parents. Several children were born to this union, namely, Frank Hutches, at Galveston, Texas; Virginia Patterson, at Batavia, Ohio; Antoinette Barker, Mary Stow, John Michell, William McKinley, and Joseph Patterson, at Urbana. The last named was but five months old when his father died.

Maryneal Hutches Smith was born at Galveston, Texas, March 1, 1860. She was educated at Abbott Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts, graduating in June, 1878. After her marriage, she resided for a time in Columbus, then in Batavia, and for the last ten years of her life in Urbana. Under the terms of her husband's will, she was left sole executrix of his estate and guardian of her children. Being a woman of brilliant mind and attainments, and endowed with a wonderful ambition, she accepted the trust, and planned to make the futures of her children all that was anticipated and contemplated by her deceased husband. In June, 1898, without solicitation on her part, President McKinley appointed Mrs. Smith to the position of Postmistress of the city of Urbana, Ohio. She was performing the duties of this office with credit and ability, as was evidenced by the improvements in the office and the increase in its receipts, when the death summons came immediately and almost without warning. She died at her home in Urbana of apoplexy on the afternoon of September 12, 1898, or but a little more than seven months after the death of her husband. Thus, within that short space of time, the several children were deprived of the care of the parents who were generous and indulgent to a fault. Together the earthly forms of their parents are resting in a beautiful plat in lovely Oakdale cemetery at Urbana.

At the time of his death the whole press of Ohio, and all the leading newspapers of the Nation, regardless of party, for he was recognized by the Democrats as an honorable opponent, and had warm personal

friendships among them, spoke only in praise of Joseph P. Smith. Of the expressions used, no more candid and truthful portrayal of his life and character can be found than is contained in this extract from the *Canton, Ohio Repository*, of February 5, 1898:

"Supremely faithful and loving to his family, combined with his beautiful qualities of heart and brightest of bright intellects, his greatest virtue was his unfaltering loyalty to the cause of which were enshrined his brightest earthly hopes and ambitions.

"Had his physical body possessed the strength to support his indomitable energy in the assiduous application of his remarkable intellect, few men would have equalled him in possibilities of attainment.

"His fertile head was a vertiable store house. History, ancient and modern, were constant and living pictures in his always lively memory. His brain seemed incandescent with the knowledge almost of the world, when ripe occasion made its demands on his resourceful mind. When working in the cause he loved the most, he knew no night or day. Sleep could only come when utter physical exhaustion forced tired nature to assert herself. * * * * *

"He was firm in the faith of Everlasting Peace to come. In Canton, in his tribute to a friend who had gone from earth, he wrote in paraphrase:

"Tears for the living,
Love for the dead."

"And yet, many is the heart that grieves, and myriad are the eyes that glisten today upon receiving the news from Florida at the taking away of an intellect so bright and a character so lovely, just as fame and fortune were at his feet in recognition of eminently patriotic service."

Andrew Jackson Stivers

was the second son of Robert Stivers, and Jane Meharry. Until his eighteenth year, he lived on his father's farm. Here under the prayerful guidance of his pious mother, many lessons of patience and economy were learned; and the foundation for his future successful business career was laid. In 1836, he removed to Ripley, where his faithfulness and uprightness of character soon established for him a permanent place as a business man and a citizen. In 1847, he began his long and successful career as a banker; at that time the first bank in Ripley was founded, and for almost fifty years he was intimately associated with the Farmers' National Bank and Citizens' National Bank.

Mr. Stivers was married in 1845 to Miss Harriet Newall McClain. After six years of married life, Mrs. Stivers died in August, 1851. Mr. Stivers was united in marriage a second time, December 13, 1859, to Miss Catherine Maddox, who proved a faithful and loving wife through years of unusual happiness and prosperity, and who still survives him. The mantle of Mr. Stivers' unselfishness and prosperity has fallen upon his two surviving sons, John Robert and Frank Alexander Stivers, who are substantial business men of Ripley, Ohio, the latter being now President of the Citizens' National Bank, with which his father was connected for so many years. As a loving and devoted husband, a kind and generous

father, a broad and honest business man and a loyal Christian gentleman, no words of eulogy are sufficient to express the nobility of character of Andrew Jackson Stivers, the subject of this sketch.

Andrew Jackson Stivers came from a long line of Virginia patriots and sturdy Irish ancestors. His grandfather, John Stivers, a native of Virginia, was born in 1764. He served his country in the Revolutionary War, as a member of the Virginia Militia, before he was sixteen years of age. Robert Stivers, father of A. J. Stivers, was born March 26, 1789, in Westmoreland County, Pa. He served as a Volunteer in the War of 1812, as an Ensign of Lieutenant Daniel Coe's Company, First Regiment, Col. Edward's Ohio Militia, on a general call to Sandusky.

At the time of enlistment, he was a resident of Adams County, having come with his parents from Virginia to Brownsville (then Redstone), Fayette County, Pennsylvania, thence to Ohio, and settled near Manchester. It was here that Robert Stivers met Jane Meharry, and in 1815 they were married in Liberty Township.

Jane Meharry was a native of Ireland, born February 3, 1790, and came to this country in May, 1794, with her father, Alexander Meharry, and her stepmother, Jane Meharry. The family settled at Connellsville, Pennsylvania, in July, 1794, and in April, 1799, removed to Kentucky and shortly afterwards to Adams County, Ohio.

To Robert and Jane Stivers were born four sons and four daughters. Robert Stivers died July 12, 1855, and Jane Stivers died April 10, 1870. Both are buried in Briar Ridge cemetery, this county.

Isaac Smalley

was born August 4, 1825, the youngest son of Willian and Esther Smalley, near Jaybird, in Adams County, on the same farm on which he died, December 21, 1899. He was a farmer all his life and had no ambition for public office. He was a prominent Free Mason. He was married January 24, 1848, to Miss Hannah Parks, who survived him. She was a daughter of John and Eliza Parks, both of Hillsboro, Highland County. He and his wife lived on the same farm for fifty-two years.

They had four children, three daughters and a son, Ora, who resides with his mother. As a farmer, Mr. Smalley was very successful and accumulated a competence. He was very fond of rearing live stock and especially horses. He was an excellent judge of horseflesh. He never held any office except that of Trustee of his Township. He was conservative in all his views and actions.

He was strong in his feelings of either love or hate, but was highly respected in the entire circle of his acquaintances. He could have had a summer resort and village on his home farm on account of its remarkable medicinal and pure water springs, located on it, but preferred to dispense with those improvements and to be undisturbed on his farm surrounded by some of the finest scenery in Adams County.

Alexander B. Steen.

Alexander Boyd Steen, the fourth son and seventh child of Alexander and Agnes Nancy Steen, a twin brother of John W. Steen, was born near Flemingsburg, Ky., May 5, 1813. He was brought by his parents to Ohio in

1820, and resided in the same locality, three miles northeast of Winchester, Adams County, Ohio, almost seventy-five years. He was a child of the Covenant, descended from a long line of staunch Scotch-Irish Presbyterian ancestors, who had endured persecution and suffered imprisonment for their religious faith. He was a most saintly man, greatly beloved by all who knew him, and his gentle manner, sweet devotion and absorbing zeal reminded one of the Apostle Saint John. He occupied comparatively a humble sphere in life, but no man in all that region extended a wider religious influence than he. In private conversation, his spiritual insight and heavenly-mindedness was elevating to the soul. His faith in God's Word was unbounded, and the Divine promises were to him, living realities. He was no mere dreamer, thinking of future glory, but insisted upon the faithful performance of the practical duties of every day. He was not a learned man, but was more familiar with the English Bible than many professors of theology. He would quote from memory the verse and chapter of the Bible to substantiate his position upon any subject of conversation. By a fall, some years before his death, he was severely injured in the hips, which largely confined him to the house. He spoke of this afterwards as a special blessing, inasmuch as it gave him a **better opportunity** to study the Scriptures. He brought up his family of eight children in the fear of the Lord and all became members of the Mt. Leigh Presbyterian Church with which he was connected for more than fifty years. He died at his home near Winchester, Ohio, March 8, 1895, aged eighty-one years, ten months and three days. His body rests in the cemetery at Mt. Leigh. Alexander B. Steen was married by the Rev. Robert Stewart, March 29, 1838, to Miss Nancy Jane McClure, a daughter of Michael and Elizabeth McClure. She was born in Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, September 11, 1821, and died March 18, 1893, aged seventy-one years, five months and seven days.

Samuel Cummings Stevenson,

of Grimes Postoffice, was born March 11, 1838, in the old double log cabin at the mouth of Bayou Manyupper, below the mouth of Ohio Brush Creek, the last bayou on the trip from New Orleans to Pittsburgh. His father was Richard Stevenson, a son of John Stevenson, a native of Donegal, Ireland, who made his escape to America at the time of the Emmett Rebellion, and built the double log cabin on the site of the old stone house at Pleasant Bottoms, at mouth of Ohio Brush Creek. Richard Stevenson was born October 11, 1798, in the old cabin above mentioned on the old Stevenson farm. He married Sarah Cummings, a daughter of Captain Samuel Cummings, of Lewis County, Kentucky, opposite the Stevenson home on the Ohio. He was a boat carpenter, and for years built flatboats at the mouth of Brush Creek and cordelled them to Kenhawah Licks, where they were loaded with salt for New Orleans. He lived at the mouth of the bayou till 1838, when he built the present brick residence, now the home of the subject of this sketch. He died July 7, 1855.

Samuel C. Stevenson, the subject of this sketch, followed steamboating on the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and was a captain of vessels for many years. He first married Miss Maggie Lovell, of Lewis County,

Kentucky, January 31, 1866. She died September 2, 1871, and afterwards, October 15, 1873, he married Miss Joanna B. Shumaker, daughter of the late Captain J. H. Shumaker, of Mason City, W. Va., who was killed by an explosion on the steamer *Brilliant*, at Gallipolis Island, August 22, 1878. Captain Stevenson has "hove anchor" from Pittsburgh to the Gulf of Mexico, experiencing thrilling adventures that would fill a volume. He is now retired from the river, and enjoys life at his home on the beautiful Ohio at Pleasant Bottoms. He is the owner of Wilson's or Brush Creek Island, where persons from the surrounding towns and villages spend the heated season outing and fishing under the direction of the genial Captain.

A few years ago, a party of young men from Winchester camped at Brush Creek Island to spend some time fishing in Brush Creek and the Ohio River. Nicholas Lockwood, a member of the party, was drowned in the Ohio while bathing, and his companions made futile efforts to recover the body. Captain Stevenson was called on to assist in the search and he discovered the body of young Lockwood rolling on the bottom of the river in several feet of water—the river being low and the water clear. He dived and secured a hold on the body and by almost superhuman efforts conveyed it to the shore unassisted.

The Captain is one of the best known citizens of the county and numbers his friends by the score. In politics, he is a Democrat of the Jefferson type.

Francis M. Spear,

of Manchester, was born August 21, 1843, on Eagle Creek, in Union Township, Brown County, Ohio. When one year of age, his parents, Spencer Spear and Harriet Coburn, moved to Huntington Township in that county, where he was reared to manhood on a farm. He was for years engaged in the white burley leaf tobacco trade and was one of the most prominent dealers in the Ohio white burley district. In 1893, he removed to Manchester, where he purchases and handles white burley leaf. Since residing there he has been elected Trustee of Manchester Township and Mayor of the town of Manchester. While serving as Mayor, he instituted and maintained a rigid warfare against the evil doers of that town with the result of a decided change in favor of morality and good order. Some of his decisions and rulings caused much comment at the time but he was sustained in the higher courts.

In politics, Mr. Spear is a Republican, having cast his first vote for Lincoln, in 1864. He served in the 26th O. V. C., and took part in the pursuit and capture of the famous raider, General John Morgan, in his invasion of the North in 1863, an account of which is in this volume. While not a member of any church, Mr. Spear leans toward the Disciples organization, and is a firm supporter of the principles of morality and temperance.

Robert Amasa Stephenson

is a prominent and successful physician and surgeon of Manchester. He was born near Ripley, Brown County, Ohio, August 11, 1838, and comes of a family of Irish origin, which was established in America about 1750, its representatives settling in Sussex County, Delaware. Captain John Stephenson, the great-grandfather of our subject, commanded a sailing

vessel which made trips between the Emerald Isle and Atlantic ports in the United States. His family lived in this country, and his son William, when a youth of seventeen years, ran away from home to avoid going on a sea voyage with his father.

William Stephenson afterwards settled in Pennsylvania, near the town of York, where he married. At the breaking out of the Revolution, he joined the Colonial army and served until American independence was achieved, after which he removed with his family to Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he resided for several years. About 1793, he joined a party of emigrants destined for Limestone, now Maysville, Kentucky. Among the number was a Mr. Kilpatrick with his two motherless little girls. During the trip Kilpatrick was killed by an attacking party of Indians, and William Stephenson took charge of and cared for the orphans. One of them afterwards became the wife of his son, Colonel Mills Stephenson. The party proceeded to the town of Washington, founded by the noted Indian scout of that day, Simon Kenton. William Stephenson remained in Kentucky until 1798, when he crossed the Ohio and located his land warrant for services in the Revolution, on Eagle Creek, in Adams, now Brown County, where he erected a cabin and passed the remainder of his eventful career.

On reaching manhood, Colonel Mills Stephenson married Miss Kilpatrick, as above stated, and settled on a farm near his father. He was a leading spirit in Southern Ohio in affairs of business and politics, and in the second war with England served with the rank of Colonel, and built old Fort Stephenson, named in his honor, the post so heroically defended afterwards by young Croghan, where now stands the town of Fremont, Ohio. Colonel Stephenson was one of the early Sheriffs of Adams County before the formation of Brown County. He afterwards became interested in the milling business near Ripley, and built and ran flatboats from that point to New Orleans. On one of these trips he contracted a fever and died at Vicksburg, Mississippi, in 1823. Colonel Stephenson and his first wife had born to them the following children; Ephriam, who died in childhood; Elizabeth, who married Thomas Wallace, of Ottawa, Illinois; Charlotte, who died at the age of twenty years; Young, who became a steamboat captain on the Ohio, and who, during the Mexican War, was in the employ of the Government, transporting supplies from New Orleans to Matamoras, Mexico, where he died in 1847; and Lemuel, a steamboat engineer, who followed the river for years. In 1857, he quit the river and opened a hotel in Catlettsburg, Kentucky, where he died in 1862.

Robert Prettyman Stephenson, the father of our subject, was born in Ripley, Ohio, June 22, 1801, and died February 23, 1884. His wife (*nee* Mary Wallace) passed away August 13, 1883. They were married September 23, 1819, and had seven children.

Robert A. Stephenson, whose name heads this record, spent his childhood days at the old homestead, and in September, 1861, entered the United States Army as a medical cadet. He was then stationed at Georgetown, D. C., where he remained until September, 1862, when he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating from that institution in 1863. He soon after was made Assistant Surgeon, and was assigned

to duty with the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, then at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. He thus served until May, 1865, when he was commissioned Surgeon and almost immediately afterwards appointed Brigadier Surgeon by General George P. Buell. At the close of the war, he was mustered out at Camp Dennison, Ohio, July 25, 1865. While in front of Atlanta, on the twelfth of August, 1864, he was severely wounded in the head by a piece of shell, and yet suffers from the injury. He was present at all the engagements in which the Sixty-ninth Regiment participated after April 20, 1863, and did much good service in healing the wounds and allaying the pains of those that rebel lead had injured. At the close of the war, Dr. Stephenson returned to the private practice of his profession, locating in Bentonville, Adams County, where he remained until 1873. In that year he removed to Manchester, where he has resided ever since, engaged in the successful labors of his chosen profession.

In politics the Doctor has always been a Jeffersonian Democrat, and when Cleveland became President, was appointed by him United States Examining Surgeon on the Board of Pension Examiners for Adams County, serving until 1889. He was again appointed to the position in 1893, during President Cleveland's second administration. On November 7, 1899, he was elected Auditor of Adams County on the Democratic ticket, and now holds that responsible position.

The Doctor was married October 27, 1867, to Miss Arcada Hopkins, daughter of William E. and Eliza (Brittingham) Hopkins. They had born to them William Prettyman, July 31, 1868; Mary, August 26, 1872; Robert Ellison, July 17, 1879, who was accidentally killed while duck hunting on Brush Creek Island, December 29, 1897; and Ralph, born May 16, 1884.

The Doctor is a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias Lodges, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of George Collings Post, No. 432, G. A. R. He is a close student of his profession, an untiring worker, and his abilities, both natural and acquired, have placed him in the front rank among his professional brethren in Adams County. In stature, he is above the medium, strongly knit frame, inclined to corpulency, of vital-sanguine temperament, a rather strong face, and withal good personal appearance. He is sociable and courteous in his daily intercourse with his fellow men, and active and earnest in all matters pertaining to the advancement of the community in which he resides.

William Jephtha Shelton

was born in Brown County, Ohio, August 29, 1842. He is the son of William Shelton. At the age of three years, his father moved into Adams County. He was reared on his father's farm and attended the District school.

On the sixteenth of October, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, 70th O. V. I. He was appointed Corporal, October 31, 1862, and Sergeant, April 30, 1864. He re-enlisted as a veteran, and was mustered out of the service August 14, 1865. He was wounded in the left shoulder at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862. He was first duty Sergeant after his appointment, and in the last year of the war often had command of the company. He was with Major William B. Brown when he was killed, August

3, 1864, before Atlanta, Georgia. For a list of the battles in which he participated see the article on the 70th O. V. I., in this work.

He has always been a Republican. He cast his first vote, while in the service, for John Brough for Governor of Ohio. He connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1865. He was elected Recording Secretary of his Quarterly Conference, and has held that office ever since. He was elected Treasurer of Sprigg Township on the Republican ticket in 1895, and served two years.

On October 28, 1865, he was married to Miss Lucinda Lawrence, daughter of Jacob G. Lawrence. He has four children. His eldest daughter, Mary, is at home. His second daughter, Edith, is the wife of Henry Scott. His third daughter, Bertha, is the wife of Charles Little. His son, William L., married a Miss Games, and is a farmer. Both his sons-in-law are farmers. Mr. Shelton is one of the best farmers in the county, stands well in the estimation of all who know him, and is a citizen of the highest standing.

Lawrence M. Spargur

was born at Marshal, Highland County, Ohio, July 19, 1854, the son of Alfred and Catherine (Elliot) Spargur. His grandfather, Henry W. Spargur, was from North Carolina. He came to Ohio in 1833, locating near Spargur's Mills in Highland County. He married Susan Roberts. Alfred Spargur, their third son, is the father of our subject. He had a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters, of whom Lawrence W., above, is the eldest. He was reared on a farm and received a common school education. He labored on the farm and taught school until he was twenty-four years of age. Then he married Miss Ella E. Pulse. There were three children of this marriage, Jane C., Inez and Fred. Inez is deceased. The wife died October 16, 1889. From 1878 to 1889, he was engaged in farming. At the latter date, he sold his farm and located at Seaman, Ohio, when there were but nine dwellings in the place. At Seaman, he entered into partnership in the mercantile business with John I. Rhoads, and this continued until 1893, when he purchased Mr. Rhoad's interest and since has been conducting the business alone.

On May 19, 1892, he was married to Miss Nettie Foster, daughter of Robert and Susan Grigg Foster, of Irvington. Since July 1, 1897, he has been conducting the "Spargur House," hotel and livery stable in connection therewith. In February, 1898, he engaged in the saw-mill and lumber business in partnership with William Crissman under the name of Spargur & Crissman. He was elected a Justice of the Peace in Scott Township in 1898. In politics, he is a Republican. He is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Seaman and is a steward and trustee. He is Superintendent of the Sunday School of the church.

He is a man full of industry, energy and pluck. In everything for the good of the community, he is at the front. His traits of character are all the very best. He is a valuable man in the church, in business, and as a citizen, and moreover, every man who knows him, regards him just as we have stated.



Charles S. Sparks

was born in West Union, Ohio, June 10, 1868. His father was Salathiel Sparks, born November 20, 1829, and his mother was Clara Post, born June 6, 1849. His grandfather, George Sparks, was born in Virginia, May 16, 1794, and died at West Union, December 30, 1839. His great-grandfather, Salathiel Sparks, was born in 1756, and died at West Union, July 20, 1823. The latter located at West Union in 1804 and purchased from Robert Wood one hundred acres of land, now known as "Byrd's Addition to West Union." Salathiel Sparks had a son John, the well known banker of West Union in its early days. This John, who has a sketch elsewhere, married Sarah Sinton, sister of David Sinton, of Cincinnati.

Our subject was educated in the Public schools in West Union and graduated there in 1888. In the Summer of that year and of 1889, he attended Normal school at West Union. In the Summer of 1889, he began the study of law in the office of Captain David Thomas, and in the Winters of 1888 and 1889, attended the law school of Cincinnati and graduated on May 28, 1890. The next day he was admitted to practice law by the Supreme Court of Ohio. He located in Cincinnati for the practice of law, June 20, 1890. He has served as Acting Prosecutor in the Police Court and as Acting Judge of the same court.

In politics, Mr. Sparks is a strong and active Republican. He has been a speaker in the State and National campaigns and has been a delegate to the State Convention of his party for five years in succession. He is a member of the Blaine Club of Cincinnati and of the Stamina League of the same city, and was at one time President of the Board of Directors in the latter.

On November 21, 1896, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Barclay, of Brooklyn, New York. She was born December 17, 1879, in the city of Oldham, England. They have one child, a daughter, Dorothy Grace, born April 15, 1908. His wife's great-uncles were members of the House of Lords of the British Parliament.

He is a man of high mental capacity, self-educated. He is studious, generous, and pronounced in his likes and dislikes. As a citizen, he is broadminded and liberal, ever regardful of the rights of others and prompt in the performance of all duties. As a lawyer, he is quick, persevering, bold, aggressive, and makes the interest of his clients his own. He is well read in the law, eloquent, and sometimes sarcastic. Without friends, influence or social advantages, he attempted to practice law in Cincinnati, and by his own personality has built up a good practice.

Oliver Thoroman Sproull, M. D.,

of Bentonville, Ohio, was born January 5, 1863, near Dunkinsville, Ohio, on the farm now occupied by his parents, Robert C. and Sarah (Thoroman) Sproull.

William Sproull, great-grandfather of our subject, was a Scotchman by birth, but emigrated to County Tyrone, Ireland, from whence he embarked for America, August 1, 1793, on the Brig "Cunningham," sailing for North Carolina. The brig was twice overhauled on the voyage by

pirates sailing under the colors of French Men-of-War. The passengers lost all of their belongings except a few pieces of gold that Mrs. Sproull had concealed in her hat. One of these "pirate" vessels proved to be an American privateersman from Baltimore, where the Sproulls and their confiscated goods were brought to instead of North Carolina, the destination of the "Cunningham." Mr. Sproull, being a Free Mason and finding friends in Baltimore, was enabled to recover that part of his property, consisting of Irish linen. They landed in Baltimore, October 3, 1793, and settled at Elliot's Mills, near Baltimore, where they remained a few years, and then moved to Wythe County, Virginia. Their family were Hazlet, who married Elizabeth Fergus, and after his death, she married Joseph Montgomery, Jr., brother of Robert's wife; Robert, grandfather of our subject; Rosa, married William Russell; Margaret, married a Hines; Mary, married William Crissman.

Robert Sproull, grandfather of our subject, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, March 17, 1777, and came to America with his parents. He married Anna Montgomery, daughter of Joseph Montgomery, Sr., and Rachel (Ramsey) Montgomery, of Wythe County, Virginia. Rhoda Montgomery, daughter of Joseph Montgomery, Sr., married William Glasgow, and removed to George's Creek, Adams County, Ohio. Some time prior to 1822, the Sproull family came and settled in the same neighborhood in order to be near their relatives. Robert Sproull resided there until 1826, when he removed to Brush Creek on the farm where Robert C. Sproull, his son, and father of our subject, still resides.

Robert C. Sproull was born on George's Creek, in 1824. He married Sarah Thoroman and both are still living on the old Sproull farm near Dunkinsville, Ohio.

Dr. Sproull, the subject of this sketch, was reared on the farm, receiving a common school education until the age of eighteen. He attended the Normal school of West Union, Ohio, and the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. He began teaching in 1881 and continued for three years. He began the study of medicine under Dr. Dan Ellison, of Dunkinsville, and attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland, graduating March 15, 1886. After practicing with Dr. Ellison, at Dunkinsville, until September of the same year, he located at Bentonville, Ohio, where he is still engaged in the practice of his profession.

He was married August 22, 1888, to Agnes B., daughter of William and Melissa (Thoroman) Traber, of the Traber Tavern on Lick Fork. They have two children living, Clarence Traber, aged seven years, and Hazel, a babe.

The Doctor is a Democrat in politics and wields considerable influence in local political affairs. He was elected Clerk of Sprigg Township in 1896, and again elected in 1898. As a physician, he is rapidly rising in his profession, being an earnest student and tireless worker, while his integrity and moral principles make him a valued citizen.

Thomas J. Shelton

was born July 25, 1840, on Eagle Creek, in Brown County, where Spencer Spears now resides. He is a son of William and Betsy (Cochran) Shelton. His mother was a daughter of Gen. John Cochran,



whose sketch appears elsewhere. Thomas Shelton, his grandfather, was a native of Maryland, and when a young man, eloped with a neighbor girl, Sarah Kline, whom he married and brought to Charleston Bottom, Kentucky, where there was already a settlement of Maryland people. The entire journey was made on horseback. After remaining in Kentucky a few years, they removed just across the river into Ohio, in Adams County. William, their only son and father of our subject, was but five years of age at this time, and as he grew to manhood, he began to develop at once the successful business man he became. He engaged in flatboating on the Ohio River, and in this way getting a start in business and saved enough money to provide his parents a home, buying the Ben Sowers farm above Ripley, and afterward the Spears farm on Eagle Creek, and in 1845, he purchased the farm in Sprigg Township, where our subject now resides. He died in 1888, at the age of seventy-three. The children of William and Betsy (Cochran) Shelton are Tamer, wife of Samuel Brookover, of Eureka, Kansas; Thomas J., our subject; William J., of Bradyville, Ohio; Sarah E., wife of George Dragoo, of Philipsay, Mo.; Margaret, wife of Samuel Evans, of Hiett, Ohio; Joseph W., of Catlin, Ill.; Lillie, wife of Charles Griffith, of Paola, Kansas, and Hettie, wife of Samuel Glaso, of Manchester, Ohio.

Thomas J. Shelton, our subject, was reared on the farm and obtained a common school education. He married Mary S. Dragoo, daughter of Samuel Dragoo. Their children are Samuel, married to Fannie Gilbert; William; Cora, wife of Robert Roush; Grace, wife of Asbury Mains; Ernst, married Mary Lang; Thomas J., married Icy Gray; Hanson P., married Mary Powers; Amenda, married Charles Lang; Richard, Chase, Robert and Fay. The last four are at home. Our subject, like his father, has been a successful business man. He is engaged extensively in farming and gives considerable attention to political and public affairs. He is a Republican and has served as Commissioner of Adams County for two terms, from 1885 to 1888, and from 1891 to 1894. He was a delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1892. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias of Manchester, and also a member of the Masonic order at the same place.

Joseph Arnold Shriver

belongs to an old German family which can be traced to 1688 at Altenbom, Germany. The family came to America prior to the Revolution; and David Shriver, an ancestor, before the opening of that war and for a period of thirty years, was a member of the Legislature. As such he rendered distinguished services in behalf of the patriots. Admiral Schley is identified with the family in the female line. Joseph Mitchell Shriver, father of our subject, was born June 18, 1816. His mother, Catherine Cappel, daughter of Daniel Cappel, was born April 30, 1815, at Decatur, Ohio. His grandfather, Petter Shriver, was born March 6, 1766, in Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Lading Shriver, was born October 14, 1709, at Altenboni, Germany. There have been many distinguished members of the family in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Our subject was born July 27, 1853, at Manchester, Ohio. He was educated in the common schools of Adams County until he was seventeen

years of age, when he began to learn the tinner's trade with his father. He followed that until 1898, when he sold out to Charles Prather. Since then he has been a dealer in real estate. On May 9, 1876, he married Miss Mary I. Vandeventer, of Versailles, Ills. He has one child, a daughter Minnie, wife of Granville Boyer, telegraph operator at Manchester. They have one child, Burnace Boyer, a son, aged fifteen months.

If there is any one thing Mr. Shriver is noted for, it is for his devotion to the principles and success of the Republican party. For more than twenty years he has been one of the leaders of the county. He has been a Committeeman of his township for many years, and has often been County Committeeman. He has many times been delegate to the County and District conventions of his party, and in these has been conspicuous for his work. He conducted the campaign in his county when President McKinley was first elected Governor of Ohio, and his party was successful in the county. In 1896, he was Sergeant-at-arms of the National Republican Convention at St. Louis. On April 18, 1900, Mr. Shriver was nominated by the Republican Congressional Convention of the Tenth Congressional District for presidential elector.

In business, Mr. Shriver was noted for his industry, honesty of purpose, and strict integrity. He is regarded as progressive and energetic. He has been President of the Manchester Stove Works and Treasurer of the Manchester Fair Association. He is well esteemed by his neighbors, and is regarded as reliable in all the undertakes. He has done as much for his party as any member of it in the county.

Rev. M. D. A. Steen, D. D.

Moses Duncan Alexander Steen, the fifth son of Aaron F. Steen, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere, was born at the homestead of his maternal grandfather, Michael Freeman, ten miles east of West Union, April 24, 1841, where he spent his childhood. In 1848, his parents moved to Mt. Leigh. He united with the Mt. Leigh Presbyterian Church, June 8, 1858, and that Fall became a student at the North Liberty Academy, with the ministry in view. He spent three years at the South Salem Academy under the late Rev. J. A. I. Lowes, D. D., and one year in Hanover College, Indiana. He graduated at Miami University in 1866. In the Autumn of the same year, he took up the study of theology at the U. P. Seminary at Xenia, and remained one term. He continued the study of theology at the Seminary of the Northwest at Chicago, until April 8, 1868, when he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Chillicothe, and in the Summer preached at Mt. Sterling and Sharpsburg, Ky. In the Fall of 1868, he spent one term at the theological seminary at Princeton, N. J., and April 1, 1869, was graduated from the Northwest Seminary at Chicago.

Directly after his graduation, in 1869, he took charge of the Presbyterian Church at Worthington, Ohio, where he was married on June 22, 1870, to Mary Foster. On September 8, 1870, he was ordained by the Presbytery of New Albany, Indiana, having previously accepted a call to Vevay, Indiana. In 1872, he was called to Solon, near Cleveland; thence to Conneautville and Waterford, Pennsylvania; thence he



was called to Ludlow, Kentucky, where he remained seven years; thence to Pleasant Ridge, Ohio. He was afterwards located at Troy and Edwardsville, Ill., Gunnison and Black Hawk, Col., and Snohomish, Washington. At Conneatville, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1873, his only child, Lulu Grace, was born, and she died July 3, 1876. On September 1, 1886, he located at Woodbridge, Cal., where he still remains as pastor. He made a tour of Europe in 1877 and has travelled in every State and Territory in the United States, in Canada and Mexico. His degree of Doctor of Divinity was given him by the San Joaquin Valley College, California, in 1888, and in 1889, Wooster University conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. Since 1893, he has been stated Clerk and Treasurer of the Presbytery of Stockton, a district as large as Ohio. He was a Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1880, 1887 and 1894. In 1895, the General Assembly sent him as delegate to "The Council of the Reformed Churches throughout the world, holding to the Presbyterian system," which met in Glasgow, Scotland, June, 1896. He attended this with his wife and made a tour of British and Continental Europe. He is the author of the following works: "Scriptural Sanctification," "How to be Saved," "The Human Soul," and numerous magazine articles.

His wife is a true helpmate in his sacred profession, cultivated, amiable, and devout. Since 1887, she has been the Presbyterial Secretary of the Woman's Occidental Board of Foreign Missions. Dr. Steen is a man of fine culture, deep scholarship, and unusual ability. His Christianity is profound. In many particulars, he has been like John Elliot or Jonathan Edwards, in that he has lavished upon his congregations, in remote places, an amount of learning that would shame many a metropolitan pulpit. He has a warmth of religious affection that would satisfy a Baxter. He cheers the sorrowing, and the poor are helped by his tender consolation. He has lived a noble and useful life and holds the affection of all his people, men, women and children. He is true to all obligations. He believes in, and cultivates in himself and others, those virtues which make true Christian manhood and womanhood. His life is a true exemplification of his teachings.

Lyman P. Stivers

was born in Bentonville, Adams County, on July 25, 1839. His father was William Stivers, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Downey. She was born at East Liberty, Pennsylvania. Her father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and killed at Sandusky, Ohio. She was brought to Adams County, Ohio, when she was but two years old, in a flatboat on the Ohio River, in a party with the Rev. John Meek, the celebrated Methodist minister. The party landed at Manchester, Ohio, and Aaron Pence reared her. She made her home with him until she was married. She died in 1878 and her husband in 1884. Our subject received a common school education.

He was married September 10, 1861, to Mary I. Fitch, daughter of the Hon. E. M. Fitch, of Brown County, who was a member of the Legislature from that county for four years. Mrs. Fitch was a daughter of Col. Mills Stephenson, of Brown County, Ohio. He was killed in the

War of 1812 at Fort Stephenson, which was named for him. Our subject is the father of five children, four daughters and one son. His daughter, Ida B. Stivers, born September 17, 1862, is the widow of Frank Gaffin. Cora B. Stivers, his second daughter, was born and died in 1868. Icie W. Stivers, his third daughter, born November 13, 1866, is the wife of E. W. Erdbrink, formerly of Baltimore, Md., now a resident of Manchester, Ohio. Our subject's son, Joseph Randolph Stivers, born July 23, 1874, who received his Christian names in honor of the late Col. Joseph Cockerill, graduated in the Manchester schools, and is now a traveling salesman.

His daughter, Sallie B. Stivers, was born October 6, 1878. She is married to Samuel A. Walker, formerly of Point Pleasant, W. Va., but now foreman of the Ohio Valley Furniture Company at Manchester. Our subject was reared at Bentonville, Ohio. When quite young he engaged in the mercantile business at that place, where he remained till he was elected Sheriff in 1871. He served as Sheriff one term after which he moved back to Bentonville, where he kept hotel till 1880. He then removed to Manchester, Ohio, and engaged as agent for buggies and farm implements. He has been the salesman for the S. P. Tucker Buggy Co., of Manchester, Ohio, for several years and is at present employed by the Piano Manufacturing Company of Pullman, Illinois.

Elisha Pinkney Stout.

Vice-President and Acting President of the Cincinnati Savings Society, located at Nos. 43 and 45 East Fifth Street, in the city of Cincinnati, was born in Greene Township, Adams County, April 5, 1834. His mother was a daughter of Jonathan Wait, and was born on Blue Creek in the same county, in 1811. His father, William Stout, was born on Stout's Run, in Greene Township, in 1806. He was the founder of the village of Rome and sold goods there until his death in 1859. He was the first Postmaster at Stout, the name of the postoffice of the village of Rome. Our subject received such education as the common schools afforded and in 1854 went West. He went to Fort Riley, Kansas, but left there when the Border Ruffian troubles began. He went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, in October, 1854, and took part in locating and establishing the city of Omaha. In 1856, he was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature of Nebraska, and took his seat therein January 3, 1857.

One Winter's legislative experience was sufficient and in the Fall of 1858, like Jo, in "Bleak House," he "moved on" with six others to Pike's Peak, on the discovery of gold there, and with them laid out and started the city of Denver. In 1861, he returned to Ohio. From the organization of the 91st O. V. I., he was Sutler of that regiment during its service.

In 1865, he entered into the manufacture of fine cut tobacco in Cincinnati, as one of the firm of Barber & Stout, and carried on an extensive business until 1882, when he retired from active business. In 1887, he became interested in the manufacture of linseed oil, but gave but little personal attention to the business. He still owns the plant located at Winton Junction. He was also interested in the manufacture of woodenware in Paulding County, Ohio, with offices in Cincinnati. The business was conducted under the name of J. P. Gay & Co. Mr. Stout estab-

lished a reputation in Cincinnati, and wherever his business relations extended, for integrity and ability. For this reason he was invited to become a Trustee of the Cincinnati Savings Society in 1892. For two years, though nominally its Vice-President, on account of the sickness and absence of the President, he has been its head and chief executive officer. No one could have been found to have managed it with greater ability and success. Mr. Stout has a high sense of honor and is strictly correct in all his dealings. He has great administrative and executive ability and has been successful in all his undertakings. He would succeed in any financial enterprise, because he would not undertake anywhere he could not command the conditions of success. He is a man of forceful character, and would lead in any vocation he might adopt. He has sound judgment, is discreet and prudent, and is unswerving in any course his judgment approves. He investigates any subject he considers, thoroughly, and when his mind is once made up to a course, he is fearless in its execution. He has no guide in politics or business, but his high sense of duty. When he has once determined on a course in any matter, no one can turn him from it, and this is true of him in every relation of life, in banking, in commercial business, or in politics. He was one of the Trustees who built the waterworks of Wyoming, and is a Director of the Electric Lighting Company, which lights Wyoming and several of the surrounding villages. Whenever anything was required to be done for the public, and he was called upon to do it, his services have been eminently successful and satisfactory to his constituents. He is respected and honored by all who know him.

In November 22, 1859, he was married to Miss Margaret Kirk, daughter of A. D. Kirk, of North Liberty, Adams County. He has four daughters, Mrs. William S. Stearns, whose husband is one of the firm of Stearns, Foster & Co., cotton manufactures of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Paducah, Kentucky, another daughter, Mrs. E. E. Moore, whose husband is a cotton broker in New York City, but who resides in Hackensack, New Jersey. He has two daughters at home, Misses Edna and Florence. He lost his only son at the age of fourteen, some six years since. He resides in the most attractive home in Wyoming, a suburb of Cincinnati, having thirty acres of ground attached to it in which trees and flowers do their best to make it like the original Eden.

In politics, Mr. Stout has always been a Republican, but has never hesitated to be independent when he thought a duty to the public required it. Enjoying that high position in business life which his talents have commanded, with an interesting family, and surrounded by the most delightful social relations, it is the hearty wish of his friends that his health and life may be spared many years to enjoy these conditions.

Judge I. N. Tolle,

of West Union, was born on Elk Run, in what is now Winchester Township, April 2, 1839. His parents, Denton and Nancy Waldron Tolle, were well known residents of Adams County for many years. Stephen Tolle, the grandparent, was a Virginian by birth and was a pioneer of Adams County. He was a miller by trade and built one of the first mills on Elk Run. The Tolle family is of Welsh descent, and

displays down to the present generation the strong characteristics of that race.

Judge Tolle was reared in Adams County, and lived from boyhood until about his fortieth year at Bentonville. Here he attended the Public schools and later became a pupil in the select school of Prof. Miller, an Eastern educator, who made Bentonville an educational center for several years. Prof. Burns, the author of Burns' English Grammar, was a teacher in this school. Samuel McKinley, a relative of the ancestors of President McKinley, was one of the eminent tutors of our subject. So that upon attaining his majority, Judge Tolle was equipped with a good common school education supplemented with a knowledge of the sciences, that enabled him to take a position among the foremost educators of his portion of the State. He was engaged in his chosen profession from 1862 till his election as Probate Judge, in 1881, and during a good deal of that time he was a member of the Board of School Examiners of the county. On the twelfth day of June, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Esther A. Edgington, daughter of William L. and Mary A. Payne Edgington. Her grandparents were Virginians and came to Adams County in pioneer days. The grandfather, William Edgington, was a cousin of Asahel and John Edgington, whose biographies appear in this volume, and who were celebrated pioneers of Adams County.

While engaged in the profession of teaching, Judge Tolle read law under the guidance of Hon. Thomas J. Mullen, an eminent lawyer of Adams County for many years. But after some experience in the courts, he took an aversion to the practice of law as observed by him, and laid aside his Chitty forever.

The Judge has been a prominent factor in Adams County politics for over forty years, never having missed voting at but one election, April, 1863, when very sick, in all that time. He was elected Clerk of Sprigg Township in 1861 and re-elected in 1862. Refused the nomination in 1863, but in 1864 the Democratic party, of which he has always been an active member, took him up and elected him Clerk of the Township the two succeeding years. In 1871, he was appointed School Examiner by Judge Coryell, and he served continuously in that capacity until 1881, when he was elected on the Democratic ticket Probate Judge of Adams County. He was re-elected three times in succession to this office, so that he served in the office a term of twelve years. He was nominated for a fifth term and defeated by a plurality of twenty-nine votes. His defeat was caused mainly from the fact that being Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee the first year of President Cleveland's second term, the disappointed applicants for postmasterships put the blame on the Judge, while in reality Senator Brice controlled this patronage. The Judge has been a member of the West Union School Board, City Council, Trustee of Wilson Children's Home, County Board of Elections, and of the Democratic State Central Committee. He has always been feared from his safe counsel to his party, more than any Democrat of the county, by Republican politicians. He has but one child, Hallam V., who was his Deputy while Probate Judge, and who

made most of the records of the office except the journal, which records are not excelled in any Probate office of the State. Hallam married Mary Robuck, a daughter of Thomas Robuck, of West Union, and is now the business associate of his father.

Judge Tolle is a member of West Union Lodge, No. 43, F. & A. M., and of Manchester Chapter, No. 129, R. A. M. Also, of West Union Lodge, No. 570, I. O. O. F., and of West Union Encampment, No. 219. He and his wife were members of the Disciples Church at Bentonville until it ceased to exist in 1880. Mrs. Tolle is now a consistent member of the Baptist Church, of West Union.

Isaac Frederick Tharp

was born on the David Stevenson farm in Monroe Township, Adams County, Ohio, on the twenty-fifth day of September, 1875, the son of Isaac Tharp. He showed a taste for learning and books at the age of five years, and acquired knowledge from them as rapidly as his circumstances and surroundings would permit. His mother died when he was eighteen years of age. He determined to qualify himself as a teacher, and did so at a great sacrifice. He sold his last horse in 1898 to obtain money to attend a Normal school at West Union. In 1899, he obtained a certificate to teach in the Public schools in Adams County; and was so favorably known in the district of his own home that he was employed to teach the Public school there. He began it in the Fall, and continued it until the ninth of January, 1900, when he was taken sick with what proved to be typhoid pneumonia. His disease baffled all medical skill, and he died on the seventeenth of January, 1900. On the day following, he was buried beside his mother in the Nesbit cemetery.

He had subscribed for this work at the first opportunity, and looked forward with great pleasure to its forthcoming. He was one of the eight subscribers to the work who were called away after ordering it and before its publication. He was a model young man in every respect, and it seems a great pity that he could not have been spared to complete what promised to be a most useful life. He left a precious memory to his friends and a bright example to the world.

William Treber,

of Dunkinsville, was born at the old Treber Tavern, on Lick Fork, in which he now resides, August 10, 1825. He is a son of Jacob Treber, whose father, John Treber, was a pioneer of Adams County, and opened the old tavern on Lick Fork in 1798. Jacob Treber married Jane Thoroman.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and after reaching man's estate, married Miss Melissa Thoroman, daughter of Samuel Thoroman and Rachel Florea, January 10, 1856. His children are Anna; Agnes, married to Doctor O. T. Sproull; Sallie, Lizzie, Clara, married to Cameron Tucker; Jacob, who married Margaret Chapman; Lucy, married to Ola Thoroman; Stella, married to Dr. Treber Crawford, and Lyman, who married Lulu Gaffin.

Mr. Treber is one of the most prominent citizens of Adams County, and is honored and respected by all who know him. He is a

Democrat of the Jackson school and has often been honored by his party with official recognition. He served as a member of the Board of County Commissioners, and was on the Board of Trustees of Tiffin Township for fifteen years. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his grandfather, was a soldier, in the Revolution from the State of New York.

William T. Thoroman,

of Wheat, was born on Wheat Ridge, February 15, 1844. He is a son of John Thoroman and his wife, Rosanna Hamilton. He was brought up on his father's farm working in Summer and attending the District school in Winter, in which he received a good common school education. He enlisted as a Private in Company G, 182d O. V. I., and was mustered into service at Cincinnati, September 28, 1864, and honorably discharged at Nashville, July 7, 1865. This regiment belonged to the Engineering Corps of the Army of the Cumberland, and took part in the battle of Nashville, December 15-16, 1864. Returning to Adams County after the war, he married Miss Harriet C. Elliott, February 29, 1872, daughter of John Elliott, who married Mary Collier, a daughter of Colonel Daniel Collier, whose sketch appears elsewhere. The children of William T. Thoroman and wife are: Ola C., Lloyd A., and Laura B., deceased. Mr. Thoroman is a Republican and was Census Enumerator for Oliver Township in 1890. He is a member of the M. E. Church at Dunkinsville.

The Thoromans came originally from Delaware. There were two brothers, Thomas and Samuel, who married sisters. Thomas married Hester Crawford and Samuel her sister Anna, in the State of Pennsylvania. From there they came to Ohio.

J. Wesley Thoroman, (deceased,)

son of Oliver Thoroman, was born March 21, 1828, on the old homestead farm one mile north of Dunkinsville, Ohio. He was reared on the farm, and followed that occupation through life. He attained a good common school education, and was well qualified to fill any position in the ordinary affairs of life. March 3, 1853, he married Almira Mason, a daughter of Squire Samuel S. Mason, of Tiffin Township, Adams County. To this union there were born Lyman O., Theodore M., Sallie J., Wesley H., Anna, and I. J., the fourth son, now residing on the old home farm. The subject of this sketch was a man very highly esteemed in the community in which he lived. He was a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity in good standing at the time of his decease, November 28, 1890. In politics, he was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian type.

Harvey James Thompson,

pharmacist, of West Union, was born on Island Creek, Adams County, January 10, 1871. His father was John Thompson, and his mother, Dorcas Jane Vance. He was educated in the common schools, Manchester High school and the Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio. He taught in the Public schools of Adams County from 1891 to 1893, and then took a course in pharmacy at Ada, Ohio, where he graduated in that science. February 19, 1895, he married Eva Prather, and they have

one interesting little daughter, Anna Thelma, as fruit of that union. Mr. Thompson is a successful business man and is respected in the community where he resides. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Improved Order of Red Men, and belongs to the uniformed rank of each of these orders. He was left an orphan at the age of nine years and by energy and economy, under the watchful care of his mother, acquired a good education and has now a good business and a pleasant home.

Dr. Titus Stevenson,

of Cherry Fork, is recognized as one of the most accomplished physicians and surgeons of Adams County. He acquired a good English education including a course in the sciences, a thorough knowledge of which is so necessary to the successful practitioner. In his seventeenth year, he began the study of medicine under the tutorship of Dr. L. C. Laycock, then of Decatur, Ohio, and after a preparatory course, entered Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, for the term 1886-7. In 1887-8, he was a student in the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, from which he graduated with high honors in March, 1888. After graduation, he opened an office in Youngsville, this county, and in October of that year married Miss Mary E. Williams, daughter of W. P. Williams, a descendant of an old and respected family of Adams County.

In 1890, Dr. Stevenson removed to Aberdeen, Ohio, where he had a large and lucrative practice till 1893, when at the solicitation of friends and old patrons who recognized his great ability and skill as a physician and surgeon, he was induced to return to Adams County, and located in the beautiful and thriving little village of Cherry Fork. Here he enjoys not only a lucrative practice, but the esteem and friendship of all who come in contact with him.

Dr. Stevenson comes of good old Scotch ancestry, his paternal great-grandfather, Col. Mills W. Stephenson, being a direct descendant of one of the four "Stinson" or Stevenson brothers, who came to America from Scotland in the Seventeenth Century. His maternal grandmother was a descendant of Governor General Joseph Waters, of the West Indies, under British rule.

Col. Mills W. Stephenson cleared and improved the farm now known as the W. A. Montgomery farm in Liberty township, Adams County.

Dr. Stevenson is a son of John M. Stephenson, of Decatur, Ohio, who married Mary Jane Geeslin, daughter of Acklass Geeslin, of Brown County. The Doctor is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and of North Liberty Lodge, No. 613, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics, he is a believer in the teachings of Jefferson, Jackson and Bryan.

The family of Dr. Stephenson consists of Miss L. Grace, Augustus D., Guy A., and L. Preston. The Doctor and his family are connected with the M. E. Church, he having been reared in that faith.

John Shumaker,

of West Union, Ohio, was born in Harrisburgh, Pa., September 22, 1837. His father was Jos. H. Shumaker and mother, Susan Shumaker, whose maiden name was Susan Walton. He emigrated to Fairfield

County, Ohio, with his father's family at the age of eight years, where he attended the common schools, and at the age of seventeen was granted a one year certificate by the Board of School Examiners of Fairfield County, Ohio. At about this time he, with his parents, moved and settled on a farm in Morrow County, Ohio, where his time was occupied on his father's farm during the Summer and teaching during the Winter months.

At the breaking out of the Civil War, he enlisted July, 1862, in the 45th O. V. I., but was not mustered into the service on account of being disabled by sickness. On July 20, 1864, he re-enlisted in the 178th O. V. I., and served as First Sergeant of Company K, until the regiment was mustered out at Charlotte, N. C., July 1, 1865.

He then returned to his father's farm and was engaged in farming, teaching, and clerking. He was connected with the Adams Express Company from 1877 to 1880, as Express Messenger between Pittsburgh and Chicago, on the P., F. W. & C. R. R. From 1881 to 1883, he was engaged in teaching in Scott County, Ills. He returned to Ohio and was engaged in various occupations until May, 1893, when he settled in West Union and conducted a restaurant in the Mullen Building. September 21, 1893, he married Miss Cedora F. Caraway, of Adams County. At the November election, 1894, he was elected a Justice of the Peace of Tiffin Township. At the April election, 1896, he was elected Mayor of the incorporated village of West Union. April, 1897, he was re-elected as Justice of the Peace, and in April, 1898, was re-elected Mayor, which offices he now holds.

William Jacob Shuster.

William Jacob Shuster is the son of Frederick and Jacobina Shuster. His mother's maiden name was Jacobina Kohler. They came from Germany in the year 1831. William Jacob Shuster was born May 5, 1856, and married Anna Mahaffey, March 9, 1881.

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Republican. He was elected Assessor of Liberty Township three time, and is at present Superintendent of the Adams County Infirmary.

John Sparks,

liveryman, of Piketon, Pike County, Ohio, was born August 12, 1870, the son of Salathiel and Clara Sparks, in West Union, Ohio, and resided there until May 4, 1894, when he removed to Peebles, where he resided and was engaged in the livery business until 1899, when he removed to Piketon, where he conducts a first-class livery.

Mr. Sparks was married December 3, 1896, to Elsie Williamson, and they have one child, Salathiel, born February 4, 1898. He is a member of the Order of Red Men, of Peebles, Ohio, and is also a member of the Volunteer Fire Company at Piketon. Mr. Sparks is a Republican, and as such is a leader in local politics.

Charles Luther Swain

was born August 19, 1866, in Fincastle, Brown County, Ohio. His father was Samuel L. Swain, now a resident of West Union. His mother was Agnes N. C. Heberling. He attended the District schools of his

home until he was thirteen years of age, when his father moved to West Union. There he attended the Public schools three years. Then he attended the Normal University at Ada, Ohio, from 1883 to 1886. He began his career as a teacher of Public schools in 1886, when he taught a Summer school at Harshaville, and in the Fall he taught one term at Island Creek and two terms in the Ellison district in Monroe Township. In 1889 and 1890, he taught in the Whippoorwill district, east of West Union. From 1890 to 1892, he had charge of the schools at Peebles. He taught a Summer school at Locust Grove in 1891. He was a County School Examiner from 1889 to 1893, when he resigned. He was President of the Teachers' Institute of Adams County from 1890 to 1892, and in that period there was a larger attendance than ever before or since. Mr. Swain distinguished himself and made quite a reputation as an educator in Adams County from 1886 to 1892. He became a law student in 1890 under George W. Pettit, of West Union. In the Fall of 1892, he entered the Cincinnati Law School and attended there that Fall and Winter. On March 30, 1893, he was admitted to the bar. He began practice in West Union and remained there eighteen months. He located in Cincinnati as a practicing lawyer on September 4, 1894, and has been there ever since. His office is No. 57 Atlas Bank Building. In 1897, he was elected a member of the Lower House of the Ohio Legislature. In 1898, he was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for Congress in the Second District of Ohio and defeated by Jacob H. Bromwell, the Republican candidate, by five thousand majority, the normal Republican majority being twice that number. He was married August 23, 1894, to Miss Anna N. Burkett, of Hartwell, Ohio. He is a member of the Fifth Presbyterian Church.

A gentleman who has been acquainted with Mr. Swain for a number of years says that he is remarkable for his sound judgment of men and affairs. He is honest, energetic, enterprising and useful; he was an excellent teacher. He is quite a reader, a fair talker, and always ready to make a speech. He has a good opinion of himself and one of those men who seem to be destined to gain great distinction. He keeps himself well informed on the current events of the day. He is always a very pleasant and agreeable companion. He has been re-elected to a second term in the Legislature from Hamilton County.

Dr. John Alexander Steen,

the subject of this sketch, was born at Mt. Leigh, Ohio, March 26, 1841. He was the second child of Alexander B. Steen and Nancy J. Steen, whose maiden name was Nancy J. McClure. She was born in Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, October 16, 1820. Alexander B. Steen was born at Flemingsburg, Kentucky, May 5, 1813. Our subject was reared on his father's farm on Brush Creek, Adams County, Ohio, working in the Summer time and attending school in the Winter, where he obtained a common school education.

August 11, 1862, he enlisted in the 91st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company I, and served until June 24, 1865. At the battle of Winchester, Virginia, September 19, 1864, he was severely wounded through the throat and arm, after which he was transferred to the hospital at Phil-

adelphia, where he remained for ten months. He subsequently returned to the field at Winchester to look after the remains of his brother, James F. Steen, and his uncle, Ira T. Hayes, who were killed in action September 19, 1864. He identified their remains and saw their honored bodies laid to rest in the Winchester Cemetery having helped to dig their graves himself. At the close of the war, he was mustered out with his regiment at Cumberland, Maryland, and returned to Camp Dennison, Ohio, where they were paid off.

On return to peaceful pursuits, he attended school in the Fall and Winter of 1865 in his home district; and in the following Spring entered the dental office of Dr. J. N. McClung, at Cincinnati, Ohio, who afterwards moved to North Liberty, Ohio, and with whom he studied eighteen months. He formed a partnership with his preceptor which was maintained for some time. In the Fall of 1868, he removed to Manchester, Adams County, Ohio, where he opened an office for the practice of his profession. In the Winter of 1869, Dr. McClung giving up the practice of dentistry, he removed back to North Liberty and resumed his former practice.

On December 30, 1869, he was married at Eckmansville, Adams County, to Miss Jane M. Reighley, a native of Lockes Mills, Mifflin County, Pa., and a daughter of Henry and Nancy Reighley, whose family settled in Adams County. Of this union there were four children, Minnie M., the wife of Mr. Howard C. Green, residing at No. 6745 Emerald Avenue, Englewood, Illinois; Lulu E., the wife of Mr. Espy Higgins, residing at No. 3391 Hayward Place, Denver, Colorado; and Harry W. and Merta, who are still at home. Harry W. studied dentistry with his father and attended dental college at the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, at Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating there in 1900. In 1875, our subject removed to Ripley, Brown County, Ohio, where he still resides and enjoys a lucrative practice in his profession.

His wife died January 13, 1894, and is buried in Maplewood cemetery at Ripley, Ohio. On March 17, 1896, he was married to Miss Sadie J. Lawwill. Of this union there is one child, John A., Junior.

Dr. Steen has served on the Board of Education at Ripley, Ohio. His political views are Republican, and his first vote was for U. S. Grant for President for his first term. His religious views are Presbyterian, and he joined that denomination when a boy. He has served as elder of the church. He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Grand Army of the Republic. He is one of the substantial citizens of Ripley, well known and highly respected for his sterling virtues.

Sidney R. Stroman

was born in the County of Beaver, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1844. The place of his birth is now in Lawrence County, near New Castle. His father, Henry Stroman, was born in Philadelphia, in 1804. His mother's maiden name was Staple, born in Allentown, Lehigh County, Pa., in 1805. His grandfather, John Stroman, was born in Switzerland. His wife, whose maiden name was Snider, was also from Switzerland. On coming to this country, they located in the city of Philadelphia. Henry

Stroman had four sons and four daughters, all of them living at the writing of this sketch. The eldest is Sarah, now the widow of John Teets, of Douglass County, Kansas; the second daughter is Elizabeth, wife of Philip Teets, of Hebron, Indiana; the third daughter is Mary, wife of David Foreman, of West Union; the fourth daughter is Caroline, widow of Wilson S. Burbage, of West Union. The eldest son is Levi B. Stroman; Joseph A., the second son, Henry C., the third, and the fourth is our subject, all of West Union.

Sidney R. Stroman attended school in Butler County, Pennsylvania, until 1856, when his father removed to Venango County, where his father followed his trade, that of a carpenter. In March, 1861, the entire family, excepting Henry C., located in Adams County. The father bought the farm where his widowed daughter, Mrs. Burbage, resides, and remained there until his death in 1886. Sidney R. worked on his father's farm one year. On August 9, 1862, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted in Company E, 91st O. V. I., for the period of three years and served till June 24, 1865. In this same company were his brother, Joseph A., and his brother-in-law, Wilson S. Burbage. He was wounded June 17, 1864, at the battle of Lynchburg, Virginia, in the left groin and thigh, and was laid up a month and three days. With the exception of this period, he was never disabled from duty a single day. He was in every skirmish, or battle, in which his regiment participated, and was always in the front rank if he could get there. He never missed his rations, or a fight, except while disabled by a wound.

Soon after his return from the war in February, 1866, he returned to Venango County, Pennsylvania, and engaged in work as a carpenter. He returned to Adams County in September, 1868, to be married to Miss Elizabeth McColm. They were married September 8, 1868, and he took his bride to Venango County, Pennsylvania. He remained in Pennsylvania till 1874, when he returned to Adams County and purchased one hundred acres of land, part of his present farm. He began north of West Union in the poorest part of Adams County, with a stout heart, good health, an abundance of energy and determination to succeed. By hard work, economy, prudent and careful management, he has now a body of land of three hundred and fifty-two acres, all paid for, has good buildings and barns, has all the implements and tools he needs and has his farm well stocked. His buildings are all in good order and well kept; his fences are all well built and kept in perfect repair; no weeds or briars are allowed to grow, and his entire farm has an appearance of neatness and care. He always has good crops and he knows how to produce them. His hay and corn are just a shade better than the average, and he knows it and is proud of it. The writer knew his farm long before Mr. Stroman purchased it and has seen it just before writing this sketch. The change is but little short of a miracle. The desert of forty years ago has been changed into fertile fields, pleasing to the eye. Most men would starve to death where our subject has prospered. What Aladdin could do with his lamp is not a circumstance to what Sid Stroman has done for the land he purchased. Beginning with nothing, he has a fine, large farm, highly improved, completely stocked, with everything on it in perfect order and repair; with all the horses, cattle and hogs he could

wish, all well cared for, and money beside. But in addition to this, Sidney R. Stroman has done something more creditable, he has reared six children to be honest and honorable men and women and to occupy important stations in life. His eldest daughter, Mary A., is the wife of M. D. Shoemaker, Principal of the schools of North Liberty; his second daughter, Flora B., is the wife of E. L. Haggerty, a farmer near Eckmansville; his third daughter, Anna M., is the wife of Brice McClellan, a farmer residing near Cherry Fork; his son, Wilson C., has charge of the farm of his aunt, Mrs. Burbage; Charles D., aged twenty years, and his youngest daughter, Nettie E., reside at home.

In politics, Mr. Stroman has always been a Republican. In his religious faith and profession, he is a Presbyterian.

It is just such men as Mr. Stroman that makes our country great and powerful. When the call to arms came, he went cheerfully and quickly, just as he would have performed the most usual duty. He gave three of the best years of his life to his country and has the spirit to do it again on a moment's notice. When he returned to Adams County, he determined to succeed in farming in the least attractive part of the county. In twenty-six years, he has made his home and his lands a delight to look upon. He has been a public benefactor. The lesson of his life and career has been a most excellent one. He has, of course, had more than ordinary good, common, hard sense, and has had a talent for accumulation. He is a model farmer. He has natural business ability superior to the average; he has energy and thrift. Our national wealth counts not in dollars and cents, but in just such citizenship as Sidney R. Stroman. When we find one like him who has made a success in life, it is a pleasure to recount the fact and hand him down to posterity with all that immortality a work like this can give him. Histories seldom record failures. It is best we should forget them and remember only those whose activities entitle them to remembrance. Historians have many unpleasant tasks, but of their pleasures, one is the contemplation of a character like our subject and the recording of his life and career.

Joseph Arnold Stroman

wah born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1836. His father and mother are mentioned in the sketch of Sidney A. Stroman herein and reference to that sketch is hereby made for any information as to them and his remote ancestors. His father removed to Venango County, Pennsylvania, in 1851, and to Adams County in March 1861. As a boy, Joseph A. Stroman was educated in the essentials of reading, writing and arithmetic, but was taught hard work. As a youth, in Summer he worked on his father's farm and in the Winters he drove team from Franklin to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In the Spring of the year he would be engaged in rafting timber on the Allegheny River. Before he came to Adams County, he learned the carpenter trade. On coming to Adams County, he determined to take up the life of a farmer. He worked on his father's farm from that time until the war broke out. He purchased sixty-six acres of land of his brother, Levi Stroman. In 1888, he purchased seventy-two acres of William Greenley north of West Union. He purchased seventy-five acres of Samuel



Wright in 1875. He purchased twenty-two acres more, in 1897, of William R. Mehaffey. He bought one hundred and ten acres in 1899, known as the James Demint farm. He had but just got to Adams County, when the call to arms came. He did not respond at first, but in the Summer of 1862, when the war had become a serious business and the real condition of the country was understood, he enlisted in Company E, 91st O. V. I. He went from a sense of duty and from purely patriotic motives. He served as a Private until February 25, 1863, when he was made a Corporal. He was wounded September 19, 1864, in the head, by a piece of shell, at the battle of Opecquan, Va., and was sent to the Brick Hospital at Winchester, Va. This wound has disabled him up to the present time. He was mustered out June 25, 1865. The Government had value received in all the service it had from our subject. He served his country with his soul and spirit. He also gave it his bodily strength. Except for the time disabled by his wound, he never missed a ration or a duty. He was with his company all the time, on every march, in every skirmish, and in every battle. He was earnest in every duty as a soldier and when he had laid his arms aside for the quiet walks of peace, he took up life as earnestly as he had begun it before his military service. He has studied economy, frugality and the acquisition of property to a good advantage. Now he is the owner of 330 acres of well improved land in Adams County, all in one body. He was married September 28, 1873, to Miss Sarah McDaniel, daughter of Hiram and Caroline McDaniel, of Brown County, Ohio. His land is all well cultivated and farmed, with suitable buildings, is well stocked with animals and improvements, and it shows that it has been handled so as to produce the best results. His farm is as clean and neat as a well kept garden and is a delight to look upon. It is a pleasure to drive along the road and look at it as it declares that its owner is active and energetic and keeping everything in order. He owes no man anything but good will.

Joseph A. Stroman believes that every duty is sacred and should be well done. He believes in continuance in well doing. He became a member of the Oak Grove Christian Church, February 28, 1869, and has continued in its faith and practice ever since. In October, 1898, he attended the Quadrennial Convention of that church at New Market in the District of Ontario as a lay delegate.

Rev. John William Spring,

of Ridgeway, Hardin County, Ohio, was born August 13, 1842, near Hamilton, in Butler County, Ohio. His father was Charles R. Spring, born in Pennsylvania. His mother, Nancy P., was born in Ohio. They had four sons and two daughters. Our subject was the eldest. When he was about three years of age, his parents moved to Brown County, Ohio, where they resided for five years. When he was eight years of age, his parents moved on a farm near West Union. At the age of ten, he went to work for himself on a carding machine in West Union. He worked there in Summers for nine years, and attended the District schools for a few months each Winter.

On the Fourth of July, 1861, at the age of nineteen, he enlisted in Company I, 39th O. V. I., as a Private. This was the celebrated Grosbeck Regiment. He was made a Corporal soon after his enlistment, and made a Sergeant November 16, 1861. He was in all the battles in which his regiment participated; and for further information on that point, reference is had to the article on "Adams County in the Civil War," in this work. It is sufficient to say here that no Ohio regiment saw more active service or participated in more engagements than the 39th O. V. I. In February, 1864, he re-enlisted and obtained his veteran furlough. At this time, he married Miss Carmillie Kendall. He returned to the war, and on March 8, 1865, was discharged to accept the captaincy of Company D, 191st O. V. I. For this position he was recommended by his Colonel, Edward F. Noyes, afterwards brevetted Brigadier General. This is what Colonel Noyes said of him in recommending him to the Adjutant General of Ohio:

"January 24, 1865.

"Sergeant Spring has been three years and a half in the service, and is one of the best soldiers in the regiment. He is competent for almost any position in the regiment, and is a man of spotless character. It was my intention to have him promoted in my command had I remained on the field. I most earnestly and heartily endorse him."

For this position he was also recommended by Edward P. Evans, then Chairman of the Military Committee of Adams County. Here is what Mr. Evans said for the Committee:

"January 28, 1865.

"We concur in the recommendation of Col. Noyes as to his services and capacity.

"E. P. Evans, Chairman.

"J. N. Hook, Secy."

As Captain of the 191st O. V. I., our subject was Provost Marshal at Winchester, Virginia, in May, June, and July, 1865. He served until August 27, 1865, when he was discharged. The Government never had any more faithful soldier or officer than he, nor did it ever have any from whom it obtained more service, nor did it have a more patriotic soul in its grand army. John W. Spring served his country on his conscience. He gave it all he had to give, and gave it with all his soul. In the four years, one month, and twenty-three days he was in the service, the Government never lost a day's service from him.

In September, 1865, he became a minister of the Methodist Protestant Church, and has been engaged in that work ever since. From the army of his country he was transferred to the army of the Lord, and has been a faithful soldier all his life. He has been President of his Conference, and has been stationed at Cincinnati, Bainbridge, West Middleburg, Springfield, Sabina, Manchester, Waynesfield, Dayton, Middletown, Richmond, Forest, and Ridgeway. He served as a missionary in Kansas from September, 1883, to August, 1890. His wife died June 25, 1883; and while in Kansas, on June 1, 1893, he was married to Mrs. Harriet Moore, and returned to Ohio. He has one son, Charles Alva Spring.

James Richard Tillotson

was born November 26, 1877, at Dunbarton, Adams County. His father is John W. Tillotson, and his mother, Lucinda D. Jobe. He attended the District school in Dunbarton. He began teaching at the age of sixteen, and attended the Normal school at Peebles in 1893, conducted by Prof. J. E. Collins, now of Batavia, Ohio, and James S. Thomas of Portsmouth, Ohio. In 1894, he attended Normal school at Manchester, conducted by Prof. J. W. Jones. In the Summer of 1895 and 1896, he attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and took a scientific course. His first year of teaching, 1894 and 1895, was at Colon, in Meigs Township. His second school, 1895 and 1896, was at Steam Furnace. In 1896 and 1897, he taught at Sugar Grove, in Washington Township, Scioto County. In 1897 and 1898, he taught at Hygiene in the same township. In 1898 and 1899, he taught at Lower Carey's Run, and at the time of writing this sketch, he is engaged in teaching at the same place. He holds a three years' certificate in Scioto County and a five years' certificate in Adams County.

He has been very successful as a teacher and has always given the most perfect satisfaction to the school boards and patrons of the several schools where he has taught. In politics, he is a Democrat. He has but few equals of his age in scholarship. He is true to every trust confided in him, and thorough in every duty or work he assumes.

He has those elements of character which will secure him success in any profession or business he may undertake.

Samuel B. Truitt

was born in Sprigg Township, Adams County, Ohio, February 21, 1839, a son of Henry P. and Caroline (Bloomhuff) Truitt.

In 1760, three brothers of the name of Truitt emigrated from England to America. Benjamin, the youngest of these and great-grandfather of our subject, located on the eastern shore of Maryland, where he married Margaret Kellum and settled on a farm near Snow Hill, in Worcester County. They were parents of four sons: Benjamin, Samuel, John K., and William. The latter was born in 1778. He married Elizabeth Gootee, of Accomack County, Virginia, on March 17, 1817, and was the grandfather of our subject.

William Truitt, with five other families, left their native State to seek a new home in the West and arrived at Manchester, April 24, 1817. They settled near Clayton, in Sprigg Township, where he lived until his death in 1847. They reared a family of five children, viz., James, Henry P., the father of our subject, Margaret, Mary and Elizabeth. Henry P. Truitt, the father of Samuel B. Truitt, was born November 16, 1809. He was married to Caroline Bloomhuff, daughter of Abraham Bloomhuff and sister of Rev. John P. Bloomhuff, January 24, 1832. She was born October 26, 1808. Henry P. Truitt died October 18, 1847, and was buried in the Ebenezer cemetery in Brown County, Ohio. Caroline, his wife, died November 9, 1878, and was buried in the Odd Fellows cemetery at New Haven, Ind.

Their children were Eliza Jane, who married George W. Taylor; Sarah P., who married Samuel Starrett; John W., Samuel B., subject

of this sketch; James H., deceased; Thomas S., and Maria B., deceased, who married Harvey Stoneman.

Samuel B. Truitt was three years of age when his parents removed to Bradyville. At the age of eight, he went to Forth Wayne, Indiana, and lived on the farm of his uncle, Sidney C. Bloomhuff, for six years. He then returned to his native county and worked on the farm till his marriage. Mr. Truitt enlisted in Company F, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, September 8, 1862, and was made Commissary Sergeant of the company. He was promoted to Regimental Commissary Sergeant, May 18, 1865, and mustered out on July 4, 1865. He was with the regiment in all its battles and campaigns. For further information as to his service in Company F, of the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, reference is had to the sketch of that company. On returning from the army, he bought a farm in Sprigg Township, on which he lived from 1867 to 1883. He was known as a model farmer and handled fine stock on a large scale.

In 1888, he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of Commissioner of Adams County in which he served one term with much honor to himself and credit to his constituents. He was one of the Trustees of Brittingham Camp Meeting, which was conducted for several years. He was married December 16, 1858, to Miss Mary Starrett, a daughter of John and Emily (Hudson) Starrett. Mr. and Mrs. Truitt have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church since their marriage. He has been trustee and steward in the Manchester Church for many years.

He is a member of Manchester Lodge, No. 254, Knights of Pythias, and also a member of the Hawkeye Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Adams County Agricultural Association, and one of the most prominent Democrats of the county.

He removed to Manchester in 1883, and in 1895 engaged in the grocery business in partnership with I. T. Foster. He is now engaged in the buggy and carriage trade.

Major Truitt is well known and universally respected throughout Adams County, where most of his life has been spent and where he ranks as one of her foremost citizens. By industry and good judgment he has acquired plenty of this world's goods for comfort and he and his good wife contribute liberally of their influence and means to the cause of Christianity and humanity.

James Sheridan Thomas

was born in Meigs Township, Adams County, one of the youngest sons of George A. Thomas and Sarah J. Wittenmeyer, his wife. He has a twin brother, Prof. Stephen S. Thomas, of Bloomfield, Mo. He attended school in the district of his home and labored on his father's farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he attended North Liberty Academy for one year. In 1889 and 1890, he attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, where he graduated in the Scientific course in 1890. From the Fall of 1890 until Spring of 1892, he taught school at Otway, Ohio. From the Fall of 1892 until the Spring of 1894, he had charge of the schools at Sciotoville. In 1893, he taught a Summer



school at Wheelersburg. He began the study of the law with the Hon. Ulric Sloane at Winchester in the Summer of 1892, and kept it up until the Fall of 1894, when he entered the Cincinnati Law School, and attended that during the Fall, Winter and Spring of 1894 and 1895. He stood fifth in a class of one hundred and fifteen in his studies. He was admitted to the bar, May 31, 1895, on his twenty-fifth birthday. On July 1, 1895, he began the practice of law in the city of Portsmouth, where he has since resided. In politics, he is and always has been a Democrat, and has taken an active interest in his party. In 1895, he was the candidate of his party for State Senator in the Seventh Senatorial District, but was defeated by Elias Crandall, the Republican candidate. He canvassed the district in the interest of his party.

In the Spring of 1899, there was a special election to vote on the adoption of a new charter for the city of Portsmouth. This occurred about three weeks before the regular municipal election. He took strong grounds against the charter, and spoke against it in public meetings. The charter was defeated and its defeat resulted in his election to the office of City Solicitor in the strong Republican city of Portsmouth, where a Democratic City Solicitor had not been elected since 1875. He defeated one of the very best young Republicans of the city—Harry W. Miller, who was a candidate for re-election.

As a lawyer, Mr. Thomas is very active and industrious. He is careful and painstaking, and bids fair to make his mark high up in his profession.

George Andrew Thomas

was born November 25, 1832, at Jacksonville, Ohio. He is the son of William and Margaret Mitchell Thomas. His grandfather, William Thomas, was a native of Pennsylvania. His wife was a Miss Randolph. He settled in Adams County in 1797. He located land where Jacksonville now stands and laid out the town. He was a great admirer of General Jackson and named the town for him. He afterward entertained General Jackson over one Sunday on his way to Washington. When the public highway was laid out on Todd's Trace, he assisted in opening and clearing that part of it between Brush Creek and Locust Grove. The stage route established on this road, about 1820, was continued until 1842. William Thomas, Senior, removed to Marion County, Ohio, where he died. His children were Isaac, Phillip, Samuel, who died of the cholera in 1849, William, George W., and John. The children of William Thomas, father of our subject, were John, George A., Susan, who married William Green; Mary, married to N. McKinney; Nancy, died in womanhood; Margaret, married John McMillen; Samuel married Sarah McCoy, and Josephine. William, father of our subject, was born February, 1803, at Jacksonville, Ohio, and died there in 1894.

George A., our subject, married Sarah Jane Wittenmeyer, March 27, 1863, the daughter of Isaac and Eliza (Thoroman) Wittenmeyer. Their children are Isaac W., married to Levica C. Thoroman; George F., a physician at Peebles, married to Agnes Reynolds; John R., married to Ellen Mathias; Daniel B., a farmer residing on the home farm, and married to Ida Jackman; Perry Odle, residing in California, who was a soldier in the Philippines in the late Spanish War, and who married Lucy

Hildebrand; Stephen S., a teacher at Bloomfield, Mo., married to Christina Chloe; Tilla B., residing at home, and James S., a lawyer in Portsmouth, Ohio.

George A. Thomas enlisted in Company 1, 182d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on September 28, 1864, and served until July 7, 1865. He took part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee.

Mr. Thomas is a successful farmer. He owns four hundred acres of land at Old Steam Furnace. He is noted for his sterling honesty and integrity. He has reared seven sons, all of whom are active factors in the world and doing well for themselves. They are all men of the highest integrity.

Mr. Thomas has always adhered to the Democratic party and has taken quite an interest in political affairs, though he has never held office. He has acquired a competence, and as the burden of years are falling on him, he is taking things easy. He is a thorough patriot, and during the war did all he could for his country, both at home and at the front. He is a member of Frazer Post, G. A. R., near his home, and a charter member of the Lodge of Odd Fellows at Jacksonville. He is a useful and valuable citizen. He has been able to hold his own all his life, and has beside accumulated considerable property. He has always aimed to do the best he could for himself and those dependent on him, at all times, and has succeeded far better than most men in the race of life. He has been ambitious for his sons. He educated them to the best of his ability and is proud of their careers. The writer, who has known him all his life, believes that George A. Thomas has accomplished much more than the average citizen and that he is a credit and honor to his community. If all our people were as patriotic and as faithful to their duties as he has been and is, we would have a republic, the model for the whole earth.

John Wesley Thomas, M. D.,

fifth son of James B., and Esther A. Thomas, was born near Winchester, Ohio, September 16, 1850. He was educated in the common schools of Adams County, and in 1871 he entered upon the profession of teaching in the Public schools.

After having been engaged in that business for several years, he began the study of medicine, with his brother, Dr. F. M. Thomas. In 1878, he attended his first course of lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa. His second course of lectures was taken in the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, Ky., graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1879.

In March, 1880, he emigrated to the State of Kansas, locating at Clayton, Norton County, where he at once began the practice of medicine. He was a member of the Board of Pension Examining Surgeons of his county from 1888 to 1892. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics, he is a Republican, but has never been a candidate for any political office.

In May, 1895, the Doctor was married to Miss Roberta Butler, daughter of Amon and Phoebe E. Butler. Their children are Irene Eleanor, Francis Marion and James Baldwin. In 1897, he removed to

Lyle, Kansas, his present location, where he has a large and lucrative practice.

Dr. Thomas is a man who is widely and well known in his profession and one who lends lustre to it. He is a thorough physician, a skillful surgeon, and a superior business man. He is modest and unassuming in his demeanor, has a large and lucrative practice and occupies an enviable position, both professionally and socially, being a gentleman of rare personal qualities and of thorough general culture. He is inflexible, though not dogmatic in his opinions, generous and warmhearted, liberal, the very personification of integrity, and he enjoys, to a marked degree, the respect and confidence of a large circle of acquaintances.

Francis Marion Thomas, M. D.,

is a native of Adams County, born near Winchester July 9, 1838, a son of James Baldwin Thomas and Esther Thomas, his wife, and grandson of Abraham and Margaret Barker Thomas, who emigrated from Buckingham County, Virginia, about the close of the eighteenth century. He traces his ancestry to Reese Thomas, born in Pembroke, in the principality of Wales, June 16, 1690, and whose family Bible, printed in the Welsh language in 1717, is now in his possession.

He was educated in the common schools of Adams County at the Ohio Valley Academy, Decatur, and the North Liberty Academy, Cherry Fork. In 1859, he began the career of a teacher in the Public schools and continued this until 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, of the 60th O. V. I. That regiment was captured at Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862, and he was paroled and sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, Illinois, where he remained until the term of his enlistment expired. He re-enlisted on July 4, 1863, in Company B, Fourth O. V. I. Heavy Artillery, serving as Private, Guard, Regimental Commissary Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistence at the post of Strawberry Plains, Tennessee, until several months after the close of the war. When discharged from the army, he resumed the profession of school teaching, taking up with it the study of medicine, the latter of which soon after took his entire attention. He attended lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1869. He immediately commenced the practice of medicine at Samantha, Ohio, where he still resides. He was married March 15, 1871, to Miss Annette Holmes, daughter of Gilbert and Ann (Hussey) Holmes.

He is a member of several medical associations. He has served quite a number of years as Secretary of the Ohio Medical Association and was its President in the years 1881 and 1882. He has contributed numerous articles upon medical subjects to the periodicals published for the profession. He is a Republican and takes an active part in the affairs of his county, but has never been a candidate for office. He is a member of the U. P. Presbyterian Church and has been a ruling elder for about twenty years.

Dr. Thomas is firm in all his opinions, methodical in all his professional and social duties, and inflexible in his integrity. He is a learned physician and a great lover of books, of which he is a diligent collector.

He is very fond of the society of children, and delights in entertaining them. He is very much devoted to his church. He is a good financier and has accumulated a competency. He is public-spirited, lives well and is a liberal contributor to charitable objects. He is highly esteemed by all who know him.

George Franklin Thomas, M. D.,

was born January 23, 1857, at Steam Furnace, Meigs Township, Adams County, Ohio, and was reared on the farm where he was born. He attended the District school in the Winter and worked on the farm in Summer. During the Civil War, he, with his older brothers, had the entire management of the farm while their father was in the army. At the age of seventeen, he had acquired sufficient education to become a teacher of common schools. His career as teacher began in 1875 and ended 1885, with marked success. While a teacher he took an active part in educational affairs, serving one term as School Examiner in his county. Shortly after he began teaching, he invested in a farm adjoining his father's, which required several years of hard work to pay for.

In 1883, he was married to Miss Sallie Graham, a most popular and loveable woman, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Graham, of near Dunkinsville. This happy marriage was not to continue long for she died on May 12, 1884. In the following year Mr. Thomas began the study of medicine under the tutelage of Dr. J. M. Wittenmyer, of Peebles, and on March 9, 1888, he received the degree of M. D. from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati. After his graduation he located at Otway, where he remained for four years in the practice of his profession. He then removed to Peebles, where he has since resided, practicing medicine in partnership with Dr. J. S. Berry. In the Winter of 1898 and 1899, he took a post-graduate course at New York. In the year 1904, he was married to Miss Agnes Reynolds, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen J. Reynolds, who resided one mile north of Peebles.

The Doctor and his wife have an elegant home in Peebles. Mrs. Thomas is a charming and accomplished woman. She has had a most complete education and has fine literary taste. The Doctor has been remarkably successful in his profession. He might be called a natural born physician. His power to diagnose seems to be intuitive, rather than acquired, and his judgment is unerring.

His prominent characteristics are sterling honesty, fearlessness and frankness. The deception so often found in men in public positions is a trait that never entered his moral composition. In his dealings he knows no equivocation or compromise. He is loyal to his friends and quick to resent an injury or redress a wrong. In politics, he is a dyed-in-wool Jacksonian Democrat. He has taken much interest in his party's welfare, believing that in the Democratic party are to be found the principles that are nearest to the interests of the great mass of the people. In religion he is liberal. He believes that the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule are comprehensive enough to enable everybody to live a correct life. He is a member of several secret societies.

By economical habits and good management he has accumulated considerable property and is in easy circumstances financially. He conserves all his forces moral and physical. As a man and as a physician he is surely obtaining the very highest standing in the community where he resides.

William M. Tugman.

There are many sketched in this work, the incidents of whose careers in the strictest truth are more remarkable than romance, but the story of our present subject is the most remarkable of all. How many boys born in the North Carolina Mountains, without any advantages whatever, would come North amongst strangers and without the slightest aid, except with the encouragement of newly made friends, educate themselves and gain a high position at the Cincinnati bar, yet this was accomplished by William M. Tugman. He was born in Wilks County, North Carolina, October 21, 1850. His parents were James L. Tugman and Susana (McGrady) Tugman. He was born with a thirst for knowledge which has never been quenched. There were no common schools worthy of the name in his native county. For a short time he had a private instructor in a Baptist minister. He was brought up on Weem's "Life of Washington," Benjamin Franklin's Autobiography, Baxter's "Saint's Rest," "Pilgrim's Progress," and the Bible. His father was a Confederate soldier, and his mother died about the close of the war. His father was financially ruined and there seemed no ray of hope for the youth, the eldest of five children. He and his brothers and two sisters were distributed among relatives and his father went sixty miles away to work. William did not like the uncle to whom he had been assigned, and, after three months, ran away and joined his father, who was engaged in lumbering to rebuild a cotton factory, destroyed by the invading army in the collapse of the Confederacy. He worked with his father in the lumber camps in 1865 and up to the Fall of 1866. In the Winter of 1866, and 1867, he went to school. In the Spring of 1867, he began to work for a farmer who had announced his intention of removing to Missouri and had promised to take our subject with him. Young Tugman had fully resolved to leave his native State and seek his fortune in a better country. He saved up twenty-five dollars, and the self-sacrifice involved in that can better be imagined than expressed. His farmer friend having determined to remain in North Carolina, young Tugman concluded to go on his own account. He went as far as Marion, Virginia, with a young friend. There the latter was offered employment as a blacksmith and accepted it. The same work was offered Tugman, but he concluded to go farther on. At Marion, Virginia, he saw the first railroad train. Leaving Marion, he undertook to cross the Clinch Mountains and succeeded in losing himself. When he found a habitation, it was occupied by an old man, the first Republican he ever saw and who possessed a remarkable vocabulary of expletives and oaths. This acquaintance assumed the lad was a rebel in sentiment and informed him if he disclosed his sentiments, when he got further North, the Republicans would surely kill him. His Republican friend lived on the headwaters of the Big Sandy. At Owingsville, Bath County, Kentucky, he stopped three weeks and carried a hod, working on a new courthouse

there in process of erection. From there he walked to Maysville, Kentucky, which he reached September 1, 1867. There he saw, for the first time, street lamps and paved streets, and here he received his first introduction to American civilization. He crossed the ferry to Aberdeen and learned of a pike being built from Bentonville to North Liberty, and he went there to get work. This was his first introduction to Adams County. When he reached O'Neill's cabin, near the Kirker place, he had exhausted all his capital but twenty-five cents. He met John Huff, who, looking for angels unawares, took him to his home. Huff recommended him to Thomas McGovney, to whom he went and who agreed to board him for his work outside of school hours. He went to school that Fall and Winter at "Jericho School" taught by T. P. Kirkpatrick. At the close of school, he worked six months for McGovney and then went to live with James Alexander, near Cherry Fork, and attended school while residing with him. In the Spring of 1869, he applied for and obtained a teacher's certificate in Adams County. The same Spring he taught in the Buckeye schoolhouse east of North Liberty. That Fall he taught again near Jacksonville. In the Spring of 1870, he attended the North Liberty Academy, and in the Summer, a Normal school at West Union, and that Fall, taught near Manchester, in the Clinger district.

In the Summer of 1871, he studied Latin and geometry in a school taught by Rev. James McColm. In the Fall of that year, he took charge of the schools at Germantown, Kentucky, and taught there until February, 1872, going from that place direct to Athens, entering the Senior Class of the Preparatory Department of the University. In the Fall of 1872, he entered the Freshman Class of the Ohio University, and continued there until June, 1873. From the Fall of 1873 until June, 1874, he taught at Murphysville, Kentucky. In the Fall of 1874, he was elected Superintendent of the Schools at Aberdeen, Ohio. In the Fall of 1875, he returned to the Ohio University and remained there until he graduated in June, 1877. He was re-employed at Aberdeen, as Superintendent, in the Fall of 1877, and taught there until June, 1879. In the meantime, he was reading law with Messrs Barbour & Cochran, of Maysville, Kentucky. In September, 1879, he went to Georgetown, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar. He located in Cincinnati and taught night schools for two years. He attended law school at the same time, and was in the office of the Hon. John W. Herron. In the Spring of 1881, he opened an office for himself, with Charles Bird, corner of Third and Walnut. He has been engaged in the practice of the law ever since, but for a long time has been located at No. 309 Johnson Building, associated with Edward H. Baker, a college classmate.

He was married November 27, 1888, to Miss Alice Cameron, of Boston. They have two children, a boy and a girl, aged respectively nine and six years, and reside at Mt. Washington.

The particulars of Mr. Tugman's career as a boy and a young man have been gone into detail in the hope of encouragement to some other young American, who may conclude to become the architect of his own fortune. How many boys in the country have the ambition, the energy, and perseverance to educate themselves and to step into a profession

which more and more is becoming the field for the sons of rich and powerful men? It is safe to say not many would have undertaken what Mr. Tugman did and succeed in. As may be surmised, he is a man possessed of a fine physique and by his great industry, is capable of a wonderful amount of work. He is temperate in his habits, prompt in all business matters, and possessed of the highest integrity. He is regarded by the bench and bar of Cincinnati as a man of ability in his profession, and has frequently been mentioned for a seat on the bench, but being affiliated with the minority party in Hamilton County, his opportunities for political preferment have been meagre. The writer, who is a personal friend, once in a bantering way suggested that the great mistake of his life had been his politics. He replied seriously that if a young man longed for political distinction, he ought either choose a community suited to his politics, or politics suited to his community. But after all, he reflected that even under such circumstances, there were perhaps more strangled hopes and shipwrecks of fortune in the flotsam and jetsam of the political sea, than in all the great ocean of other objects in human endeavor. The observation seems just; and while the above narrative is a stimulus to ambition and perserverance, it is also a reminder that it is the man that dignifies the calling, and not the calling the man. Such is the philosophy of the character herein sketched, one that believes that industry like virtue brings its own reward and that we should find—

"Books in the running brooks
Sermons in stones and good in everything."

Albert Given Turnipseed

was born at Rocky Fork, near Hillsboro, December 2, 1865. His father's name was Jacob and his mother's maiden name was Sarah Ellen Williams, daughter of Thomas Williams, one of the pioneers of Highland County. His grandfather emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio in the forties. He originally came from Virginia, near Jamestown. The family name was German, "Ribasame," which, translated, was Turnipseed, and some of his ancestors in Virginia, saw fit to change it and use the name accordingly. This was done about one hundred years ago. Jacob was his grandfather's name and that of his great-grandfather. He attended the common schools of Highland County until he was eleven years of age, when he removed to West Union and entered the High school there under the instructions of Prof. E. B. Stivers. He qualified himself for a teacher and commenced teaching at the age of sixteen. He taught for three years in Adams County. At the age of nineteen, he was married to Miss Clara V. Holmes, daughter of Thomas F. Holmes. He attended the National University at Lebanon and graduated there in 1885. He was elected Superintendent of the Schools of West Union and held that place from September, 1885, until June, 1887. He was afterward Superintendent of the Moscow Schools until 1891. He attended the Law University of Michigan for three years, graduating in 1893. In 1892, he was admitted to practice law in Michigan, and in 1893 in Ohio. He located in Cincinnati, and has an office at No. 308 Johnson Building. He is the senior member of the firm of Turnipseed & Morgan. His home is on Mt. Auburn. Politically, he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Christian Union Church.

Senator Foraker says of him: "He is a young man of high character and fine ability. He is in the best sense of the word, a self-made man. By his own efforts, he has secured an education and has attained an enviable reputation for a man of his age, in the legal profession, in one of the most important cities of the country. His friends predict for him a great success."

Le Grand Byrlington Thompson

was born on Blue Creek, in Adams County, September 24, 1846. His father was Thomas W. Thompson and his mother, Elizabeth Wilson Broomfield, both born in 1818. His maternal great-grandfather was John Williams, an Englishman and a carpenter. He located at the mouth of Brush Creek in 1794. He was known as Captain Jack Williams. He built the first house at the mouth of Blue Creek. It was a frame of two stories, ceiled, weatherboarded, and filled inside with timber and clay. It was known as the shop. John Williams died in 1853, and is buried at Union Chapel. His wife was Mary Duncan, who died in 1832. Our subject's grandfather, Isaac Thompson, and his wife, Mary Williams, were married in 1816. His father, Thomas W., was born in April, 1818, near the mouth of Blue Creek. His grandfather and grandmother Thompson moved to Indiana in 1821, near the present site of Muncie, and died there within a few days of each other of the fever and ague, leaving two sons, Thomas W. and Duncan. Their nearest white neighbors were forty miles distant. There were Indians near them who were kind to them. Their uncles, Thomas and Jesse Williams, learned of their condition and traveled overland from Adams County to take them home. They brought the two boys back to Adams County to their grandfather at the mouth of Blue Creek, where they both remained till they were married. Thomas W. Thompson was a prominent Methodist, and a soldier of the Civil War. He enlisted October 21, 1861, in Company B, 70th O. V. I., at the age of forty-four, for three years, and was discharged for disability on September 22, 1862. He died in 1875.

Our subject was educated in the common schools. On September 23, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, 182d O. V. I., and served until July 7, 1865. He was Trustee of Jefferson Township in 1878 and 1879, and Clerk of the Township in 1880. He is a member of the Methodist Church and a Republican. He is one of the Trustees of Morris Chapel. He was married November 5, 1869, to Miss Margaret E. Thacher, daughter of Elisha and Rebecca A. Thacher.

Mr. Thompson is noted for his truthfulness, honesty and energy. He gives his word and promise carefully and considerately and then is never satisfied till he lives up to it. He never tires in any work he undertakes, and whatever he tries to do he does it with all the strong force of his nature. He is noted for his intelligence and for his strictly moral life. His qualities of character have endeared him to all of his acquaintance.

James M. Thorman

was born May 26, 1844, in Tiffin Township, Adams County, Ohio. His father was Samuel Thoroman and his mother's maiden name was Jane McNeilan. She was born near Omagh, in Ireland. His paternal great-

grandmother was a sister of Col. William Crawford, who was burned by the Indians at Tymochtee on June 11, 1782. His maternal grandfather was an adventurous Orangeman in Ireland. Our subject received a common school education. Afterwards he took a complete mercantile course at Bacon's Mercantile College in Cincinnati. In the Fall of 1864, he began as school teacher and taught one term. He entered Company D, 191st O. V. I., February 12, 1865, and was made a Corporal. He served until August 27, 1865, when he was discharged. After his return from the army he taught school, at intervals, for eighteen years.

In 1885, he was a Township Trustee of Tiffin Township. In 1866, he was elected Treasurer of the Township and served in that capacity continuously for eleven years. He was a clerk and bookkeeper in the banking house of G. B. Grimes & Co., at West Union, from February 28, 1882, to September 20, 1889. He was retained by the assignees of the bank and held the funds until the bank paid sixty per cent. in settlement.

On September 19, 1889, he was nominated by his party for Clerk of the Courts, but the banking house of Grimes & Co., failed the following day and he declined to stand for the office. Since 1868, he has been a member of the Christian Union Church and served as Recording elder and Superintendent of the Sunday School for many years.

He was married to Miss Mary M. McCormick, November 3, 1869. There are two sons of this marriage, William Mc. Thoroman, of West Union, and Floyd E. Thoroman, of Portsmouth, Ohio. The mother of these sons died March 21, 1880. His son, Floyd E. Thoroman, was a member of Company H, Fourth O. V. I., in the Spanish War.

Our subject was married a second time to Miss Mary Eliza Cunningham, November 14, 1883. She died November 14, 1886. On July 17, 1889, he was married to Miss Emma F. Baird. Of this marriage there were three children: Arthur, a son, deceased, and two daughters, May and Olga.

Mr. Thoroman is a man of high character, and of correct life. He possesses the confidence of all who have ever known him and is respected by the entire community.

J. H. Van Deman, A. M., M. D.,

is a native of Ohio, born in Delaware County, October 7, 1829. He is a fair example of a self-made man, of an ambitious young American, who, without inherited wealth, overcame obstacles, conquered difficulties and achieved success. While a student, he worked hard for the means necessary to obtain and complete his education. He graduated in June, 1849, in the classical course of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. In the Spring of 1852, he graduated from the Cleveland Medical College. He began the practice of medicine at Delaware under difficulties, being in debt for his medical education and outfit, but he persevered and continued in practice, at Delaware, until 1857, when he was elected Clerk of the Ohio Senate and served at two sessions, from 1857 to 1859, during the term of the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, as Governor

of Ohio. From the money obtained from this source, he paid his debts and continued to practice at Delaware until 1861. When the Rebellion broke out, he espoused the cause of the Union and became Captain of Company K, 66th O. V. I., which company he raised. He participated in the battles at Winchester, Port Republic and Cedar Mountain, Virginia. In the latter engagement, he was wounded and captured while leading a reconnoissance at night. He was taken to Libby Prison, kept there for five months and was exchanged January 10, 1863, when he resigned his commission as Captain and went into the Medical Department of the Army of the Cumberland. He was assigned to duty as Assistant Surgeon, and joined the 10th O. V. I., May 5, 1863. He remained with that regiment one year, when he was promoted to Chief Surgeon with seven assistants and Medical Purveyor of the United States Military Railroad, Division of the Mississippi, and remained in that capacity at Chattanooga until 1865. In December of that year, he took charge, at Chattanooga, as Surgeon of the Refugee and Freedmen's Department under the United States Government, of which he remained in charge until the following July, when that division of the department was abolished. A short time after this, he was made Post Surgeon in charge of the Regulars, stationed at Chattanooga, and acted as such most of the time until 1878, when the post was discontinued.

During his residence in Chattanooga, now over thirty-five years, he passed through three epidemics of smallpox, two of cholera, and one of yellow fever, remaining at his post during the continuance of each. He was elected President of the Tennessee Medical Society in 1873, and presided over that body two years. For twenty-five years, he has been a member of the American Medical Association, and was for three years, 1867 to 1869, a member of the Judicial Council of that body. He has been a member of the American Public Health Association since 1874. He was appointed Pension Examining Surgeon in September, 1865, and served as such twelve years. He has frequently contributed to medical literature, notably two articles—one on the cholera of 1873 and one on the yellow fever epidemic in 1878, published in the reports and papers of the American Public Health Association. He retired from active practice in 1883, except as surgeon, which he continued until 1890, when he retired absolutely from the practice of both medicine and surgery. He is of a social disposition, belonging to the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias, and G. A. R. His first political vote was cast for the Whig ticket in 1852, but when the Whig party was followed by the Republican party, he went with the Democratic party and has remained with it since.

Dr. Van Deman has one of the finest medical libraries in Tennessee. He was married in his native town, May 29, 1855, to Miss Rebecca Norris, a daughter of the Hon. Wm. G. Norris. Dr. Van Deman's father was Rev. H. D. Van Deman, a Presbyterian minister, born and raised in Ohio. Our subject's paternal grandfather, John Van Deman, was a native of Holland. His mother was Sarah Darlington, a daughter of Gen. Joseph Darlington, of West Union. She was married to the Rev. Henry Van Deman in West Union in 1824, and soon afterwards moved to Delaware, Ohio, where the remaining portion of her life was spent.

Dr. Van Deman prides himself on his financial standing, never having a note of his go to protest and being prompt with every obligation. He is a man of considerable property, all made by his own efforts. He is a member of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, elected May 6, 1866, insignia number 4744. He enjoys a respected and honored position in the city of his residence and calmly awaits old age, with a sense of duties well done.

William Nelson Watson

was born July 1, 1849, on the Watson homestead four miles above Manchester on the Ohio River. His great-grandfather, Michael Watson, was born on the eastern shore of Maryland and went to Mason County, Kentucky, in 1790. His children were Aaron, Michael, Mrs. Simeon Strode, Mrs. Aaron Moore, Mrs. Solomon Shepherd, Mrs. McConaughy, another daughter, and Abraham, grandfather of our subject.

Abraham Watson was born in Maryland, October 25, 1773. In 1804, he removed to Adams County and purchased the present Watson homestead. In 1819, he purchased the brick house which is still standing and occupied by James D. Mott. Abraham Watson's wife was Mary Moore, daughter of Joseph Moore, one of the earliest and most prominent pioneers of Adams County. He was a native of New Jersey, born June 9, 1754. He emigrated to Virginia in 1780, and in 1790 to Kentucky. In 1800, he emigrated to Blue Creek in Adams County, where he organized a congregation among his old New Jersey neighbors and built Moore's Chapel, the first meeting house in Adams County, and it is claimed by old settlers to be the oldest in the State. He afterward bought the Elijah Kimball farm on the Ohio River, where he resided until his death in 1822. The children of Abraham and Mary (Moore) Watson were twelve in number, six daughters and six sons, the youngest of whom was Enoch Lawson Watson, father of our subject. Abraham Watson died November 7, 1847. His wife died February 10, 1864, at the age of eighty-four. Enoch Lawson Watson remained on the home farm until after his father's death, buying out the interest of the other heirs. He conducted the farm until 1892, when he removed to Manchester. On November 18, 1846, he married Miss Lucinda Boyles, daughter of Thomas and Anna (Bonner) Boyles. She was born May 22, 1824. Thomas Boyles resided where Nathan Ellis now resides, near Bentonville. The children of Enoch Lawson and Lucinda (Boyles) Watson are Anna Wiley, wife of the late Hon. John K. Pollard; William Nelson, subject of this sketch; Mary, wife of Robert K. Moore, of Buena Vista, Ohio; Eliza Arabella, wife of W. A. Underwood, deceased; Alice Cora, wife of James D. Mott, and Emma Florence, wife of William McNaley, of Orlinda, Tennessee.

Enoch L. Watson was a man of great force of character. He was a lifelong advocate of the temperance cause and when the Prohibition party was organized, he gave it his support and influence, believing it the best means of bringing about a reform for good in the cause he upheld. He died on November 8, 1895. His widow survives.

William Nelson Watson conducted his father's farm for some time, and began teaching in 1873. He continued teaching for three years,

and took a commercial course in the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and on May 3, 1887, entered the Farmers' Bank in Manchester in the capacity of clerk. He was soon promoted to cashier, which position he still occupies. In 1893, he entered the firm of Ruggles, Shumate & Company, a leading dry goods house of Manchester, Ohio, and in 1897, Mr. Shumate retiring from the firm, he became an equal partner with Mr. Ruggles, under the name of Ruggles & Watson.

Mr. Watson was married February 9, 1898, to Hattie Mercer, daughter of James Mercer, of Youngstown, Ohio. They have one child, Eva Mercer, born April 13, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson are members of the Methodist Protestant Church at Manchester. Mr. Watson is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge of Manchester. He was reared a Democrat, but cast his lot with the Prohibition party with his father, and at present prefers the platform of the Union Reform party. As a business man, his services in the bank have made that institution many friends, and as a banker, he enjoys the confidence of the entire community. Whilst kind and courteous to all, he has the manhood to do the right at all times regardless of the consequences. He is a gentleman of the highest type and a man who tries to square his life by the "Golden Rule."

Samuel Young Wasson

was born November 5, 1841, at Cherry Fork, the son of Thomas Campbell Wasson and Martha Campbell, his wife. He was reared on his father's farm. He attended the common schools of his district and the North Liberty Academy. He entered Miami University in the Fall of 1861, and graduated in 1866. The same Summer he went to Gallipolis and he and Capt. M. V. B. Kennedy, now of Zanesville, Ohio, purchased the Onderdonk book store and continued the business under the firm name of Wasson & Kennedy. On September 3, 1867, he was married to Miss Jennie Henderson, of Middletown, Butler County. In 1872, he dissolved partnership with Capt. Kennedy and continued the business alone. In the Fall of 1877, he was elected a member of the Ohio House of Representatives from Gallia County, as a Republican and served one term. He declined a re-nomination and election, as he had changed his residence to near Middletown, Butler County, where he engaged in farming and where he continued to reside there until 1889, when he removed to Hamilton, Ohio, where he has resided ever since.

He has always been a staunch Presbyterian and was an elder in the church at Gallipolis. On his removal to the city of Hamilton, he and his family connected with the United Presbyterian Church in which he is a ruling elder.

Mr. Wasson has a son, Clarence C., a physician in Hamilton, and a daughter, wife of Joseph L. Blair, purchasing agent of the Niles Tool Works of Hamilton. Mr. Wasson is fond of reading and study, and keeps abreast of the times. While he would not like to be styled a gentleman of leisure, he has the full command of his own time and devotes himself very largely to work in his church. He is a gentleman of the highest character and enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him. His wife died

July 3, 1899. She was a woman of the most estimable character, devoted to her family and good works. Since that time he has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Blair.

Napoleon Bonaparte West

was born September 13, 1846, in Highland County, Ohio. His mother's maiden name was Hannah Amanda Crawford and his father's name was Isaac Newton West. His father and mother were married in West Union, September 28, 1845. His father was born in Highland County, Ohio. His grandfather, James West, was from Virginia. His father died in Buford, Highland County, in 1852, of that "Fell Destroyer," consumption, leaving his mother with him and a sister, Josephine, born in 1848. His mother took her two children and went to the home of her mother, Mrs. Daniel Matheny, in West Union. Here she fell a victim of the same disease in 1854. James McClanahan was appointed guardian of the two children and he placed them with Thomas Reighley, of North Liberty, who reared them. Our subject enlisted in Company G, 129th O. V. I., July 14, 1863, and served in that regiment until March 8, 1864. He re-enlisted in Company H, 173d O. V. I., August 31, 1864, and served until June 26, 1865. At the date of his first enlistment, he was of the right age to make a good soldier and did make an excellent one. He knew what was most important to a soldier—he knew how to take care of himself, and for that quality he survived the service to this day. After his return from the army, he removed to Peoria, Illinois, where he resided until 1868, when he went to Manchester and resided there until 1871. December 31, 1870, he was united in marriage to Louisa A. Little, sister of Capt. W. W. Little, at Manchester. He removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, in March, 1871, where he has since resided. He worked for his brother-in-law, Capt. Little, until 1877, when he went into the Burgess mill and worked there until 1886, when he went to draying and carting. In politics, he has always been a Republican. He has had five children: James P. and Claude, electricians; Anna, George and William. His son Otto died in the Regular Army, a member of the Sixth Infantry.

He prides himself on his honesty and fair dealing, and is highly respected by all his acquaintances. He belongs to no organization but the Grand Army. His wife died suddenly on December 7, 1888. He tries to do his part according to the best of his information and ability, and when death calls him, he will have no regrets.

West Union Lodge, No. 43, Free and Accepted Masons.

This lodge was organized January 6, 1817. The charter members were Abraham Hollingsworth, Master; Samuel Treat, Senior Warden; John Kincaid, Junior Warden; James Roff, John Fisher, George Bryan and Aaron Wilson. The jewels were purchased June 24, 1819, and cost thirty-five dollars. They are Past Master, Master, Senior Warden, Junior Warden, Senior Deacon, Junior Deacon, Treasurer, Secretary and Tyler. They are of silver and engraved, No. 43. The first return to the Grand Lodge was June 24, 1817, to June 24, 1818, shows that Henry Young, Willis Lee, Samuel McClelland, Isaac Foster, James R. Baldrige, James

Rogers and George R. Fitzgerald were made Masons, and Nicholas Black and Edwin Browning admitted as members. The records show that very many prominent men were members. Gov. Thomas Kirker was a member at one time and was Grand Junior Deacon.

The lodge met from its organization in 1817 until 1835, when it suspended until advised by the Grand Lodge, and elected Abraham Hollingsworth to represent them in the Grand Lodge. The crusade against Masonry caused the lodge to remain suspended until October 22, 1846, when it resumed. That year Mr. Hollingsworth attended the Grand Lodge at Dayton. On June 5, 1846, the members of the old lodge met at their hall and agreed to reorganize. Then it was the grand Lodge issued a dispensation by William Thrall, Grand Master, to A. Hollingsworth, William Allen, E. S. Moore, Adam McGovney, D. W. Stableton, Joseph Sprague, William Records and John C. Scott, empowering them to begin work. The following officers were appointed by the Grand Master: Abraham Hollingsworth, Worshipful Master; William Allen, Senior Warden; E. S. Moore, Junior Warden; M. V. Cropper, Senior Deacon; Isaac Foster, Junior Deacon; Adam McGovney, Treasurer; Joseph Sprague, Secretary; Nicholas Burwell, Tiler. The first meeting was held June 13, 1846. The first candidate for degrees was I. H. DeBruin, October 30, 1846, and he received the first degree, November 27, 1846.

In 1880, the lodge built a Masonic Hall and occupied it until 1889. January 11, 1889, the lodge met there for the last time. Through financial losses, they were compelled to give it up. They moved to the Miller & Bunn Building and remained there until December 18, 1885, when they moved to the Tolle Building. The hall is thirty by sixty feet with two ante rooms, ten by fifteen feet.

In the Ohio Masonic Home, at Springfield, West Union Lodge, No. 43, furnished one room at a cost of seventy-five dollars. The lodge has two old relics worthy of notice. One is the lambskin apron, which belonged to its first Master, Abraham Hollingsworth, presented to the lodge in 1808 by the estate of his daughter. The other is the Royal Arch Apron, which belonged to Col. John Kincaid, the first Junior Warden. The latter was presented by W. S. Kincaid. It is a white silk satin with a silk border, worked with blue silk. It is not less than ninety years old. The Masters and Secretaries of the lodge have been as follows:

MASTERS—1817 and 1847, Abraham Hollingsworth; 1818 and 1822, John Kincaid; 1819, Thornby L. White; 1820, 1823, 1831, 1833 and 1834, John Fisher; 1821, George R. Fitzgerald; 1824-1826, 1829, 1830 and 1832, Daniel P. Wilkins; 1827, John Rodgers; 1848, H. Y. Copple; 1849, I. H. DeBruin; 1850-1853, William M. Meek; 1853-1860 and 1864, Andrew Mehaffey; 1861-1873, James N. Hook; 1862, J. L. Summers; 1863, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1874-1877, 1880, Jacob M. Wells; 1868, 1869, Henry B. Woodrow; 1870, George Collings; 1871, Franklin D. Bayless; 1872, Joseph W. Shinn; 1878, A. P. Kirkpatrick; 1881, 1882, Henry F. McGovney; 1883-1886, 1890-1892, Dr. William K. Coleman; 1887-1889, William C. Coryell; 1893, J. A. Trotter; 1894, W. S. Kincaid; 1895-1896, E. B. Edgington; 1897-1898, E. A. Crawford.

SECRETARIES—1817-1819, John Fisher; 1820, John Patterson; 1821 and 1825, Edward Browning; 1822, James Patterson; 1823, John Rodgers;

1824, Thornley White; 1826-1828, 1832, John Hayslip; 1829-1830, Andrew Woodrow; 1831, John Woodrow; 1833-1834, 1848, William Allen; 1847, Joseph Sprague; 1849-1855, Abraham Hollingsworth; 1856, Edward M. DeBruin; 1857-1858, Jacob M. Wells; 1859, Henry B. Woodrow; 1860, 1866-1872, 1877, 1879-1883, John K. Billings; 1861, 1863, Reason A. Wells; 1862, Lafayette Foster; 1864, James N. Hook; 1865, Frank M. Wells; 1873, 1884-1885, Franklin D. Bayless; 1874-1876, 1878, Joseph W. Shinn; 1886-1888, Isaac N. Tolle; 1889, 1890, John M. Boyles; 1891, 1892, Thomas W. Ellison; 1893, James O. McMannis; 1894, Oscar C. Reynolds; 1895, Robert C. Vance; 1896-1898, Don C. Mullen.

Orville C. Wills,

proprietor of the Palace Hotel, at Bentonville, was born March 8, 1863, on Eagle Creek, in Brown County, Ohio. He is a son of Richard and Nancy (Edwards) Wills. Thomas Edwards, grandfather of our subject, came from Scotland to Virginia, where he married Sarah Jacobs in 1786. He soon afterwards removed to Ohio. He purchased a thousand acres of land where Aberdeen now stands. His second son, James, grandfather of our subject, was born in January, 1800. In 1806, he removed with his parents to Byrd Township, on Eagle Creek, and settled on the farm now known as the William Edwards farm. In August 1821, he married Nancy Jacobs, and they reared a family of thirteen children, all of whom grew to maturity and married. James Edwards was a Justice of the Peace for a number of years. His wife died February 26, 1848, and in the Spring of 1850, he sold his farm and removed to Russellville, where he engaged in tanning for fifteen years. On December 1, 1859, he was married to Rachel Linton. Nancy A., a daughter by the first marriage, was born January 1, 1837, and married Richard Wills. She died March 26, 1898.

Our subject received but a limited education in the Public schools. He chose the occupation of blacksmith and served for three years in the S. P. Tucker shops at Manchester, at the expiration of which time he engaged in the same business for himself.

On January 15, 1885, he was married to Florence Myrtle Roush, daughter of Michael Roush, of this county. They have two children, Flossie, aged nine years, and Dean. Mr. and Mrs. Wills are members of the Union Church at Bentonville. Mr. Wills moved to Bentonville in 1896 and opened a livery and feed stable in addition to his blacksmith shop, and in 1898 opened the Palace Hotel.

By industry and strict attention to business, he has built up quite a large hotel and livery business at Bentonville. He is a very excellent citizen and a good business man, enterprising, and an important factor in the community.

Andrew Woods Williamson

was born at Lac Qui Parle, Minnesota, January 31, 1838. He graduated at Monilta College in 1857 and was a resident graduate of Yale University in 1858 and 1859. He served during the Civil War in the Fifth Minnesota, and 70th United States Cavalry more than four years. In skirmishing at one tiem, a bullet drew blood from his forehead, and at other tiems three bullets passed through his clothes, but he was not wounded. At the close

of his services, his health was so broken by swamp fever that he was compelled to give up his chosen profession and he followed mercantile pursuits and farming, making several changes in his location. For the past nineteen years, he has been Professor of Mathematics at Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois. He has always been an active church worker and especially in the Sunday School. He was never married.

George Marion Wikoff

was born December 31, 1837, on Scioto Brush Creek, in Adams County, ten miles north of Rome. His father was James Wikoff and his mother, Rachel Prather, a daughter of John Prather, one of the old citizens of Adams County. Her brother, Henry Prather, is the one who started the West Union and Manchester Hack Line, and maintained it all his life. His parents had ten children and he was the fifth. He was reared near Blue Creek Postoffice and attended school there. He learned the vocation of a farmer, and when of age, purchased a farm in the vicinity of his birthplace. He was married October 8, 1863, at Otway, Ohio, to Miss Sarah Freeman, daughter of Isma Freeman.

In 1867, our subject sold his farm and moved to Rarden, Scioto County, Ohio, where he carried on the business of merchandising with the exception of three years, until 1888, since which time he has been engaged in farming and trading. His wife died on October 22, 1887. In 1894 and 1895, he was Mayor of the village of Rarden. He has had four children. His son James, his daughter Minnie, wife of John R. Davis, and his son John W., all reside in Rarden. His son, William, reached the age of twenty, a young man of the finest health and physique. In the Spring of 1898, he accepted employment in the C. P. & V. R. R., and on July 6, 1898, died of a blow received while riding on the top of a freight car while passing through the tunnel at Arion. Thus was this most promising young life cut off.

Our subject is a Democrat in his political views and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Wikoff tries to live according to the Golden Rule to the best of his ability, and comes as near to it as the average of humanity.

Gen. Allen T. Wikoff

was born in Adams County, Ohio, on November 15, 1825, the son of John and Nancy (Jones) Wikoff, and was reared on his father's farm. He received such education as the common schools afforded and afterwards improved himself by private study. He began life as a farmer and continued it until July 25, 1862, when he enlisted in the 91st O. V. I., as First Lieutenant of Company I. He was promoted Captain of the company, November 20, 1862, and served until the twenty-fourth of June, 1865. After his return from the army, he resided in Columbus and studied law.

In 1867, he was admitted to the bar but never actively engaged in the practice of law. In 1871, he was appointed Chief Clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, which position he held until he was elected Secretary of State in 1872. In 1874, he was renominated for that office by his party, but was defeated with the State ticket. In 1874, he was made Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, and served as such until 1876,

when he was appointed Adjutant General of Ohio by Governor Hayes, and was also elected as the Ohio member of the Republican National Committee. He resigned both last named positions in order to give his entire attention to the duties of Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee in the campaign of 1876.

In February, 1877, he was appointed United States Pension Agent at Columbus, Ohio, by President Grant. He was reappointed to the same office by President Hayes in 1881, and reappointed by President Arthur in 1885, holding the office until July 1, 1885, when President Cleveland appointed one of his own party in his place.

In December, 1885, he was appointed by the United States Circuit Court at Columbus, Ohio, Receiver of the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad and sold it under order of the Court, July 1, 1886. On the reorganization of the road, he was made President, Director and General Manager, and as such had charge of the road until the close of 1893.

In April, 1896, he was appointed by Governor Bushnell as a member of the Ohio Canal Commission.

In December, 1852, Gen. Wikoff was married to Angeline Collier, daughter of John Collier, of Adams County, Ohio. They have four sons living, Wheeler R., John B., James E., and Charles A. Since 1872, his residence has been in Columbus. He is a man of high character, esteemed by all who know him. His record as a business man, an army officer, and a public official, is without a stain or blemish.

Peter Noah Wickerham,

son of Jacob and Eve (Ammen) Wickerham, and whose grandparents on both sides were pioneers of Adams County, was born January 31, 1832, near Sinking Springs, Highland County, Ohio, and lived in Highland County until the Civil War. He was postmaster at Sinking Springs in the fifties. During the Civil War, he kept a general store at Locust Grove, which was looted by Morgan's raiders in 1863. He afterwards enlisted as a Private in Company I, 141st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served from May 2 to September 3, 1864, under Captain George S. Kirker. He served Highland County as its Representative in the Sixtieth General Assembly, 1872-1873, and was in that time admitted to the bar. In 1880, he returned to Adams County and has resided there ever since and is now conducting a general store in Peebles. Mr. Wickerham is a Republican in politics and was the successful candidate of that party for County Treasurer, being elected to that office in 1889 and 1891, and serving four years, from 1890 to 1894.

Mr. Wickerham was married May 15, 1856, to Elvira, daughter of George P. Tener, of Locust Grove, Ohio, and their children are Oliver C., who owns and resides in the house at Sinking Springs once owned and occupied by Charles Willing Byrd; Nancy E., wife of Theodore Getchell, Secretary of the R. R. Y. M. C. A., of Philadelphia, Pa.; Sarah Jane, wife of E. E. Neary, a dentist at Delaware, Ohio; Martha J., residing with her parents; Peter Ammen, who served in the war with Spain in 1898 with the Second U. S. Engineers and was Clerk in the Quartermaster Department under Col. Guy Howard, at Augusta, Georgia, until the Cuban Volunteers were mustered out. In June, 1899, he accompanied his chief to Manilla,

where Howard was killed October 21. Ammen remains there on duty. Philip Sheridan is in school at Delaware, Ohio.

Mr. Wickerham is a member of the G. A. R.; is a Mason and Knight of Pythias and a member of the Peebles Methodist Episcopal Church. Socially, he has few, if any, equals in the circle in which he moves. He is the soul and life of any assemblage where he is known. To him more than to any one else is due the success of the Annual Pioneers' Reunion of Sinking Springs. He loves to tell humorous stories occurring among his friends, and it is reported that he occasionally tells them of himself, although the writer had not the time and was not able to make the research necessary to verify this statement. Mr. Wickerham has the happy faculty of being able to make an interesting speech on any occasion. In the forum he is at home and is always able to please, to amuse and instruct an audience. He ridicules the idea of being old or growing old, and claims he will always be young. He never has any tales of woe to tell and is never discouraged. He always looks at the bright side of things and it naturally reflects itself in him. He is of a very happy disposition, and without seeming to do so, is always seeking to make others happy. With such a disposition and such faculties, he is a very remarkable man to the community.

Peter Wickerham, Senior, was a soldier of the War of the Revolution and settled near Locust Grove about 1799.

James Oscar Wickerham, M. D.,

was born near Locust Grove, Ohio, October 12, 1864. His father was Peter Wickerham and his mother was Martha F. Tener. His grandfather and great-grandfather Wickerham were each named Peter. His great-grandfather, Peter Wickerham, came down the Ohio River in a flatboat in 1800. He settled near the site of the town of Peebles. In 1824, he devised to his son, Peter, the two hundred and seventy-five acres now owned by Jacob and Robert Wickerham. His grandfather, Joshua Tener, came to Locust Grove in 1816 with his father, Jacob Tener. His great-grandfather, Peter Wickerham, emigrated from Germany, and was among the first settlers of Adams County. Jacob Tener, his maternal great-grandfather, emigrated from Baltimore.

Our subject grew up on his father's farm and had the benefit of the District schools until he was nineteen years of age. He spent one year at Lebanon and attended the County Normals. At Lebanon, he took the teacher's course together with special branches. From 1889 to 1894, he taught school. In 1894, he began the study of medicine with Dr. O. W. Robe, of Youngsville. He entered Starling Medical College in 1894 and graduated in 1897. He located at Youngsville, succeeding his preceptor and has practiced his profession there ever since.

In politics, he has always been a Democrat. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Seaman. He was married in 1895 to Miss W. E. Jeffries, a daughter of Thornton F. Jeffries, of West Virginia.

William H. West

was born August 26, 1866, near Decatur, Ohio, son of George H. and Abigail (Pointer) West. Samuel West, his grandfather, was a native of Bracken County, Kentucky. He married Nancy J. Story, and they removed to Adams County in the forties. They reared a family of seven children. George H., the eldest son, was the father of our subject. He was married August 26, 1865, to Abigail Pointer, daughter of James and Susan Pointer, *nee* Armstrong, of the eastern shore of Maryland.

George H. West was a member of the 182d O. V. I., in the Civil War. The Pointer family and the Armstrong family emigrated together to Ohio in 1801. Both families settled in the river bottoms below Manchester.

Our subject spent his boyhood in Bentonville and received such education as the Bentonville schools afforded. He attended the Ohio Wesleyan University in the years 1888 and 1889. He also attended Normal schools at North Liberty, West Union and Bentonville. He has been engaged in teaching for several years. He has always been a Democrat, taking an active part in politics. He was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention in 1889, and has served on the Election Board of the county for several years, and on the Central Committee of his party. He was nominated in August, 1899, by the Democratic party of his county for Surveyor.

He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bentonville on November 17, 1887, and was licensed by the Quarterly Conference as a local preacher in June, 1896. He is a graduate in the "Legion of Honor." He is a member of Crystal Lodge, No. 114, West Union Knights of Pythias; a member of the Independent Order of Red Men, No. 132, of Bentonville, and a member of West Union Camp, No. 547, Modern Woodmen of America.

He was married August 27, 1890, to Hattie B. Mefford, daughter of Joseph N. and Minerva (Woodruff) Mefford, of Bentonville. Their children are Nellie P., Talma, Bessie M., and Opal M.

Mr. West is always foremost in local politics and educational affairs, and is respected by all for his high standards in morals and religion.

William Marion Wamsley,

the founder and original proprietor of the village of Wamsleyville, was born August 3, 1843, on the site of the village, the son of William Wamsley and Elizabeth Bolton, his wife, both natives of Adams County. His grandfather, William Wamsley, was a great hunter and loved that calling better than any other, though he was both a farmer and a tanner. He was one of three brothers, the original settlers on Scioto Brush Creek, and came from the State of Pennsylvania. The Indians were frequent visitors to the new home of William Wamsley, the first in the wilderness. From them he learned that what is now Jefferson Township, had been a favorite hunting ground with them and that the site of Wamsleyville was one of their camping grounds. William Wamsley, the first, was a lover of nature and there was much to attract him to his location on Scioto Brush Creek. He was a successful hunter of bear and deer all his life, and the vicinity of his home was the last *habitat* of those animals in Adams County. He

might have selected a fertile savannah or prairie and made his descendants rich, but the pleasures of the chase governed his selection. The original ancestor of the Wamsley family in this country came from Germany and the industry, energy, honesty and thrift of the German has displayed itself in each generation. Our subject left his father's home at the age of fourteen and set up in business for himself. He bought and sold stock from the age of fourteen, till the age of twenty, when he bought three hundred acres of land, including the town site of Wamsleyville. In that same year he built a grist mill and sawmill and soon after laid out the town. Mr. Wamsley is not and never was a practical miller, but he has conducted the milling business since 1863. He has added to his possessions until now he owns five hundred acres of land at and in the vicinity of Wamsleyville. While Mr. Wamsley does not profess to be a salamander, he has had a remarkable experience in the way of fires. Since originally erected, his mill has been destroyed by fire twice, and his barns twice. In April, 1888, his town was nearly destroyed by fire, but Phoenix-like, has risen from its ashes. He has had fine dwellings on the real estate owned by him, consumed by the flames, and yet notwithstanding all these losses, he has prospered and is prosperous.

Mr. Wamsley was married May 27, 1867, to his full cousin, Sarah W. Wamsley. They have one child, Milton Bina, born May 19, 1870. He resides in the town of Wamsleyville. He married Miss Amanda Thompson in 1896 and has two sons, William Klise and Butler Flack. He assists his father in his extensive business.

Mr. Wamsley, our subject, is six feet, tall, broad-shouldered and of a heavy frame. He weighs two hundred pounds. He has black piercing eyes and wears a full beard, now turned gray. He is a pleasant and agreeable man to meet and enjoys the society of his friends. Like his father and grandfather, he is a Democrat. He has been a member of the Christian Union Church for twenty-two years. He is a local minister in that church and as such exerts a great influence for good. He is a successful farmer and miller and would succeed in anything he would undertake. His energy and force of character so predominate his village, that it is better known as "Bill Town," than the proper name of Wamsleyville. He impresses all who meet him as a true man, and a more intimate acquaintance confirms the impression. He has been and is a power for good among his people, and his life has been a great benefit to those about him and dependent on him. Nature gave him the stamp of true manhood, and time and experience have improved those elements of character which are the jewels of American citizenship.

Dr. James M. Wittenmyer,

physician, was born December 1, 1848, in the thriving village of Buford, Highland County, Ohio. He is a son of Daniel G. and Rebecca Murphy Wittenmyer, and a grandson of Daniel W. Mittenmyer, who, with his wife Sarah, came from Pennsylvania in early days and settled in the village of Jacksonville, Adams County, where he was a well-known grocer and storekeeper for a number of years. He died in his seventy-seventh year.

Dr. Wittenmyer attended the Public schools at Buford, and afterwards removed to Jacksonville with his parents in 1867. He taught school

for a time and read medicine with Drs. John and J. W. Bunn, of Jacksonville, and in 1872-4, attended lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, where he graduated in the Spring of 1874. Returning to his home, after graduation, he formed a partnership with Dr. John Bunn, one of his preceptors at Jacksonville, and continued with him until 1879, when he took an office to himself. In 1885, he married Lizzie Graham, the accomplished daughter of John Graham, a prosperous farmer near Dunkinsville, and located at the new town of Peebles, near his former home, where he practiced his profession until elected Auditor of Adams County in 1893, when he removed to West Union. He was re-elected in 1896, and is the present Auditor of the county. He is a lifelong Democrat, and perhaps no man stands higher in the estimation of his party adherents than Dr. Wittenmyer. He has been a power in his party councils for years. In the Winter of 1898, his health failing he was compelled to give up the arduous duties of his office and seek relief on the coast of Florida, whence he has recently returned much invigorated, to the delight of his family and friends. He has a family of three bright sons, James G., Daniel L., and John E.

Rev. William Finley Wamsley, (deceased,)

was born May 21, 1839, on Turkey Creek, Adams County, Ohio. He was a son of Rev. Jesse Wamsley, and Mary McCormick. Rev. Jesse Wamsley was a minister in the Methodist Church for thirty years, but when dissensions arose over questions growing out of the Civil War, he joined the Christian Union, and served as a minister in that church for over thirty years.

Our subject was reared on a farm and also worked at the tanning business when a young man. He also taught school, and at the age of twenty-one years went into the general merchandising business, which he carried on at Wamsleyville until his death, May 5, 1889.

October 19, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Jane Collins, daughter of D. S. and Maria Moore Collins. This union was a very happy one, and there were born to them two daughters, Mary Maria, who died March 8, 1868, and Julia Ellen, who married Hiram V. Jones.

Mr. Wamsley became a wealthy and prominent citizen of Adams County. He was a minister in the Christian Union Church, and a Justice of the Peace for years in Jefferson Township. He was one of the most prominent Democrats of the region in which he resided.

James Albert Young

is not a native Buckeye, but was caught young and has made as good a citizen as though born in the great State of Ohio. He is a native of Mifflin County, Pa., and was born June 7, 1844. His parents came to Ohio when he was but eighteen months old and located at Mt. Leigh, the nursery of many distinguished citizens. He has three sisters and one brother. His father was born in 1806. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Mt. Leigh and died in 1873. His mother died in Seaman in 1893. He received a common school education and labored on his father's farm until July 14, 1863, when he enlisted in Company G., 129th O. V. I. He was at the capture of Cumberland Gap, September 9, 1863. He was in the army of Gen. Burnside in the Longstreet campaign in East Tennessee in the Fall of

1863, and marched, starved, fed graybacks and fought with the rest of them. He was in the noted encounter at Black Fox Ferry on Clinch River, December 2, 1863. He was mustered out March 8, 1864. He concluded to try military life again, and on August 31, 1864, enlisted in Company H, 173d O. V. I., and served until June 26, 1865. He was always ready for duty and rations and the Government had no more faithful soldier. After the war, he came back to the farm on which he was reared, and which he now owns, the Jonah Steen farm. He married Dorcas Glasgow, daughter of Andrew Glasgow, June 20, 1873, and has a son Frank, a bright young merchant and Deputy Postmaster at Seaman, Ohio. His wife died February 23, 1874. From 1873 to 1878, our subject traveled for D. H. Baldwin & Co., of Cincinnati, O., in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. While traveling, he became acquainted with Miss Sallie Plauch, of Elizaville, Fleming County, Ky., and as James always had winning ways, he married her January 24, 1878. They have two bright intelligent boys, Lucien Baldwin and Clarence Plauch, aged fifteen and twelve.

Mr. Young farmed from 1878 to 1888, when he moved to Seaman and built a hotel and livery stable, both of which he has conducted ever since. He has been a trustee of his township and was appointed Postmaster at Seaman in 1897. He is a Republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church at Mt. Leigh. He works hard all week, and when Sunday comes he is always an attendant at the services, and has led the choir since 1865. He owns and manages, with profit, two other farms than the one already mentioned—the Aaron Steen farm and the Joseph Rothrock farm.

Surrounded by an interesting family, prospered and prosperous, with the esteem and respect of all his neighbors, Mr. Young ought to be contented and happy, and we believe he is. It is a pleasure to meet him and spend some time with him in his pleasant hostelry, and no man more enjoys the company of his old friends than he. When he is called, he will be ready, but we hope he may not be wanted on the other shore for many years, as he is a most valuable citizen here.

He is energetic and enterprising and has made his business a success, and his good wife has largely contributed to the latter.

Newton Wesley Zile

was born near Locust Grove, Adams County, Ohio, December 8, 1863. His father, Lewis Zile, was born in Maryland, August 5, 1821. His father, Jacob Zile, born in Carroll County, Maryland, brought his family to Ohio in 1824. Jacob Zile was a soldier in the War of 1812. Our subject's mother was Caroline Cannon, daughter of Byas N. Cannon, a native of Delaware. His wife, Julia Ann Hern, was also from Delaware.

Our subject attended the common schools until the age of eighteen, when he became a teacher and followed that profession until the Spring of 1833, when he entered the Normal University of Danville, Indiana, and studied Civil Engineering and Surveying. In 1884, he attended the Normal School at Lebanon for two terms. In 1887, he was nominated by the Republicans for Sheriff of Adams County, but was defeated by a small majority. In 1887, he was appointed Deputy Auditor under Prof. J. W. Jones, who had been appointed by the County Commissioners for ten

months. In 1889, he attended the Normal School at Ada, Ohio, and while there was appointed Postal Clerk in the United States Railway Mail Service. He entered on the duties of that position April 17, 1889, and remained in the mail service ten years. He was promoted rapidly until he was made a clerk in charge of a car in 1896, and served in that capacity until the twentieth of May, 1899, when he resigned on account of the impairment of his health.

In the Spring of 1894, he and J. R. Davis entered into a partnership in general merchandising at Locust Grove, at the stand formerly occupied by L. M. Davis. Since retiring from the Postal Service, Mr. Zile has devoted his time to this business. He owns the farm upon which the town plat of Palestine was made by Peter Wickerham in 1837.

Mr. Zile has always taken a great interest in educational work and is possessed of one of the most extensive and best collection of books in the county. One who knows Mr. Zile best says of him: "He possesses all the sterling virtues which make a man respected by his fellows. By industry, economy and temperance, he has acquired a competence. He is always ready to aid and contribute to worthy objects, either charitable or of public benefit. He is uniformly courteous to others, tolerant of their opinions and disposed to give due consideration to all their rights and claims. He is always willing to aid those who are ambitious to do well for themselves. While holding public office, Mr. Zile showed a wonderful administrative ability and earned the highest commendations for himself from those who supervised the work. He is one of the most earnest and enthusiastic members of his party, the Republican, and with some others like himself, properly distributed over the county and working as he does, Adams County would uniformly be a Republican county.

Mahlon Urton,

one of the best known citizens of Adams County, is a native of Loudon County, Va. There he was born August 9, 1824, near Leesburg. His father was William Urton and his mother, Jane Pursel, both natives of Loudon County, Va. His father emigrated to Ohio in 1830, first stopping near Columbus, but soon after he located in Adams County near Youngsville. He brought with him seven children of whom our subject was the second. Our subject attended the common schools and among his teachers were Joseph Randolph Cockerill, afterwards Colonel of the Seventieth O. V. I. He was brought up to be a farmer and was another of the young men of Adams County who never taught a Public school. He began farming on his own account, in 1848, near Louisville, in Adams County, and continued it for five years. On November 1, 1853, he was married to Miss Susan Frances Summers, a very attractive young woman of great force of character. They were married at Marble Furnace, by the Rev. David McDill, D. D., who has a sketch and portrait in this work. His wife was the daughter of Jacob Summers, a native of Loudon County, Virginia, born June 13, 1791. His wife, Elizabeth Elmore, was born May 11, 1789. They were married February 29, 1816. Elizabeth Elmore was the daughter of John Elmore, a soldier of the Revolution in the Continental line from Virginia, who served in that war seven years. As a lad he was in the French and Indian War throughout the whole of it. He was a native

of Ireland. He lived to be 103 years old and when he died was buried with honors of War. His wife survived him some two years and died at the age of eighty-three. He received a land warrant for his revolutionary services, and it was located in Kentucky.

Jacob Summers, father of Mrs. Urton, was a farmer from Loudon County, Va. He was also a slave holder, but believed the institution was injurious to the States permitting it. In 1835, he sold his slaves and came to Ohio. He sold most of his personal effects and brought his family out in a two-horse carriage. His goods, such as he brought, followed in a four-horse wagon. He bought twelve hundred acres of land at Marble Furnace, at the time the furnace was abandoned, and owned it until his death, July 19, 1852. His wife died in 1874. He was a Whig all his life.

Jacob Summers brought to Ohio four daughters and one son. He and his wife buried two infant sons in Virginia. Of the five children who grew to maturity, Mahala Elizabeth, born May 2, 1821, married Hector Urton; the next, Susan F., wife of Mahlon Urton, was born June 23, 1823; Ruhama Ann, born July 27, 1825, married Townshend Enos Reed; James F., the only son, who was born January 15, 1830, and as Captain of Company B, 70th O. V. I., was killed in battle before Atlanta, July 28, 1864; Mary Ellen, born January 19, 1834, married Isaac Hannah.

Returning to our subject, Mahlon Urton, the farm on which he now resides was set apart to Capt. J. F. Summers in the division of Jacob Summers' estate. Mr. Urton purchased it of him and moved on it the fourth of January, 1859. The home, a one-story brick, was built by James and McArthur, proprietors of Marble Furnace. In front of it a long lawn has two rows of locust trees, the bodies of which have attained great proportions, and the surroundings proclaim that the builder of the home was a Virginian.

Mr. and Mrs. Urton have had five children born to them. Thomas Clayton, their only son, was born October 20, 1854, and died at the age of twenty-one, in 1876. Their daughter, Anna Belle, is the wife of William Snedaker, a farmer, residing near Tranquility. Their daughters Frances Lillian and Rosalie Jane are residing with their parents. Their daughter, Emma Florence, is the wife of Charles E. Miller, of Marble Furnace. Since the creation of Bratton Township from Franklin, Mr. Urton's home is in Bratton Township. Mr. Urton was a Whig during the existence of the Whig party and since then has been a Republican. As such he was a Commissioner of Adams County from 1888 to 1891, and he has been a Trustee of Franklin Township.

He was a member of Company K, 141st O. V. I., and served from May 2 to September 3, 1864. Mr. Urton possesses all the cardinal virtues and his life has been an illustrating of them. He is respected and esteemed by all who know him. If any one can get to heaven by living an honorable life, Mr. Urton needs to give himself no further concern on that subject. All who know cannot help liking him, and would not, if that were a matter of will. Mr. Urton's neighbors think that when the books are opened on the "Great Day," his account will be all balanced on the credit side. Such citizens as he are a credit to any community which they honor with their lives.

Edward K. Walsh

was born at Comstock, Scioto County, Ohio, on the fourth day of April, 1864. His father was Edward Walsh and his mother's maiden name was Margaret O'Brien. His parents were natives of County Clare, Ireland, and were married there. They immigrated to the United States in 1848, and settled in Bath, Maine. They came to Ohio in 1852 and located at Portsmouth, where they remained for a few years. They then removed to Comstock, in Scioto County, near the line of Adams County. They had five children, four sons and one daughter.

Our subject was reared as a farmer's son. He attended school at Wamsley, in Adams County, under the instruction of Professor J. W. Jones, now Superintendent of the Ohio State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. He also attended a Normal school at Mt. Joy, under Professor Aaron Grady. He was a student at Lebanon, Ohio, under Professor William A. Clark, formerly of Adams County. He began the study of law at Lebanon in 1890, and continued it under the tutorship of the Hon. James W. Bannon, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and afterwards with the Hon. Theodore K. Funk, of the same place. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1894, and located at Otway, Ohio, where he was Mayor of the village for two years. He located at Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1897, for the practice of law, and formed a partnership with the Hon. Noah J. Dever, formerly Common Pleas Judge, who has a separate sketch herein. The style of the firm was Dever & Walsh.

He was elected City Clerk of Portsmouth on April 13, 1899, for two years, and is now holding that office. He was married January 4, 1900, to Miss Katharine Lehman, daughter of Theodore Lehman, deceased.

In politics, he is a Democrat of the straightest sect. In his religion, he is a communicant of the Church of the Holy Redeemer (Roman Catholic), of Portsmouth, Ohio. Mr. Walsh is a young man fond of social pleasures, and well liked by the general public. He maintains his law offices with the Hon. Noah J. Dever and Harry W. Miller, and practices his profession as well as attends to the duties of City Clerk. He is an industrious, hard-working and painstaking young lawyer who aims to do his full duty to his clients, and is regarded with great favor by the general public. Among his brethren of the bar and those who know him, he is considered as one who is bound to attain distinction in his profession.

John Orlando Wilson

was born in Cincinnati, September 22, 1842, the son of Joseph Allen and Harriet Lafferty Wilson. He was an only son. His father, at the time of his birth, was Deputy Clerk of the Courts of Hamilton County, and resided in Cincinnati until 1844. His father died December 16, 1848, of consumption. His mother died August 12, 1850. He was then taken by his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Wm. F. Willson, and resided with them in West Union until 1851, when they removed to Ironton, Ohio and took him with them. He attended the Public schools in Ironton till about 1861, when he went to Illinois and engaged in school teaching. On August 15, 1862, at Morton, Illinois, he enlisted in Company G, of the 86th Illinois Regiment and served until June 6, 1865, when

he was discharged. He returned at once to Ironton, and from there went to West Union, Ohio, where he became a law student under the late Edward P. Evans. He remained here during the Summer and Fall and in the Winter attended the Cincinnati Law School. He was admitted to the bar at Portsmouth, Ohio, April 23, 1866. He then went to Cincinnati, where, on October 9, 1866, he was married to Pauline H. Weber, daughter of Prof. John Weber. There were two sons of this marriage, William F., born September 13, 1867, and Charles O., born May 26, 1873. They reside with their mother at Cincinnati. John O. Wilson first located at Elizabethtown, Illinois, as a lawyer and remained there one year. He then returned to Cincinnati and engaged in the drug business for eighteen months. He then located at Greensburg, Ind., but remained only a few months. He then went to St. Louis, Mo., where he took up the practice of law with Judge Powers. He resided at St. Louis during the remainder of his life. In August, 1878, he went to Memphis, Tenn., on legal business. It was during the prevalence of yellow fever. His business required him to remain in Memphis some time. After he had been there eight days, he was attacked with yellow fever. He was sick some five or six days, when he died, alone, among strangers, and without the presence of a single friend. He was buried in the common grave with numerous other victims. His life was a sad one in the loss of his parents and in his own tragic death at the early age of thirty-six. His widow removed to Cincinnati, where she has since resided. Her sons are excellent young men with good positions and are doing their best for themselves and for her.

James P. Wasson.

James P. Wasson was one of those men for whom the world is better for his having lived in it. He was born in Wayne Township, December 18, 1837, the son of Thomas Campbell Wasson and Martha Patton Campbell, his wife. His childhood and youth were spent at Cherry Fork and he received such education as the schools of his vicinity afforded. His religious training was careful and thorough by his father and mother and he was brought up in the United Presbyterian Church at Cherry Fork. Any one familiar with that denomination knows just what that means, and that training dictated and governed the whole course of his life. He was trained to the strictest habits of industry and economy and taught the art of farming. His father was one of the most industrious and energetic farmers in Adams County and our subject was like him. It was always a maxim in the life of James P. Wasson to make the best and the most out of every situation which confronted him, and in this he never failed.

On September 1, 1859, he was married to Martha Ann McIntire, his third cousin, daughter of Gen. William McIntire and Martha Patton, his wife, so that both he and his wife were great-grandchildren of John Patton, of Rockbridge County, Virginia. Directly after their marriage, they went to housekeeping on a farm of his father's south of North Liberty. In 1863, July 10, he enlisted in Capt. David Urie's Company G, 129th O. V. I., and here the writer, who served with him, knew him best. He was appointed a Corporal and discharged all his duties as a soldier

with the utmost fidelity. He marched over five hundred miles in the Summer heat and in the Winter's snow, and often went hungry. He endured all the hardships of a severe campaign and never uttered a word of complaint. He seemed to think that he had enlisted to do and suffer these things for his country and he served the latter as he did his God, faithfully, and upon his conscience. In this service, the writer was his intimate friend and was with him every day. Had he lived in Cromwell's day, he would easily have been one of his "Ironside." With an army made up of soldiers like he, the United States could have subdued the world, if the war had been for a just cause, for he would have fought in no other. When he returned from his service in the army, he resumed his vocation as a farmer and resided on the same farm until 1869, when he took the Gen. William McIntire farm, where he continued to reside until March, 1877. In all of this time he and his wife were faithful members of the Cherry Fork church. Mr. Wasson was one of the most active and energetic men. This was his heritage, both from his father and mother, and their traits were intensified in him. For a long time he had felt that the rewards for farming in Adams County were inadequate, and he determined to remove to the fertile prairies of Kansas. Therefore, in March, 1877, he located in Douglass County, Kansas. Here he and his wife and family entered the United Presbyterian Church at Edgerton, in which he was made a ruling elder and held the office during his life. He was a faithful teacher in the Sabbath School. In the church, as in the community, he was always consulted and his advice taken and followed. He was of most excellent judgment in things, both temporal and spiritual. He was a wise counsellor and always maintained the highest Christian character. In all things for the good of his church or community, he was foremost. He was taken with his mortal illness on the tenth of January, 1898, and died on the seventeenth, following. His death was a great loss to his family, his church and the community. His wife survives, and he left the following children: Cora Esther, the wife of Frank Wilson; Nora, the wife of Tweed Patton, formerly of Cherry Fork; Albertina, the wife of Clarence Wasson, also from Cherry Fork, and James Ormand, a son. He had a son, William Campbell, born in 1868, and who died in 1885. His daughters, sons-in-law and son all reside near the home in which he died. It is a gratification to the writer that this testimonial is in the History of his native county, where those who knew him for forty years in his childhood, youth and manhood, may recall his correct life and many virtues.

Rev. Nathaniel Massie Urmston

was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, April 12, 1799. He was the first child born there after the founding of the town by Gen. Nathaniel Massie, and was named for him. His father, Benjamin Urmston, was a companion of Gen. Massie in laying out the town. He asked for the privilege of felling the first tree in marking out the town, and the privilege was granted him by Gen. Massie. Benjamin Urmston built a home in the new town, and it had glass windows and a shingle roof. However, he did not reside long in Chillicothe, but soon removed to a farm, and died in a short time after that.

Nathaniel studied theology at Princeton, New Jersey. He had a school friend who resided in Danbury, Connecticut, and visited him there. He became acquainted with Miss Evaline Comstock there, and married her in 1826. He returned to Ohio and became a missionary for Ohio and Kentucky. His wife's health failed in this work, and he went to Connecticut, and there connected with the Congregational Church. In 1844, he located at Bainbridge, Ohio, in the ministry, and remained there until 1853.

He was then called to the Old Stone Church in West Union, Adams County, Ohio, to which he ministered until 1857. While there he taught a select school which the writer of this sketch attended, and he can certify that Mr. Urmston was a most thorough teacher. What Rev. Urmston taught, the writer learned and has never forgotten. In this place, in 1855, Rev. Urmston lost his wife. She rests in the Old South Cemetery at West Union.

His daughter, Miss Mary E. Urmston, also taught a select school for girls at West Union, and she was regarded as a most excellent teacher. She afterwards taught in the Young Ladies' Seminary at Portsmouth, Ohio, for several years. She married the Rev. E. P. Pratt, D. D., of Portsmouth, Ohio, and is now his widow.

In 1857, our subject went to Missouri and preached there until the breaking out of the war. He then returned to the vicinity of Hillsboro, where he remained until his death on August 27, 1884. He married for a second wife, Miss S. Johnson, of Cornwall, Connecticut. His third wife was Miss Melissa A. Stover, of Highland County, Ohio, who survived him.

He had seven children of his first marriage. His son, Lieutenant Thomas A. Urmston, of the Regular Army, was killed in one of the battles in Virginia. His son Comstock died in young manhood. At the time of his death, Rev. Urmston left two surviving children, Mrs. E. P. Pratt and Philander Urmston, of Muscatine, Iowa. Rev. Urmston was a man of strong conscience, and lived up to his belief. He believed in doing thoroughly everything he found to do, and followed that belief both in preaching and teaching.

Robert Hutchinson Wood

was born June 13, 1794. Stephen Wood, an ancestor, came from England and located in Hempstead, Queens County, New York. His youngest son, Benjamin, married Leah Robbins, in Hempstead. Joseph, the only son of Benjamin, was born in 1742, and was the father of seven children. His oldest son was Benjamin, born in July, 1769. Our subject was the third son and sixth child. He was born in Mason County, Kentucky, where his father had removed. His eldest brother, Benjamin, moved to West Union in 1804 and resided there until 1815, when he removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, and afterwards to Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1823, where he died in 1824. Benjamin Wood kept a tavern in West Union where Lewis Johnson now resides, and was a Captain in the Militia. The wife of Benjamin was Sarah Huston, born August 30, 1774. She died April 2, 1844, at Troy, Indiana.



Robert Hutchinson Wood was married to Sarah Lodwick, September 29, 1818. She was the eldest child of Col. John Lodwick. Their daughter, Nancy Jane, married Dr. Hiram G. Jones, and was the mother of two children, a son and a daughter.

Robert H. Wood, our subject, followed the trade of a cabinet maker in West Union for many years. He had a shop in a building recently removed, just south of the residence of Dr. B. F. Slye, and resided in the house now owned by Dr. Slye. Mr. Wood was a highly esteemed citizen of West Union. He believed in advertising, and had a standing advertisement of his business in the *Free Press*, with a picture of a side-board as a part of his card. He was prosperous in his business and was the undertaker for the village. Many of the pieces of furniture made by his own hands are still in existence.

He died of consumption, July 30, 1835, and is buried in the Old South Cemetery at West Union. He was a member of, and an elder in, the Presbyterian Church there. He owned the ground occupied by the Old South Cemetery until 1834, when he conveyed it to parties having friends buried there, to be used for burial purposes.

Robert Hamilton

was born November 28, 1795, at Connellsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania. He was trained to the strictest belief and observances of the Westminster Confession, and it remained with him as the best part of himself all his life. He came to Adams County in 1817, in a flatboat. He landed at the mouth of Brush Creek and walked up the creek to Brush Creek Furnace, where he engaged as a clerk under Archibald Paul, who was then running the furnace. At that time the furnace only ran on Sundays. On week days the forge ran to make hollow-ware, pots, kettles, stoves, andirons and all kinds of castings. Then a ton of iron was 2268 pounds and twenty-eight pounds allowed for sandage. The furnace at that time was run by water alone. When the water was low, they had to tramp a wheel to blow off, and the best they could do was to make two or three tons of iron a day. On the twentieth of July, 1825, Mr. Hamilton was married to Nancy Ellison, daughter of John Ellison. She was the sister of the late William Ellison, of Manchester. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Williamson, who signed his name to the certificate, V. D. M., (*Verbi Dei Minister*), which was the fashion at that time, which translated is "Of the Word of God, Minister."

Robert Hamilton was a resident of Adams County until 1828. In that time he laid the foundation of a successful business career. He was diligent in business, and of the highest integrity.

At that time it was thought a furnace must run on Sundays or the entire charge would be ruined, but Mr. Hamilton induced Mr. Paul to try the experiment of a change. It was found the iron produced was just as good. Mr. Hamilton was the first furnaceman in the country who stopped his furnace on Sunday.

The old Brush Creek Furnace was owned by the Ellisons and the Meanses. In 1828, Robert Hamilton and Andrew Ellison, son of the Andrew Ellison who was captured by the Indians in 1793, under the

name of Ellison & Hamilton, built Pine Grove Furnace in Lawrence County. Robert Hamilton fired it on January 1, 1829. Four tons a day was its capacity at starting.

After he located at Pine Grove Furnace, he became one of the founders of the church at Hanging Rock, and was a ruling elder in it from its organization to his death.

His first wife died June 23, 1838, and on February 20, 1839, he was married to Miss Rachel R. Peebles, a daughter of John Peebles and a sister of John G. Peebles, of Portsmouth.

Our subject's judgment was excellent and he was wonderfully successful in business. He amassed a large fortune of which his widow was largely the almoner. He was respected and esteemed by all who knew him as a man who lived right up to his standard, both in business and in religion.

He died September 11, 1856, in his sixty-first year, of a dysentery. His death was a great loss to the business community and to the church. It was almost a calamity, as his influence and methods were of an incalculable benefit to those about him. His ashes repose in the beautiful Greenlawn Cemetery, at Portsmouth, Ohio. His widow, Mrs. Rachel Hamilton, survived until August 27, 1883, when she died, aged eighty-seven years and one month. She was noted for her pious life and good deeds. Her gifts to charities were many, large and continuous, during her whole life, but her gifts by will were also many, large and praiseworthy. She stated in her will, she feared she had not given enough for charitable purposes and therefore she gave her executor, her brother, John G. Peebles, \$10,000 for charitable objects to be bestowed in his discretion. Her memory is revered in the entire circle of her acquaintance. The Peebles-Hamilton Reading Rooms at Portsmouth, Ohio, are a monument to her memory.

General Daniel Cockerill

was born in Loudon County, Virginia, in 1792. He resided there until 1837, when he removed to near Mt. Leigh, in Adams County, Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his life. In 1713, John Cockerill, of Westmoreland County, Virginia, purchased two hundred acres of land, for which he gave sixty-five hundred pounds of tobacco. At that time he owned other lands in Westmoreland County, Virginia. Thomas Cockerill, his son, removed to Loudon County, Virginia, in 1739. His will was recorded in 1777, and discloses the fact that he had a large family of sons and daughters. One of his sons, Sanford Cockerill, was the father of Daniel Cockerill, our subject.

Daniel Cockerill was in the War of 1812, and was a Sergeant. His services were rendered in the vicinity of Baltimore and Washington. He was brought up to the trade of carpenter. Just before the War of 1812, he built a meeting house for the Quakers, called "Goose Creek." Owing to the embargo act at the commencement of the war and the rise in prices after he made the contract, he lost one thousand dollars in completing the meeting house. The congregation, on hearing of his loss, made it up to him.

He had four sons and two daughters. His sons were, Joseph Randolph, who has a separate sketch herein, Giles Jackson, Daniel Talmage,

and John Craven Calhoun. Daniel T. was Captain and Major in the First Ohio Light Artillery, and is now at the State Soldiers' Home at Sandusky. Giles J. was First Lieutenant and Captain in the same regiment, and is now residing at Wynwood, Indian Territory. His wife was Belle Dunbar, daughter of James Dunbar, who formerly owned the Stephen Reynolds place near Peebles, Ohio. He has a son, Ceran D. Cockerill, now a resident of Portsmouth, Ohio.

John C. C. married a daughter of Isaac Martin, of Mt. Leigh. He died about five years since at Metropolis, Ill. A daughter, Rebecca, married Alfred Eylar, and moved to Pontiac, Illinois, where she and her husband died, leaving two sons and one daughter. One son, D. C. Eylar, has a separate sketch herein.

General Daniel Cockerill's daughter, Lydia Jane, married Levin Cannon, and both are deceased. They had five children, Daniel Cannon, of Lovett's Postoffice; Urban Cannon; Mrs. Anna Hamilton, of Locust Grove; Mrs. Flora Hughes, of Lovett's Postoffice; and Mrs. J. F. Wick-erham, of Peebles.

General Cockerill devoted himself entirely to agricultural pursuits after removing to Adams County. He was not a member of any church. He was an old-time Democrat until Fort Sumter was fired upon. The jar of that firing displaced all the Democracy in him, as he stated, and from that time until his death on May 10, 1864, he was an enthusiastic Republican and a most ardent supporter of the war measures. He thought the Southern States were not justified in secession, and he wanted to see them thoroughly whipped into submission.

He was a citizen of great public spirit, and believed in doing his full part in public affairs. He represented Adams and Pike Counties in the lower house of the Legislature in 1845 and 1846. In 1848 and 1849 he again represented the same counties in the lower house of the Legislature. At this session, by a joint resolution, he was made a Major-General of the Eighth Division of the Ohio Militia.

From the time of his location in Adams County, he was a man of influence, and was always held in public esteem. Among his virtues, charity and hospitality were the most prominent. In the practical exercise of these virtues he found great delight. He cherished great love for his native state, Virginia, but lost all patience with her when she seceded from the Union. It was his pride and pleasure to maintain hospitality as his Virginia ancestors had done before him. Everything he undertook to do, he endeavored to do with the best of his ability. He was for this reason a model farmer.

If any one characteristic of his should be emphasized, it was his loyalty and patriotism. Three of his sons went into the federal army, and his youngest son would have gone had not his defective eyesight prevented. He would have gone himself had not his age and infirmities prevented. As it was, he was an ardent friend of the Union, and gave its cause all the support possible for his circumstances and condition. His wife survived him until 1873. He and she lie side by side in the Mt. Leigh Cemetery. Of him it may be said that no more loyal heart ever beat in human breast, and he transmitted these qualities to his descendants, as the pages of this work will abundantly testify.

James Henry McCoy,

farmer was born in Bratton Township, May 17, 1860. His father, William McCoy, was a soldier of the Civil War. He enlisted in Co. B, 175th O. V. I., on August 23, 1864, at the age of thirty-four years, and was mustered out of the service June 27, 1865. He was a native of Pike County. His wife, Elizabeth A. Hamilton, mother of our subject, was a daughter of Henry Hamilton. Our subject's grandfather, James McCoy, was from the Green Isle, beyond the seas.

William A. McCoy married Susannah Jones, from Pike County; and moved to Sinking Springs, Highland County, in the fall of 1860. Our subject lived in Sinking Springs until 1871, when he moved onto the farm where he now resides. His mother died January 16, 1898. He was the eldest of three children. His brother, George G. McCoy, resides at Bainbridge, in Ross County. He married Ruth A. Summers, daughter of Daniel Summers, of Locust Grove. His sister Anna married William W. Dunbar, who died September 4, 1895. She resides with and makes a home for her brother, our subject, who is unmarried. He is a Democrat in his political views, and a very strong one at that.

He is outspoken in all his views, political or otherwise. He is a Master of the Peebles Masonic Lodge, No. 581; and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 203, at Peebles. He has a common school education, but never taught. He was elected a Justice of the Peace of Franklin Township, in 1897, and re-elected in 1900. He is one of those forceful young men who believe in candor; and whose views are an open book; and who are not deterred by policy or caution from expressing their well-considered thoughts. He is a man of fine physique and physical presence, which at once impress those who meet him. If he lives and has health, he will be heard from further on.

William Wallace Little

was born December 13, 1825, in Lewis County, Kentucky, opposite the village of Manchester, in Adams County, O.; but during his childhood, boyhood and young manhood, his home was in Manchester. His father, James Little, one of the pioneers of Adams County, Ohio, was born December 4, 1793, near Johnstown, Pennsylvania; and he was married to Miss Charlotte Davis, January 10, 1825. There were thirteen children of this marriage, of whom our subject was the eldest. His grandfather, Thomas Little, was a native of Ireland. He came to this country in 1774 or 1775. He was a Revolutionary soldier. He enlisted on December 22, 1777, in Captain Fauntleroy's troop, Fourth Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by Col. Stephen Moylan, to serve during the war. His regiment was from New Jersey. His wife, who had been Miss Mary Neiper, came from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1768 or 1769, in the ship "Prosperity." Her parents settled first in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and afterwards moved to Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

She and her husband came to Manchester, Ohio, in 1803 where both died and are buried. They had eight children. Their son James resided in Manchester until his death, August 11, 1887, at the age of ninety-four years. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was pensioned for his services therein. Our subject's great-grandfather, John Little, was born and lived in Ireland in County Tyrone, four miles from Market

Hill. He was a farmer. His wife's name was Mary McCully. His son Thomas was the only child of a numerous family who came to the United States.

The education of William W. Little, our subject, though meagre, was obtained at Manchester, Ohio. His childhood, boyhood, and youth were filled with hardships, but he took them good-naturedly and cheerfully, trying to make the best of every condition he was compelled to meet. He went on the river at an early age, and by his energy and sheer force of character soon rose to the position of mate. He served as a boy on Cincinnati, New Orleans, and Memphis packets from deck sweep up. He was on the steamboats United States, two or more of the Sciotos, and the Boston. He was also a pilot and master; and was known everywhere as Captain Little, the usual title given to steamboat masters. He knew every man connected with the river trade from Portsmouth to Cincinnati, and had an extensive acquaintance on the Southern rivers. He made Portsmouth his home from 1855 to 1882.

On January 29, 1854, he was married to Miss Mary A. J. Timmonds, who was born April 27, 1827, and who died October 20, 1855. Her twin daughters died in infancy. Mr. Little was married a second time to Miss Harriet A. Timmonds, sister of his first wife, who resides at the family homestead with her only surviving child, Miss Mary J. Both of Mr. Little's wives were granddaughters of Richard Woodworth, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, who enlisted in February, 1777, in Captain William Gray's Company, of Col. William Butler's regiment, Pennsylvania, and served four years. He was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, and was pensioned May 9, 1818.

Mr. Little and his second wife have had seven children. Their eldest son, William H., born in 1857, died in 1888, leaving a wife and child. Their sons Carey E., aged eighteen, and Frank C., aged sixteen, both died of that fell disease consumption. The others died in infancy.

Mr. Little went into the coal business in Portsmouth Ohio, in 1858, and continued in it until 1879. He was first alone and then in partnership with James Hamilton, as Little & Hamilton, in 1862. From that time he continued the business alone until 1866, when he formed a partnership with E. N. Hope, the firm being known as W. W. Little & Company. In advertising this business in 1865, he adopted the motto of Capt. William McLain, "We have come to stay," and placed it at the head of his advertisement and kept it there. While engaged in the coal business, he also had other activities. He owned the steamboats Pike, Boskirk, Viola, Gaylord, Brilliant Eldorado and not fewer than three ferry boats; and he commanded all of them at times, as he always had master's papers. He operated the ferry between Portsmouth, Ohio, and Springville, Kentucky, for many years. He built the River City Ferry Boat in 1874, and ran her until September 28, 1881, when he sold the ferry to Capt. Samuel Brown for a farm of two hundred acres at Little, in Greenup County, Kentucky, to which he removed in 1882, spending the remainder of his life as a farmer. During the Morgan raid in 1863 he commanded a fleet of boats in the Ohio River, and thereby acquired the title of "Commodore."

Mr. Little always resided in the second ward during his life in Portsmouth. He became a Councilman from that ward in 1867, and served as

such during most of the time thereafter until he removed to Kentucky. He was president of the City Council of Portsmouth from 1870 to 1874, and in 1877 and 1878. He was president *pro tem*, in 1876. Mr. Little was a most enthusiastic Republican, and a power in city politics. He knew the second ward thoroughly, and he could always carry it whenever he undertook to do so. It was never any trouble to induce him to do political work.

He was a director of the Farmers' National Bank for several years in its early history, and always took a prominent part in every public measure for the advancement of the city. He took a leading part in introducing the Holly waterworks into the city of Portsmouth. He was a member of Rev. E. P. Pratt's church in Portsmouth, and lived up to his professions as closely as any one could who had been a steamboatman.

Mr. Little went through not only many family afflictions, but several financial disasters, but he never lost courage or hope. He always retained his good spirits and his energy. From 1866 to 1882, he resided on the northeast corner of Front and Court Streets, Portsmouth, Ohio, in what has since been known as the Morton Club property, where he was known to all. As a public spirited citizen, he was a model,—always ready to do his part and more, too; and was always ready and willing to help every good cause. When he became a farmer, which every steamboatman has an ambition to be, he kept his interest in public affairs as before. He died July 18, 1897, and is interred in Greenlawn Cemetery, in Portsmouth. When called in judgment on the last day he will cheerfully face his record, and will have nothing to explain or apologize for. He did the best he could every day of his life, and who can do more?

Albion Z. Blair.

On pages 226 and 227 of this work, we have given a sketch of the above named gentleman as a member of the bar of Adams County. In that sketch we mentioned Mr. Blair as a power in the Democratic party. Since that sketch was completed and laid aside, about September 1, 1900, Mr. Blair changed his party relations, and has become an active Republican, making many public speeches favoring the re-election of President McKinley. It is due to Mr. Blair that he should go down to posterity as of the political faith he professed when this book was closed. Therefore we have noted the change of political faith made by him, and give him credit for honesty of purpose in the change. Mr. Blair will always be found where his honest convictions take him, and will be a power to any organization to which he attaches himself. We bid him godspeed in his new departure, as we would had the case been reversed.

The Naming of the West Union Scion.

In February, 1853, Samuel Burwell, the aged publisher of the *Scion*, was then a young man just starting in life. Mr. Evans, one of the editors of this work, remembers Mr. Burwell's coming to the Evans home to ask about the propriety of starting a newspaper, and a name for it. Mr. Edward P. Evans, the father of the editor of this work, advised him to start the newspaper, and suggested the name of "The Scion of Tem-

perance," which was adopted, as it was determined at the time to start it as a temperance paper. The writer was eleven years old at the time, and was present at the conference when the launching of the *Scion* was determined upon. He remembers what was said at the conference as distinctly as though it had occurred but yesterday.

West Union Intelligencer.

The publication of this weekly was begun in 1841 by Stephen P. Drake. He continued its publication until the summer of 1845, when he sold out to Robert Jackman, who continued it until his death in August, 1851. During Mr. Jackman's ownership, the paper was suspended for a few months in the year 1849; and when he resumed its publication, the name was changed to *The People's Intelligencer*, and it was continued under that name during its existence in West Union. After Mr. Jackman's death in 1851 (see page 378 of this book), Henry B. Woodrow, now living at 421 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, continued the publication of the newspaper for Mr. Jackman's widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Jackman, until February, 1852, when he purchased the plant and took it to Manchester and continued its publication there about two years.

The paper was Whig in politics during its entire existence. At the time Mr. Drake began the publication of the *Intelligencer*, West Union had been without a newspaper for a number of years, the *Free Press* being the last. When Mr. Drake sold out in West Union, he went to Portsmouth, Ohio, and started a paper called the *Portsmouth Clipper*, which he published several years. He was afterwards engaged in the newspaper business in Ironton. During the Civil War, he was a member of the Second West Virginia Cavalry, and died in the army. He was a brother of the late Samuel P. Drake, of Portsmouth.

Associate Judges of Adams County, 1803 to 1852.

Joseph Darlinton, from April 6, 1803, to February 16, 1804.
 Needham Perry, from February 16, 1804, to September 20, 1813.
 Hosea Moore from April 6, 1803, to September 20, 1813.
 David Edie, from April 6, 1803, to September 20, 1813.
 Moses Baird, from February 15, 1810, to April 10, 1821.
 Andrew Livingston, from February 15, 1810, to August 1, 1831.
 William Leedom from September 20, 1813, to March 28, 1814.
 Job Dinning, from February 5, 1814, to March 17, 1828.
 Thomas Kirker, from February 15, 1821, to October 30, 1821.
 Robert Morrison from February 14, 1822, to March 21, 1836.
 John Kincaid from February 4, 1828, to July 28, 1834.
 Samuel McClanahan, from August 1, 1831, to April 23, 1838.
 William Robbins, from July 28, 1834, to March 19, 1835.
 Joseph Eylar, from February 4, 1835, to May 1, 1849.
 David C. Vance, from March 21, 1836, to July 19, 1843.
 Robert Morrison, from April 23, 1838, to April 1, 1851.
 William Robbins, from July 18, 1843, to May 1, 1849.
 Thomas Foster, from February 28, 1849, to April 1, 1852.
 Thomas Lockhart, from February 28, 1849, to April 1, 1852.

HISTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY

List of the Justices of the Peace of Tiffin Township.

Names.	When qualified.	Remarks.
James Moore.....	August <u>25</u> , 1808.....	
James Scott.....	August <u>25</u> , 1808.....	Resigned.
Samuel Young.....	July <u>25</u> , 1809.....	
Job Dinning.....	July <u>25</u> , 1809.....	Two terms, Mar. <u>8</u> , 1815.
John W. Campbell.....	July <u>25</u> , 1809.....	Two terms, resigned.
Samuel Moore.....	September <u>30</u> , 1811.....	June <u>5</u> , 1815.
Joseph Neilson.....	July <u>17</u> , 1812.....	Three terms, died Mar. <u>2</u> , 1819.
John Wood.....	April <u>16</u> , 1814.....	
James Finley.....	June <u>30</u> , 1815.....	
Abraham Hollingsworth.....	April <u>16</u> , 1817.....	
Samuel Treat.....	July <u>13</u> , 1818.....	
Henry Young.....	April <u>27</u> , 1819.....	Three terms, 1828.
John Patterson.....	April <u>13</u> , 1820.....	Three terms, 1828.
Re-elected.....	December <u>6</u> , 1831.....	Served two terms.
Ralph McClure.....	May <u>1</u> , 1826.....	Two terms, resig'd Feb. <u>16</u> , <u>31</u> .
Re-elected.....	January <u>2</u> , 1838.....	Three terms, died Apr. <u>24</u> , 1846.
Jacob Treber.....	April <u>24</u> , 1828.....	Two terms.
Leonard Cole.....	April <u>17</u> , 1829.....	Two terms.
Joseph Darlinton.....	April <u>21</u> , 1831.....	Resigned Nov. <u>12</u> , 1831.
Job Dinning, Jr.....	April <u>10</u> , 1832.....	Two terms.
Re-elected.....	April <u>9</u> , 1842.....	Served two terms.
John Hempleman.....	April <u>16</u> , 1834.....	Two terms.
Daniel Boyle.....	January <u>10</u> , 1835.....	Two terms.
Jacob Hempleman.....	April <u>15</u> , <u>1847</u>	Two terms.
John Morrison.....	April <u>21</u> , 1838.....	Two terms. Left the state.
William A. Lee.....	June <u>2</u> , 1846.....	
Oliver Treber.....	April <u>17</u> , 1848.....	
Daniel Matheny.....	April <u>12</u> , 1849.....	
Hosea Moore, Jr.....	July <u>12</u> , 1849.....	Two terms.
John Treber.....	April <u>7</u> , 1851.....	
Henry Prather.....	April <u>26</u> , 1851.....	
Thomas J. Mullen.....	April <u>9</u> , 1855.....	
Re-elected.....	October <u>25</u> , <u>1861</u>	
Re-elected.....	April <u>13</u> , 1892.....	
Samuel S. Mason.....	April <u>28</u> , 1856.....	Three terms.
Edward M. De Bruin.....	April <u>13</u> , 1858.....	Two terms.
James L. Coryell.....	October <u>27</u> , 1864.....	Two terms.
Re-elected.....	April <u>12</u> , 1886.....	Two terms.
Samuel Grooms.....	April <u>9</u> , 1868.....	Two terms.
Re-elected.....	April <u>12</u> , 1877.....	Two terms.
Re-elected.....	April <u>19</u> , 1883.....	
Eli R. Wells.....	April <u>18</u> , 1870.....	Two terms.
Luther Thompson.....	April <u>10</u> , 1874.....	Two terms.
Henry Scott.....	April <u>15</u> , 1880.....	Two terms.
John W. Mason.....	November <u>21</u> , 1891.....	Two terms.
F. M. Piatt.....	April <u>12</u> , 1886.....	Three terms.
C. A. Wade.....	April <u>13</u> , 1892.....	Two terms.
John Shoemaker.....	November <u>12</u> , 1895.....	Two terms.

Census of 1900.

Population of Adams County.....	<u>26,328</u>
Population of Village of Manchester.....	<u>2,003</u>

GENERAL INDEX

	PAGE.
"A," Co., 70th O. V. I.....	<u>346</u>
Abney, Ned.....	<u>407</u>
Abolitionists Mobbed.....	<u>494</u>
A Battle near Reeves Crossing.....	<u>32</u>
Adamsburg.....	<u>89, 126</u>
Adams County Formed.....	<u>3, 77</u>
Adams County in Legislature.....	<u>245</u>
Adams County in Congress.....	<u>296</u>
Adams County in Civil War.....	<u>340</u>
Adamsville, County Seat.....	<u>133, 89, 87</u>
Adams, Rev. Eli P.....	<u>676</u>
A Duel in Adams County.....	<u>365</u>
Adventure with Indians.....	<u>44</u>
Agreement, Massie's.....	<u>51</u>
"Ahlezer".....	<u>568</u>
Ailes, Mary.....	<u>93</u>
Aldred, Henry.....	<u>336, 450, 332</u>
Alexander, Hon. John.....	<u>296, 299, 300</u>
Alexander, John.....	<u>330</u>
Alexander, Carey C.....	<u>678</u>
Alexandria.....	<u>115, 124, 125, 126</u>
Allen's Tavern.....	<u>125, 129</u>
Allison, John B.....	<u>142, 680</u>
Allison, James.....	<u>675</u>
Altitude of West Union.....	<u>12</u>
Amen's Hotel.....	<u>126</u>
Amen, John.....	<u>503</u>
Amen, Prof Harlan P.....	<u>504</u>
A Marvelous Incident.....	<u>432</u>
A Mysterious Murder.....	<u>464</u>
A Murder near Clayton.....	<u>465</u>
Anderson, Benjamin D.....	<u>505</u>
Anderson, Gen. Robert C.....	<u>39</u>
Anderson, William.....	<u>145, 198, 231</u>
Anderson, James.....	<u>48, 677, 504</u>
Anderson, Irwin M.....	<u>505, 677</u>
Anecdote of Capt. Faulkner.....	<u>451</u>
Anecdote of a Revolutionary Soldier.....	<u>451</u>
Anecdote of an Old Stage Driver.....	<u>447</u>
Anecdote of Judge Thurman.....	<u>399</u>
An Object Lesson in Politics.....	<u>459</u>
An Old Meadow.....	<u>432</u>
A Pioneer Nurseryman.....	<u>459</u>
Arbuthnot, Col. James.....	<u>506, 678</u>
Arbuthnot, Rev. James.....	<u>486, 506</u>
A Remarkable Centenarian.....	<u>491</u>
Armstrong Corner.....	<u>483</u>
Armstrong, James.....	<u>111</u>
Armstrong, William.....	<u>472, 474, 477, 413</u>

	PAGE.
Army Substitute Brokers	113
Arnold, Ezekiel.....	679
Ashburn, Judge Thomas Q.....	169, 170, 182
Asiatic Cholera.....	371
Assessors, Allowance to.....	105
Assessors, Return of	105
Associate Judges of Adams County, 1803 to 1852.....	919
Attorneys Taxed.....	111
Auditors, Roster of	147
"B," Co., O. H. A.....	359
"B," Co., 33d O. V. I.....	341, 342
"B," Co., 60th O. V. I.....	343, 344
Backwoods, Life In.....	53
Bailhache and Nashee.....	166
Bailey, Joel	92, 423
Baird, James	140
Baird, Judge Moses.....	88, 92, 110, 197, 260, 389, 645, 513, 121, 919
Baird, Maj. Chambers.....	198, 513, 208
Baird, Robinson.....	510
Bakus, Peter	109
Bald Hill	14, 434
Baldrige, James R.....	147, 897
Baldrige, Rev. William.....	489, 490, 332, 506
Baldrige, Samuel T.....	681
Baldrige, James.....	697
Baldrige, Newton D.....	697
Baldrige, James W.....	354, 683
Baldwin, Michael.....	144, 195, 508
Baldwin, John.....	334
Bannon, Hon. James W.....	909
Bar and Judiciary.....	135
Barr, Samuel	34, 385
Barrere, Judge George.....	120
Barrere, Hon. Nelson.....	111, 145, 197, 198, 286, 297, 120, 310
Barrett, John	123, 146, 157
Barry, Major.....	518
Bartle, Captain	72, 73
Barton, Judge Kimber.....	93
Bascom, Rev. Henry	436, 452
Battleman, Christian	126
Battle near Reeves Crossing.....	32
Battle on Scioto Brush Creek.....	65
Bayless, Franklin D.....	145, 198, 353, 222, 898, 899
Beasley, Gen. Nathaniel....	141, 110, 149, 247, 262, 354, 470, 473, 476, 44, 101, 123
Beasley, Jephtha.....	101, 152, 153
Beasley, Judge John.....	141, 96, 196, 197, 107, 118, 121, 44, 82, 84, 122, 123
Beasley Fork Postoffice.....	450
"Beeches," The	585, 636
Beckett, David. Execution of.....	388
Bed of Ohio Brush Creek.....	15
Bentonville	467
Bentonville, Schools.....	686
Bell Tavern	474
Belli, Maj. John.....	118, 87, 57, 148, 196, 197, 88, 89, 91, 82, 83, 522, 92, 99
Bolt, Judge Levin.....	169, 170, 195, 110, 144, 172
Berry, Dr. James S.....	685, 888
Bible, Lewis	450
Bigger, Col. John.....	177
Billings, John K.....	196
"Bill Town"	904
Bishop, Rev. Robert H.....	489
Bissinger, Jacob F.....	691

	PAGE.
"Black George."	95
Black Sam	646, 647
Blair, Albion Z.	198, 918, 226
Blair, Joseph L.	896
Blair, Hon. William A.	250, 355, 458, 139, 292
"Bloody Bridge."	481
Bloom Furnace	529, 542
Blue Limestone	13
"Blue-Eyed Nigger." The	408
Blue Creek Postoffice	431
Boggs, Marcus	190
Boone, Jacob	98
Bottleman, Christian	126
Boundaries of Adams County	78
Boundaries of Adams Co., Original	78
Bowman, Ambrose O.	696
Boyle, Daniel	447, 474, 620, 525, 920
Boyles, Sarah	372, 135
Bradbury, Hon. Joseph P.	192
Bradford, Samuel G.	511
Bradford, David	125, 147, 165, 202, 376, 389, 392, 471, 472, 90, 447, 109, 122
Bradford, Mrs. Sarah W.	652
Bradford's Drive, David	505
Bradford, Samuel	146, 148
Bradford Tavern	474, 483, 512, 126, 127
Bradyville	467
Branding Irons	109
Bratton Township	162, 413
Bratten, Charles H.	687
Bratten, Thomas L.	698
Bratten, Dr. George E.	684
Breckenridge, William P.	355, 698
Breedlove, John	330
Brewer, Henry	330
Brice, Calvin S.	180
Briggs, John	92, 96, 471, 472, 473
Brittingham, Moses R.	357, 684
Brittingham Camp Grounds	463
Brown, Capt. John	285
Brown, Jacob N.	682
Brown, John	122
Brown, John, Jr.	122
Brown, William B.	145, 689
Brown, James W.	689
Browning's Inn	474
Brush, Henry	174, 197, 286, 388, 389, 195
Brush, Samuel	144, 145, 202
Brush Creek Covenant Church	416
Brush Creek Forge	403
Brush Creek Furnace	400, 403
Brush Creek Furnace Company	400
Buchanan, John	379
Buchanan, Margaret Lee	379
Buck Run Postoffice	458
Buck, William C.	193
Buckeye Station	235, 382
Bull Forge	403
Bundy, Col. William E.	324, 695
Bundy, Hon. Hezekiah S.	250, 298, 316
Bundy, William E.	695
Bunn, Dr. James W.	356, 439, 476, 139, 690
Burbage, Capt. Thomas	658, 659

	PAGE.
Burbage, Capt. W. D.....	<u>222</u> , <u>250</u> , <u>353</u> , <u>354</u> , <u>659</u> , <u>661</u>
Burbage Family.....	<u>657</u>
Burbage, James	<u>657</u>
Burbage, John	<u>657</u>
Burbage, Levin Duncan.....	<u>659</u>
Burbage, Richard	<u>657</u>
Burgess, Rev. Dyer.....	<u>284</u> , <u>374</u> , <u>375</u> , <u>475</u> , <u>494</u> , <u>631</u> , <u>514</u>
Burnett, Judge Jacob.....	<u>85</u> , <u>144</u> , <u>84</u> , <u>195</u>
Burr, Jacob.....	<u>692</u>
Burrhstone	<u>13</u>
Burwell, Nicholas.....	<u>254</u> , <u>475</u> , <u>483</u> , <u>521</u>
Burwell, Samuel.....	<u>360</u> , <u>478</u> , <u>917</u> , <u>693</u>
Butler, Joseph H.....	<u>149</u>
Byrd, Judge Charles W.....	<u>3</u> , <u>522</u> , <u>385</u> , <u>526</u> , <u>901</u>
Byrd Township.....	<u>102</u> , <u>153</u>
Byrd, Kidder Meade.....	<u>195</u>
"C," Co., 70th O. V. I.....	<u>347</u>
Caden, Adolph.....	<u>662</u> , <u>704</u>
Caden, Carl W.....	<u>661</u>
Caden Family.....	<u>661</u>
Camp Hamer	<u>344</u> , <u>348</u>
Campbell, Charles	<u>538</u>
Campbell, Colin	<u>72</u>
Campbell, Judge John W.....	<u>145</u> , <u>246</u> , <u>296</u> , <u>389</u> , <u>535</u> , <u>144</u> , <u>301</u> , <u>920</u>
Campbell, John.....	<u>534</u>
Campbell, George.....	<u>58</u> , <u>161</u> , <u>119</u> , <u>546</u>
Campbell, William O.....	<u>699</u>
Campbell, Dr. John.....	<u>345</u> , <u>348</u> , <u>701</u>
Campbell, Joseph R.....	<u>712</u>
Campbell, Hon. Alexander.....	<u>246</u> , <u>279</u>
Campbell, Mrs. Esther.....	<u>313</u>
Campmeetings	<u>436</u>
Captivity of Israel Donalson	<u>66</u>
Capture of Andrew Ellison.....	<u>75</u> , <u>277</u>
Carey, Stephen	<u>107</u>
Cartright, Rev. Peter.....	<u>436</u>
Caskey, Rev. James.....	<u>539</u>
Caskey, John P.....	<u>609</u> , <u>700</u>
Cassady, Michael.....	<u>32</u>
Catt, Elizabeth.....	<u>424</u>
Cavalry, 7th O. V.....	<u>356</u> , <u>379</u>
Cave Hill.....	<u>14</u> , <u>434</u>
Cedar Hill Township.....	<u>101</u> , <u>98</u> , <u>99</u> , <u>103</u>
Cedar Mills.....	<u>431</u>
Census of 1900.....	<u>920</u>
Centenarian	<u>491</u>
Centennial Meeting	<u>63</u>
Centenarian	<u>491</u>
Chalybeate Springs.....	<u>17</u>
Change in Names of Townships.....	<u>103</u>
Character of The Pioneers.....	<u>53</u>
Charles, Samuel B.....	<u>341</u>
Charles, Samuel L.....	<u>727</u>
Cherry Fork Postoffice.....	<u>488</u>
Cherry Township.....	<u>103</u>
Cherrington, Judge Thomas.....	<u>192</u> , <u>194</u>
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.....	<u>384</u> , <u>427</u>
Cholera, Asiatic.....	<u>371</u>
Cholera in West Union, 1835.....	<u>371</u>
Cholera in 1849	<u>376</u> , <u>377</u> , <u>378</u>
Cholera in 1851.....	<u>378</u> , <u>379</u> , <u>382</u>

GENERAL INDEX

925

	PAGE.
Churn Creek.....	432
Circuit Court.....	191
Clark, James, Judge.....	198
Clark, John.....	453
Clark, Judge Milton D.....	192
Clark, Samuel P.....	142, 725
Clark, Samuel E.....	352, 353, 354, 728
Clemmer, Andrew.....	109
Clerk of Courts, Roster of.....	143
Clay, Henry.....	281
Clay, John M.....	369
Claypool and Company, James T.....	400, 403
Cliff Limestone.....	12
Clinger, John.....	721
Coates, Gen. B. F.....	250, 352, 354, 571, 270
Cochran, Judge Hugh.....	82
Cochran, Gen. John.....	248, 261
Cochran, William.....	146, 336
Cochran, Robert M.....	724
Cockerill, Armstead.....	715
Cockerill, Col. John A.....	313, 419, 713
Cockerill, Gen. Joseph R.....	142, 144, 149, 198, 250, 299, 344, 311, 196, 380, 456, 479, 907
Cockerill, Gen. Daniel.....	249, 914, 915
Cockerill, Giles J., Capt.....	358, 915
Cockerill, Major Daniel T.....	358, 915
Coffman, Jacob.....	95
Cole, Hon. Alfred E.....	338, 728
Cole, George Davis.....	338, 716, 706
Cole, Ephriam.....	482, 483, 338
Cole, James M.....	141, 145, 158, 180, 198, 146, 545
Cole, Allaniah.....	180, 371, 541
Cole, Allaniah B.....	338
Cole, Leonard.....	147, 471, 540, 920
Cole, Horatio.....	379
Cole, Mrs. Nancy.....	477
College Lands.....	48
Collett, Judge Joshua.....	162, 170, 196, 176
Collier, Col. Daniel.....	245, 246, 389, 101, 109, 118, 119, 121, 538
Collins, Rev. John.....	200, 436, 543
Collins, Elliot H.....	154, 158, 715
Collins, John E.....	718, 883
Collins, Richard.....	145, 200
Collings, Capt. George.....	148, 340, 341, 512, 705, 898
Collings, Judge George.....	116, 111, 145, 167, 170, 195, 197, 199, 204, 179, 519
Collings, Judge Henry.....	145, 169, 170, 171, 199, 440, 519, 184
Collings, James.....	88, 89, 117, 122, 338
Collings, William.....	471, 472
Coleman, John.....	725
Coleman, Dr. William K.....	216, 720, 898
Coleman, Dr. David.....	376, 379, 380, 711
Combustibles.....	19
Commercialtown.....	423
Commissioners, Roster of.....	140
Common Pleas Judges.....	169
Common Pleas Circuits and Districts.....	168
Commissioners' Proceedings.....	104
Compton, Stephen W.....	532
Compton, John D.....	533, 703
Compton, Joseph William.....	523
Congressional Apportionments.....	296, 300
Connor, James H.....	145, 476, 717

	PAGE.
Connolly, Thomas W.....	161 , 348 , 349 , 162 , 702
Copple, Daniel.....	407 , 231
Cornelius, James F.....	143 , 719
Coroners. Roster of.....	146
Cowen, Allen T.....	169 , 170
Coryell, Judge James L.....	148 , 250 , 442 , 290 , 920
Coryell, Hannah A.....	707
Coryell, Lewis.....	434
Coryell, William C.....	470 , 716 , 898
Couch, Jessup N.....	174 , 195 , 197 , 144
County Buildings, West Union.....	134
County Seat Commissioners.....	110
County Strong Box.....	110
County Scrip.....	110
County Seat, Washington.....	90
County Seat Agitation.....	88
Courier of Liberty.....	373
Courthouse and Jail, Adamsville.....	133
Court House, First, W. Union.....	135
Court House, Second, W. Union.....	136
Court House, Third, W. Union.....	136
Court of Quarter Sessions.....	81
Covert, Larkin N.....	699
Covenanter Congregation.....	416
Cox, Martin.....	709
Cox, Martin L.....	727
Craigmiles, Charles.....	723
Crapsey, John O.....	198
Crawford, Col. William.....	893
Crawford, Edward A.....	721 , 898
Crawford's Stable.....	436
Creighton, William.....	108 , 174 , 195 , 202 , 388 , 389 , 118 , 144
Crissman, Marion F.....	354 , 355 , 722
Crown Lands.....	38
Culbertson, Samuel.....	709
Cumberland Reservation.....	38
Cuming, Dr. F.....	663 , 128 to 132 , 127
Cutler, Ephraim.....	252 , 550
Cutler, Hon. William P.....	632
"D," Co., 20th O. V. I.....	340
"D," Co., 191st O. V. I.....	356
Darlington, Gen. Joseph.....	123 , 107 , 143 , 144 , 148 , 166 , 167 , 195 , 196 , 197 , 239 , 135 , 251 , 275 , 472 , 476 , 482 , 498 , 515 , 550 , 919 , 920
Darlington, George W.....	546
Darlington's Road Petition.....	85
Davis, Henry Winter.....	179
Davis, Hon. David.....	179
Davis, Judge Frank.....	170 , 185
Davis, John and Katy.....	414
De Bruin, Edwin M.....	198 , 341 , 920
De Bruin, Hyman I.....	496 , 548
De Bruin, Israel H.....	733 , 898
De Bruin, Judge Noah.....	909
Defender, People s.....	289 , 290 , 479 , 722
Democrat, Adams County.....	478
Democratic Union.....	289
Denning, Job.....	92 , 99 , 101 , 117 , 121 , 122 , 125 , 437 , 468 , 82 , 919 , 920
Dennis, Dr. C. P.....	352
Deputy Surveyors.....	40
Dever, Judge Noah.....	170 , 171 , 186 , 909
Devine, John.....	158

	PAGE.
Devore, David	<u>198</u> , 101
Dewey's Grammar School.....	<u>541</u> , 542
Dickey, Judge Henry L.....	<u>298</u> , 323
Dickinson, Hiram W.....	729
Diseases of the Pioneers.....	61
Doak, Alvah S.....	<u>149</u> , 730
Doane, Hon. William.....	<u>297</u> , 309
Dobbins, Rev. Robert.....	<u>435</u> , <u>462</u> , <u>391</u> , 552
Dobbins, William	442
Donalson, Israel.....	<u>239</u> , <u>363</u> , <u>437</u> , <u>438</u> , <u>442</u> , <u>120</u> , <u>123</u> , 66, 549
Donalson's Mound	<u>27</u> , 68
Douglas, Richard	172
Dow, Rev. Lorenzo.....	<u>391</u>
Downing, Timothy	<u>33</u> , 70
Drake, Stephen P.....	<u>917</u> , 918
Drennan, Mrs. Susan B.....	555
"Drummer Boy of Shiloh".....	<u>419</u> , 713
Duduit, Willam	109
Duel in Adams County.....	365
Dunoar, Andrew	551
Dunbar, David.....	<u>158</u> , <u>161</u> , <u>373</u> , <u>439</u> , <u>440</u> , <u>441</u> , <u>442</u> , <u>474</u> , <u>409</u> , <u>730</u> , <u>476</u> , 551, 604
Dunbar, James.....	<u>125</u> , 124
Dunbar, John K.....	<u>161</u> , <u>441</u> , 162
Dunbar, Hamilton.....	<u>60</u> , <u>166</u> , <u>373</u> , <u>477</u> , 551
Dunbar, William	<u>96</u> , <u>118</u> , 122
Dunkinsville	453
Dunlap, Marion	147
"E," Co., 1st O. H. A.....	<u>359</u> , 665
"E," Co., 91st O. V. I.....	<u>352</u> , 353
"E," Co., 70th O. V. L.....	<u>347</u>
Eagle Township	<u>103</u> , 156
Early Marriages	57
Earthquake, 1811	671
East Fork	4
Ebrite, Daniel	745
Eckmansville	488
Edgington, Asahel, Killed by Indians.....	74, 73
Edgington, George	<u>461</u> , 462
Edgington, Isaac	<u>389</u> , <u>436</u> , <u>437</u> , <u>461</u> , 99
Edington, John	<u>116</u> , 74, 146
Edgington, Capt. Lemuel L.....	<u>348</u> , <u>441</u> , 734
Edgington, Sylvanus V.....	735
Edgington, Sherman R.....	739
Edgington, Dr. Charles W.....	<u>145</u> , 740
Edgington, George W.....	742
Edie, David.....	<u>86</u> , <u>96</u> , <u>197</u> , <u>473</u> , <u>90</u> , <u>83</u> , <u>109</u> , <u>123</u> , <u>146</u> , 919
Edwards, Jesse.....	<u>330</u> , <u>429</u> , 334
Eighty-first O. V. L.....	<u>350</u> , <u>351</u> , 352
Election of Township Officers.....	101
Election Boxes	109
Ellis, C. C.	152
Ellis, Dr. A. N.....	664
Ellis, Ephraim J., Major.....	440
Ellis Family	662
Ellis Ferry	<u>115</u> , <u>116</u> , <u>117</u> , 122, <u>124</u> , <u>127</u> , 128
Ellis, Jeremiah	<u>669</u> , 149
Ellis, Jesse	<u>663</u> , <u>664</u> , 149
Ellis, Lieut. Amos F.....	345
Ellis, Nathan	<u>107</u> , <u>145</u> , <u>248</u> , <u>663</u> , <u>99</u> , <u>101</u> , <u>107</u> , <u>117</u> , <u>119</u> , <u>122</u> , 128
Ellis, Nathaniel	88
Ellis, Samuel	662

	PAGE.
Ellis, William J.....	345, 349
Ellison, Andrew, Capture of.....	75, 277
Ellison, Hon. John.....	145, 246, 385, 390, 391, 47, 280
Ellison, Andrew..	149, 196, 246, 277, 297, 400, 437, 468, 472, 525, 110, 115, 129, 146
Ellison, Andrew B.....	439, 440, 553
Ellison, Andrew H.....	740
Ellison, Cyrus.....	373, 555
Ellison, John.....	151, 389, 438, 555, 105, 122, 474, 483, 512, 735, 913
Ellison, John, Banker.....	386
Ellison, Robert.....	84, 88, 121, 122
Ellison, Robert.....	555, 115
Ellison, Robert H.....	148, 735
Ellison, Thomas.....	145
Ellison, Thomas W.....	139, 737, 899
Ellison, William.....	385, 535, 557
Ellison's Brick "Hoose".....	444
Ellsberry, Hon. William W.....	299, 324
Elmore, John, Revolutionary Soldier.....	907
Emerald.....	498
Emrie, Jonas R., M. C.....	297, 299
Enochs, Berkeley.....	327
Enochs, Gen. William H.....	299, 317, 326
Entries and Surveys, Original.....	45
Entries and Surveys, Time of Making.....	43
Erdbrink, Edward F.....	744, 870
Escape of Capt. Hines.....	496
Escape, Remarkable, of a Fugitive Slave.....	583, 586
Estrays.....	108
Establishment of Adams County.....	78
Evans, Dr. John T.....	564
Evans, Edward P.....	113, 198, 216, 311, 360, 389, 479, 563, 917, 206, 615, 882, 910
Evans, George C.....	220, 217
Evans, Nelson W.....	354, 355, 380, 427, 446, 745
Evans, William.....	562
Evans, Joseph.....	563
Evans, Rev. L. G.....	740
Evans, Edward.....	332, 559
Expenditures and Recelpts.....	165
Explorations, Valley of Ohio Brush Creek.....	26
Extinguishment of Indian Titles.....	35
Eylar, Joseph W.....	201, 250, 476, 289
Eylar, David S.....	145, 161, 415, 419, 439, 147, 742, 164
Eylar, John A.....	201, 416, 738
Eylar, Daniel P. W.....	201, 741
Eylar, Daniel C.....	742
Eylar, Oliver A.....	201
Eyler, Joseph.....	468, 89, 115, 122, 561, 919
"F" Battery, 1st O. Light Artillery.....	358
"F," Co., 7th O. V. C.....	356, 358
"F," Co., 81st O. V. L.....	350, 351, 352
"F," Co., 70th O. V. L.....	347
Fairfax, Lord.....	574
Falls, William.....	333
Fairview.....	435
Faulkner, Capt. William.....	389, 451, 125, 336, 338
Fees of Prosecutors.....	108
Fees of Justices and Constables.....	87
Fenton, Hon. Lucien J.....	299, 354, 443, 499, 553, 328
Ferry Rates.....	88
Fields, Charles.....	336
Fields, Simon.....	330, 389, 468, 564

GENERAL INDEX

929

	PAGE.
Fields, Simon M.....	354 , 747
Fields, Samuel R.....	748
Finley, Maj. Joseph L.....	266 , 330 , 331 , 370 , 570
Finley, Rev. James B.....	53 , 65 , 477
Fires at Wamsleyville.....	656 , 657
First Board of Commissioners.....	104
First Constitutional Convention.....	550
First Court.....	81 , 110
First Court House, West Union.....	135
First Entry on Journal.....	104
First Grand Jury.....	84
First Indictment.....	89
First Jail, West Union.....	135
First Levy.....	105
First Meeting House (M. E.) in Ohio.....	430
First Mill in Adams County.....	444
First Ohio Heavy Artillery.....	359
First Ohio Light Artillery.....	358
First Settlement.....	40 , 51
First Steamboat on the Ohio.....	444
First Survey in Virginia Reservation.....	40
First Tavern.....	122
First Tax Refunder.....	105
First Trial Jury.....	90
Fishback, Judge Owen T.....	159 , 170 , 180 , 247 , 178
Fishback, William P.....	179
Fisher, Hon. John.....	141 , 149 , 151 , 239 , 247 , 248 , 371 , 403 , 474 , 260 , 140 , 898
Fitzgerald, Hon. George R.....	145 , 201 , 898
Flint Limestone.....	13
Flood, William.....	338 , 388
Floods in the Ohio.....	62
Floyd, William.....	338 , 451
Foraker, Joseph B., Senator.....	317 , 892
Fort Hill.....	21
Foster, Jedediah.....	374
Foster, Jordan L.....	198 , 748
Foster, Nathaniel.....	330 , 239 , 338
Foster, Samuel.....	145
Foster, Seth.....	437 , 117 , 123
Foster, Thomas.....	159 , 919
Foster, William.....	135
Foster, William S.....	751
Foster, Isaac T.....	749 , 897 , 898
Fourth of July Celebration.....	370
"Fourth of March, The".....	241
Fox, Arthur.....	40
Frame, C. E.....	140
Frame, Charles E.....	139 , 749
Frame, W. E.....	159
Franklin Township.....	103 , 164 , 415
Franz, Richard C.....	750
Frazier, Reuben.....	96
Fristoe, John R.....	147 , 746
Fugitive Slave, Escape of.....	583
Fugitive Slaves.....	404
Fulton, Alfred R.....	751
Furnaces, The Iron.....	400
Furnace Hill.....	15
"G." Co., 70th O. V. I.....	348
"G." Co., 129th O. V. I.....	354

	PAGE.
"G," Co., 172nd O. V. <u>I</u>	355
"G," Co., 182nd O. V. <u>I</u>	355, 356
Gaffin, Henry B.....	147, 441, 125, 756
Gallatin, Albert.....	251
Gaskins, Rev. Allen.....	753
Gaston, David.....	161
Gaston, Dr. Erastus M.....	754
Gaston, James T.....	354, 754
Gaston, Joseph.....	457
Genet, John B.....	105
Geology and Mineralogy.....	10
Geology, Vicinity of Locust Grove.....	18
Geology of Scioto Brush Creek.....	17
Gift Ridge.....	449
Gilbert, William, Killing of.....	406
Gilliland, Capt. Coleman.....	504
Gilmore, Col. William E.....	201
Girty, James.....	424
Glasgow, Robert A.....	755
Glen on Beasley.....	63
Godard, Rev. Abbott.....	391, 462
"God-Given Republic, The".....	812
Goodwin Judge Benjamin.....	196, 197, 87, 88, 125, 82
Gordon George.....	140, 83, 107, 81, 91
Gowdy, Mrs. Ellen J.....	573
Graham, David B.....	380, 478, 205
Graham, Rev. John.....	376, 377, 572
Graham's Station.....	422
Grand-Girard, Rev Emile.....	752
Grand Jury, The First.....	84
Grant, Gen. U.S.....	183, 309
Grant, Jesse R.....	309
Grassy Hill.....	16
Great Gatherings.....	62
Great Serpent Mound.....	21
Greenbrier Mountain.....	5
Greene Township.....	103, 102, 153, 421
Gregg, Hon. John W.....	272
Gregory, Hiram D.....	525
Gregory, John E.....	523
Grimes' Buckeye.....	95
Grimes, Dr. Louis A.....	667, 668
Grimes Family.....	686
Grimes, F. M.....	152
Grimes, Greer B.....	667
Grimes, Judge Noble.....	197, 667, 449, 92, 93, 100, 104, 107, 108, 121, 91, 666, 133, 134
Grimes, Mrs. Sarah R.....	446
Grimes Postoffice.....	450
Grimes, Richard.....	117, 336
Grimes, Smith.....	667
Grimes, Thomas.....	92, 122, 133, 134
Gunsaulus, John.....	466
Guthrey, John.....	95
Gutridge, John.....	93
"H," Co., 70th O. V. <u>I</u>	348
"H," Co., 81st O. V. <u>I</u>	350
"H," Co., 182nd O. V. <u>I</u>	355
Hafer, Valentine <u>H</u>	756
Hall, Charles N.....	154, 354, 144, 757
Hamer, Camp.....	344, 348
Hamer, Gen. Thomas L.....	197, 198, 296, 297, 305

	PAGE.
Hamilton, Mrs. Rachael.....	914
Hamilton, Robert	48 , 535 , 913
Hanna, John	198
Hannah, William.....	115 , 125 , 585
Hannah, William P.....	159
Harmar, Gen.	72
Harper, George	107 , 468 , 472 , 482
Harrison, Gen. William H.....	237
Harsha, Paul	764
Harsha, William B.....	767
Harsha, Daniel H.....	487 , 758
Harsha, Paul H.....	758
Harshaville	453
Haunted Cave, The	424
Hayslip, Frank M.....	379 , 380 , 382
Hayslip, John	474 , 899
Hayslip, Joseph W.....	360 , 372 , 379 , 439 , 478 , 757
Hayslip, Margaret	380
Hayslip, Thomas	60
Heavenly Vision of Mrs. Minnick.....	600
Helstand's Tavern	130 , 131
Herbs, Medicinal	61
Hessler, John	125
Hessler's Tavern	125
Hibbs, Harry	276
Hibbs, Jacob	276
Hitchcock, Judge Peter.....	195
Hollingsworth, Abraham.....	254 , 370 , 373 , 474 , 475 , 574 , 897 , 898 , 920
Hollingsworth, Susan	375
Holmes, John	763
Holmes, Louis D.....	759
Holmes, William	765
Holmes, Thomas J.....	760
Holmes, Thomas	566
Home, Wilson Children's.....	137
Home, Trustees of.....	139
Hood, Albert C.....	569 , 769
Hood, James	147 , 483 , 567
Hood, John.....	360 , 474 , 483 , 567
Hood, John A.....	360
Hood, John P.....	479 , 569
Hood, Oscar E	569 , 761
Hook, James N.....	143 , 144 , 149 , 159 , 476 , 164 , 762 , 898 , 899
Hook, John W.....	198 , 476 , 224
Hook, Joshua B.....	360
Hook, Zaddock	408
Hopewell Church	462
Horn's Tavern	131
Howard, Hon. William.....	298 , 313
Hughes, Edward L.....	394
Hughes, Phillip M.....	142 , 767
Hullick, George W.....	183
Huntington, Judge Samuel	195
Huntington Township	101 , 153
Huston, Thomas	482
Hutchins, Hon. Wells A.....	267 , 298 , 317 , 314
Hutchins, Mrs. Dudley B.....	571
Hutson, Allen V.....	149 , 152 , 766
"I," Co., 39th O. V. L.....	342 , 343
"I," Co., 91st O. V. L.....	352 , 353
"I," Co., 182nd O. V. L.....	355

	PAGE.
Incidents, Pioneer Surveyors.....	42
Index, Democratic	722, 741, 853
Indian Adventures	73
Indians, Mode of Life.....	29
Indians, Ohio Tribes.....	28
Indians, Pioneer Expeditions Against.....	30
Indian Bottoms	459
Indictment, The First.....	89
Indictment by Mary Ailes.....	93
Indictment of William Starling.....	94
"Infidelity Unmasked"	516, 517
Infirmity, The First	111, 112, 136
Intelligencer, People's	917, 918
Intelligencer, West Union	380, 917
Iron Industry, The.....	400
Iron Ridge Township.....	105, 101, 98, 100, 103
Ironton	536
Isaac's Creek	461
Jack, Thomas	331, 336
Jackman, Robert	380, 917
Jacksonville	445
Jail	135, 136, 112, 133
Jail Bounds, The.....	134
James, Judge William D.....	170, 171, 188
James, Thomas	402
January, James	469, 125
January's Tavern	125
Jefferson Township.....	102, 150, 428
Jennings, William	93
Johnson, Lewis	392
Jones, Rev. Henry	517
Jones, Rev. Greenberry R.....	477, 570
Jones, Dr. Andrew Barry	378
Jones, John W.....	440, 487, 148, 771, 883
Jones, Paul K.....	672
Jones, Robert C.....	773
Jones, Samuel	770
Jury of Women.....	424
Justices of The Peace, Roster of.....	150
Justices of the Peace, Tiffin Township	920
Keenan, James	145, 198, 203
Kell, Rev. John.....	416
Kendall, Gen. William	248, 285
Kendall, Jeremiah	285
Kennedy, Martin V. B.....	354, 782, 896
Kenton, Gen. Simon	32, 33, 73
Kenton's Attack on Tecumseh.....	33, 70
Kenyon, Jonathan	153
Kenvon, William F.....	777
Kerr, Judge Joseph.....	84, 87, 107, 115, 118, 121, 140, 83
Kessler, James R. B.....	228
Keyes, James	522
Killin, John.....	368, 472, 122, 126, 333
Killing of Samuel Greenlee.....	481
Killinstown,	89, 101, 117, 119
Kincaid, Col. John.....	159, 239, 389, 472, 474, 578, 897, 898, 919
Kincaid, John H.....	778
Kincaid, John W.....	354, 779
Kincaid, Samuel	88
Kincaid, Thomas	141, 146, 161, 332

	PAGE.
Kincaid, Winfield S.....	140 , 139 , 780 , 898
King, George W.....	197
Kinney, Mrs. Eli	571 , 581
Kirk, Albert D. W.....	777
Kirk, Alexander	157 , 871
Kirker, Gov. Thomas.. 83 , 239 , 245 , 247 , 275 , 472 , 87 , 121 , 82 , 256 , 92 , 425 , 898 , 919	
Kirker, Col. William.....	141 , 577
Kirker, Capt. George S.....	354 , 774
Kirkpatrick, Adam	156 , 486
Kirkpatrick, Nathaniel	578
Kirkpatrick, Robert S.....	779
Kirkpatrick, Dr. Oscar B.....	778
Killin, William	375 , 146
Kline, Dr. Peter J.....	351
Knauff, Frederick	776
Kratzer, Philip	776
Kress, Henry	345 , 781
Kyte Fork Road, The.....	116
Lafferty, Dr. Nelson B.....	379 , 783
Lafferty, Joseph W.....	371 , 380 , 479 , 579
Lafferty, George M.....	255 , 379 , 380 , 791
Land, Patents	49
Lang, Francis M.....	789
Lang, Wesley B.....	791
Last Battle with Indians.....	65
Lawson, James	85
Lawson's Ferry	86
Lee, Bill	586
Lee, Peter	44 , 581
Lee, Wesley	483
Leedom, William.....	151 , 165 , 461 , 462 , 86 , 99 , 128 , 125 , 129 , 919
Leedom, John M.....	784
Leedom, Elijah	141
Leedom, Elijah D.....	145 , 356 , 147 , 793
Leedom, Hon. John P.....	139 , 323 , 460
Leedom, Hon. Joseph	248 , 467
Leggett, Arch'bald ...	195 , 197 , 208
Leonard, Benjamin	197
Lewis, Thomas M.....	169 , 170 , 183
Lewis, George W.....	341 , 788
Lewis, Hon. Philip	429 , 109 , 118 , 119 , 246
Liberty Hall Gazette	392
Liberty Township	103 , 159 , 434
Life in the Backwoods	53
Lightbody, John W.....	341 , 787
Limestone Rock	13
Lindsey, John G.....	788
Little, William W.....	916 , 917 , 918 , 897
Livingstone Andrew	158 , 580 , 919
Locke's Report	10
Lockhart, Albert G.....	792
Lockhart, Moses	157 , 158
Lockhart, Robert E.....	787
Lockhart, Thomas.....	157 , 158 , 919
Lockhart, Thomas J	158
Locust Grove	415
Lodwick, Col. John.....	117 , 140 , 147 , 110 , 141 , 145 , 197 , 200 , 239 , 370 , 371 , 434 , 581 , 571 , 84 , 108 , 913
Logan, "Black Joe.".....	583
Logan's Gap	115 , 124 , 121
Logan's Trace	33

	PAGE.
Loney, Dr. William B.....	791
Loudon, Judge DeWitt C.....	169, 184
Loudon, Village of	413
Loughridge, John	374
Loughry, John	426, 643, 586
Loughry, John C.....	426, 786
Loughry Lands, The	425
Loughry, Mrs. Sallie B.....	425
Louisville	414
Lovejoy David	90, 122, 123
Lovejoy Graveyard	483
Lovejoy, Joseph	88, 89
Lovett, John M.....	161, 162, 790
Lovett Postoffice	413
Lowes, Rev. J. A. L. D. D.....	868
Lowrey, James	198
Lucasville	117
Lucas Ferry	117
Lucas, Joseph	140, 245, 274, 117, 275
Lucas, William	88, 274
Lunatic Asylum	113
Lynching of Terry	444
Lynching of Parker	393
Lynx Postoffice	431
Lytle, Gen. William.....	39, 42, 67
Maddox Postoffice	435
Mail Route, First in Ohio.....	438
Malone, Henry	451
Manchester Township.....	105, 101, 98, 99, 112, 161, 437
Manchester	438
Manchester Chapter R. A. M.....	441
Manchester Public School	442
Marble Furnace, The.....	400, 402, 401, 413
Marietta College	217, 736
Markley, John	169
Marlatt Hotel	478
Marl Stratum	12
Marriages, Early	57
Marshall, Hon. Thomas.....	367, 466
Marshall-Mitchell Duel	466
Mason, Samuel S.....	142, 807, 874, 920
Mason, Judge John W.....	148, 161, 162, 55, 63, 920
Massie, Benjamin	88, 92
Massie, Gen. Nathaniel.....	384, 401, 402, 420, 437, 444, 470, 527, 179, 197, 222, 382
36, 41, 42, 44, 82, 234, 385, 587, 51, 52, 46, 65, 48, 49, 911.	
Massie, Henry,	104, 252, 88, 140, 400, 403
Massie, Hon. David Meade	589
Massie, Moses	109
Massie, Nathaniel, Jr.....	441, 442
Massie's Settlement at Manchester.....	51
Massie's Station	42
Massie's Springs	19, 420
Massie's Surveying Party.....	44
Massie Township	101, 100
Matheny, Daniel	897
May Hill	458
Maysville and Zanesville Pike.....	6, 111, 112
McArthur, Duncan	402
McCall, Enoch	357, 814
McCalla, William	442
McCauslen, William S.....	825

	PAGE.
McCauslen, Hon. Thomas	145 , 198 , 250 , 380 , 456 , 268
McClanahan, General John	482
McClanahan, Judge Samuel.....	149 , 602 , 919
McClanahan, Robert	468 , 470 , 482 , 134
McClanahan, Samuel A.....	140 , 139 , 809
McClanahan, William S.....	826
McClure, Ralph	604 , 920
McClure's Well	529
McColm, Frank C.	817
McColm, John	817
McColm, William	202 , 599
McCormick, Adam	376 , 594
McCormick, Hon. Joseph	111 , 145 , 204
McCormick, Dr. George D.....	823
McCormick, J. W.....	299 , 794
McCormick, George S.....	799
McCormick, Hon. A. Floyd	816
McCormick, Hon. John W.....	324
McCoy, Charles F.....	145 , 198 , 228
McCoy, James H.....	165 , 916
McCoy, James Henry.....	916
McCreight, Jesse E.....	149 , 816
McCullough, A. C.....	598
McCullough, Addison	483
McCullough Corner	372 , 595
McCullough, Samuel	140 , 143 , 354 , 355 , 139 , 808
McCullough, Sanford A.....	363 , 364 , 490 , 592 , 821 , 907
McDill, Rev. David.....	36 , 88
McDonald, Col. John.....	178 , 297 , 309
McDowell, Hon. Joseph T.....	472
McFarland, Arthur	145 , 198 , 344 , 348 , 216
McFerran, Maj. John W.	96 , 115 , 603
McGarry, William.....	94 , 124 , 125
McGate, John	83 , 124
McGate, John and Katy	95
McGinnis, William	475 , 605 , 898
McGovney, Adam	801
McGovney, Crockett	145 , 139 , 789 , 898
McGovney, Henry F.....	142
McGovney, William	141 , 377
McIntire, Col. Andrew	489
McIntire, John	355 , 389 , 407 , 457 , 910 , 911
McIntire, Gen. William.....	407
McIntyre, Patsey	157 , 377 , 802
McIntyre, Silas D.....	145
McKee, James W	153 , 599
McKee, Maj. Joseph	496
McKee, Mrs. Anna Meek	436
McKendree, Rev. William	692
McKenzie, Duncan	418
McKinley, William	335
McManis, Charles	147 , 817
McManis, Greenleaf N	148 , 821 , 899
McManis, Judge James O.....	499 , 823
McMillan, Reuben A.....	86 , 144 , 96 , 84 , 195
McMillan, Hon. William	148 , 225
McNeal, Judge Richard W.....	137
McNellan, William	101
McPherson, Adam	556
McQuigg, Mrs. Rosa	490
McQuiston, Rev. J. A.....	820
McSurely, William H.....	

	PAGE.
McSurely, George A.....	824
McSurely, Rev. William J.....	818
McSurely, Hugh	398, 606
McVey, Col. William	488, 490
Meade, Col. David	385, 527
Means, Charles W.....	288
Means, Col. John	141, 239, 247, 515, 518, 552, 581, 631, 636, 283, 140
Means, Hon. Hugh.....	249, 285, 385, 287
Means, Hon. Thomas W.....	385, 551, 552, 590
Means, William	438
Mechlin, Henry H.....	499, 803
Medicinal Herbs	61
Meek, Rev. John.....	165, 462, 606, 869
Meek, Judge William M.....	198, 438, 476, 497, 211, 898
Mehaffey, John R.....	159, 160, 334, 795
Mehaffey, William F.....	811
Mehaffey, John	123, 331, 434
Mehaffey, William	159, 477
Mehaffey, William R	144, 148
Meharry, Alexander	434
Meigs Township	102, 103, 155, 445
Menary, James	110, 470
Mercury, Cincinnati	392
Mershon's Tavern	131, 420
Metcalf, Thomas	477
Metz, James G.....	145, 146, 812
Metz, Thomas	154
Miami University.....	177, 186, 350, 489, 539, 651, 745, 759, 868, 896
Middleton, Rev. Wilder N.....	805
Middleton, Judge William H.....	170, 171, 189
Mifflin, Gen. Thomas.....	722
Miles, Mrs. Hannah	528
Miller, Harry W.....	885, 909
Miller, James	331, 122, 337
Miller, Dr. Flavius J.....	808
Miller, William L.....	803
Milligan, J. C.....	455, 142, 162
Military History	330
Milner, John C.....	170, 171, 186, 190
Mineralogy	10
Mineral Springs	445, 446
Minnick, Mary Barbara	379, 608
Mirick, H. D.....	427
Mitchell, Alexander	372, 631
Mitchell, Charles	366, 466
Mitchell, David	104
Mitchell, Robert A.....	372, 804
Mitchell Ignatius	121
Monroe Township	103, 110, 157, 449
Montgomery, Benjamin	806
Montgomery, Hugh	96
Moore, Hon. Oscar F.....	198, 250, 315, 316, 342, 266
Moore, Hosea.....	84, 86, 119, 121, 151, 197, 473, 919
Moore, Judge Joseph	425, 426, 420, 484
Moore's Meeting House	430
Morgan, General Daniel.....	451
Morgan, Hon. Stephen	299, 329
Morgan's Raid	496, 497, 361, 394, 495
Morgan's Raid Claims.....	113
Morris, Jonathan D.....	297, 299, 310
Morris, Robert	527
Morris, Thomas	306

GENERAL INDEX

937

	PAGE.
Morrison, Judge Robert.....	200 , 201 , 239 , 486 , 281 , 919
Morrison, Rev. Marion	508 , 591
Morrison, David	602
Morrison, John W.....	797
Morrison, James H.....	806
Morrison, William	120 , 283
Morrow, Gov. Jeremiah	296 , 299 , 550 , 300
Moss, John G.....	810
Mother of Twenty-four Children	433
Mound Builders	20
Mullen, Barney	585
Mullen, Thomas J.....	198 , 872 , 920
Murder of the Rhine Family.....	393
Murder of James Rice.....	425
Murder of the Senter Family.....	454
Murder of Nathan Bowman.....	465
Murder of John Lightfoot.....	386
Murder of Sanford Phillips.....	464
Murphy, Recompense	592
Murphy, David W.....	48 , 59 , 153 , 593
Murphy, Recompense S.....	594
Murphy, Capt. David A.....	351 , 812
Murphy, Charles W.....	149
Murphy, James A.....	359 , 419 , 796
Murphy, Lieut. William M	350
Murphy, Rev. Abram K.....	810
Murphy, Leonidas	810
Murray, David	475
Myers, Alfred B.....	794
Nashee and Bailhachee	166 , 165
Naylor, Chester C. W.....	198 , 230
Naylor, James	123
Naylor, Reason B.....	828
Naylor, Winona	443
Neal, Hon. Lawrence T.....	298 , 299 , 322
Nessler, Mike	90 , 396
Nesbit, Samuel X.....	827
Newman, George O.....	267
Newman, Hon. James W.....	250 , 267 , 271
Newman, John	826
Newman, Mesheck H	142 , 161 , 164 , 828
Newman, Oscar W.....	825
Newman, William	250 , 269
New State Road.....	129
Newport	445
Newspapers, West Union.....	478
Nichols, Perry J.....	186
Nicholson, James	96
Ninety-first O. V. I.....	352 , 354
Nixon, David	155 , 156 , 826
Norris, Judge Shepherd F	169 , 170 , 182
Norton, Dr. Greenleaf.....	406
North Liberty	488
North Liberty Academy.....	486
Nye, R. L.....	193
O'Bannon, John	47 , 40 , 46
Observations of a Traveler.....	127
Ohio Brush Creek.....	3
Ohio State University	43
Ohio Township	103

	PAGE.
Ohio University.....	184, 194, 329, 890
Ohio Wesleyan University.....	184, 194, 893
Old Stone Fort.....	25
Old Indian Ford, The.....	122
Oldest House in Ohio.....	382
Oldridge, Henry	336
Oldson, James R	359, 379, 478
Oliver Township	103, 112, 162, 453
One Hundred and Twenty-ninth O. V. I.....	354
One Hundred and Seventy-second O. V. I.....	355
One Hundred and Eighty-second O. V. I.....	355, 356
One Hundred and Ninety-first O. V. I.....	356
Oppy, Christopher	351
Orebaugh, William H.....	829
Ores of Adams County.....	19
Original Entries and Surveys.....	46
Osborne, Dr. George W	145, 146, 829
Oursler, Henry	154, 148, 478
Paine, Lewis	193
Palmer, Ellis	466
Panther Scalps	109
Parker, Alexander	48
Parker, Roscoe, Lynched	393
Parrish, Joshua	126
Parry, Needham	473
Patents, Land, Recorded	49
Patterson, Hon. John.....	165, 247, 248, 371, 571, 264, 920, 898
Patterson, Hon. Samuel L	250, 276, 274
Pattison, Hon. John M	299, 326
Patton, "Pony Joe".....	407
Patton, George A	408, 454, 455
Patton, John, of Virginia	608
Patton, John of Ohio	609
Patton, John S.....	159
Patton, Monroe	836
Patton, Nathaniel	103
Patton, Nathaniel C	453, 830
Patton, Thomas	682
Paul and Company, James	165
Paul and McNichol	403
Peach Mountain	5
Peebles, John	914
Peebles, John G.....	446, 914
Peebles, Mrs. J. Scott	571, 581
Peebles, Village of.....	446
Pemberton, William	335
Pemberton, William	680
Pence, Alfred	461, 152, 830
Pence, John	461
Pence, Peter	461
Pennywit, Adam	91, 123
Pennywit, David	438, 442
Pennywitt, Henry	831
Pennywit, John	442
Pennywit, Mark	60
Pennywitt, William C.....	832
Pennywitt, George W.....	833
Pennywitt, Wiley D.....	833
Pennywitt, Alfred	440, 834
Pennywitt, John	113, 142, 157, 442, 610
Pennywitt, Reuben	59, 438, 611

	PAGE.
Pensions, Revolutionary	<u>339</u> , <u>340</u>
Perry, Needham.....	<u>92</u> , <u>123</u> , <u>135</u> , <u>919</u>
Peterson, Robert M.....	<u>840</u>
Peterson, William	<u>101</u>
Pettit, George W.....	<u>140</u> , <u>139</u> , <u>144</u> , <u>223</u> , <u>877</u>
Pfeifer, James A.....	<u>836</u>
Pfeifer, Samuel	<u>835</u>
Phillips, Col. Henry L.....	<u>288</u>
Phillips, Hon. Dudley B.....	<u>274</u>
Physicians Taxed	<u>111</u>
Platt, Benjamin	<u>122</u> , <u>336</u>
Pigeons, Flocks of	<u>63</u>
Pierce, Pres. Franklin	<u>38</u>
Pike County	<u>80</u>
Pilson, Gen. James	<u>149</u> , <u>264</u>
Pine Hill	<u>19</u>
Pioneers, The	<u>50</u> , <u>53</u>
Pioneer Dress	<u>54</u> , <u>56</u>
Pioneer Wedding	<u>55</u>
Pioneer Tavern Keepers.....	<u>125</u>
Pioneer Expeditions against the Indians.....	<u>30</u>
Pioneer Family, A.....	<u>433</u>
Pittenger, Jeremiah	<u>405</u>
Pitts, James T.....	<u>350</u> , <u>839</u>
Pittsburg Steam Engine Co.....	<u>400</u>
Places of Holding Elections.....	<u>102</u>
Platter, John D.....	<u>835</u>
Platter, Peter.....	<u>109</u> , <u>414</u> , <u>415</u> , <u>419</u> , <u>333</u>
Platter's Tavern	<u>130</u>
"Pleasant Hill"	<u>573</u>
Plummer, John F.....	<u>836</u>
Poage, Col. James	<u>584</u> , <u>612</u>
Poage's Ferry	<u>119</u>
Politics and Political Parties.....	<u>234</u>
Pollard, Hon. John K.....	<u>145</u> , <u>250</u> , <u>348</u> , <u>356</u> , <u>273</u>
Pollock, John	<u>125</u>
Population of Adams County.....	<u>7</u> , <u>920</u>
Population of Village of Manchester.....	<u>920</u>
Populations of Towns and Townships	<u>8</u>
Portsmouth Postoffice Building	<u>326</u>
Postoffice, First in Adams County.....	<u>438</u>
Postoffices in Adams County.....	<u>410</u>
Power, Squire James	<u>128</u>
Prather, Henry	<u>920</u>
Prather, John	<u>141</u>
Prather William W.....	<u>837</u>
Pratt, Mrs. E. P.....	<u>638</u> , <u>912</u>
Presbytery, The Chillicothe.....	<u>516</u>
Press, Free, The	<u>478</u>
Price, Judge John W.....	<u>167</u> , <u>170</u> , <u>178</u>
Probate Judges, Roster of.....	<u>148</u>
Prosecuting Attorneys, Roster of.....	<u>144</u>
Public Buildings at Washington.....	<u>133</u>
Public Roads	<u>114</u>
Puntenney, George H.....	<u>638</u> , <u>422</u>
Puntenney, George Hollingsworth	<u>668</u>
Puntenney, James	<u>422</u> , <u>668</u> , <u>669</u>
Puntenney, James H	<u>669</u>
Puntenney Family	<u>688</u>
Purdy, Dr. Robert W.....	<u>145</u> , <u>356</u> , <u>838</u>
Putman, Frederick W.....	<u>21</u> , <u>25</u>

	PAGE.
Quaint Indictments	93
Quarries	7
Quarry, Miss Kate J	841
Quarry, Rev. William J.....	841
Ramsey, Hon. Richard	163 , 295
Ramsey, Rev. William W.....	485
Rankin, Rev. Adam	489
Rankin, Rev. John	494 , 515
Rape, Henry	471
Receipts and Expenditures	165
Recorded Land Patents.....	49
Recorders, Roster of.....	148
Redbud and Redbird, The.....	64
Reed, John	91 , 92
Reed, William H.....	198
Register, Village	478
Register, West Union	478
Regulators, The	63
Reid, James	416
Reid, Hon. Whitelaw	416 , 419
Reilly, John	550
Reminiscences of West Union	482
Rent for Court House.....	107 , 108
Representatives, Roster of.....	250
Rescue of John and Katy Davis.....	414
Reeves Crossing, Battle of.....	32
Revolutionary Pensions	339 , 340
Revolutionary Soldiers, Roster of.....	330
Reynolds, Franklin E.....	842
Rhine, Luther P., Murder of.....	393
Richards, Hon. John K.....	849
Riggs, Joseph	147 , 166 , 167 , 201 , 239 , 248 , 507 , 525 , 40 , 262
Ripley, Ohio, Founder of.....	612 to 615
Roads to Ellis' Ferry.....	117
Robe, Dr. Orin W.....	145 , 146 , 849
Robe, William	141
Robuck, Oscar C.....	848
Roberts, Walter E.....	843
Roberts, Lincoln J.....	846
Robbery of U. S. Mail.....	447
Robinson, Dr. W. L.....	845
Robbins, Daniel	125
Robbins, Prof. R. P.....	478
Robbins, William, Associate Judge.....	919
Robinson's Tavern	128
Robuck, Carey E	198 , 229
Rocks and Earths.....	19
Rocks of Adams County.....	10
Rockville	423
Rogers and Co., James	400
Rogers, James.....	247 , 403 , 400 , 897 , 898
Rome, Village of.....	423
Ross County	78 , 79
Ross, Samuel	372 , 376
Roster of County Officers.....	140
Roster of Township Officers.....	99
Rothrock, James H., Jr	616
Rothrock, Judge James H.....	615
Rothrock, Philip.....	343 , 360 , 617
Rothrock, Joseph W.....	844
Roush, Alexander	847

	PAGE.
Roush, Frank B.....	143 , 846
Roush, James P.....	844
Roush, Michael	461 , 899
Roush, Phillip.....	461 , 91
Rowley, W. H. R.....	846
Russell, Daniel A	192 , 194
Russell, George	305
Russell, Hon. William 88 , 116 , 306 , 392 , 474 , 477 , 296 , 483 , 51 , 60 , 165 , 239 , 245 , 246 , 275 , 299 , 303 , 92 , 100 , 109 .	
Russell, James	305
Russell, John	88 , 92 , 96 , 121
Russell, William B.....	305
Ryan, Daniel J	186
Sam, Black	646 , 647
Sample, George	124 , 125
Sandstone at Rockville.....	18
Sargeant, Winthrop	87
Schultz Peter	471 , 472 , 474 , 624
Schley, John	405
Scion, The	479 , 694 , 917
Scioto Brush Creek.....	4
Scioto Furnace	286
Scioto Township	105 , 99 , 100
Scott's Expedition	31
Scott Township	103 , 160 , 457
Scott, John C.....	989
Scott, James	389 , 104
Scott, Henry.....	149 , 198 , 139 , 231 , 920
Scott, Judge Thomas	108 , 195 , 267 , 87 , 144 , 83 , 622
Scott, John	48 , 126
Scott, Mrs. Mary A.....	556
Seals for the Courts.....	93 , 106
Seaman, Village of.....	458
Searl, Judge F. C	187
Second Courthouse, West Union	136
Second Ohio Heavy Artillery	359 , 360
Second O. Independent Battery	360
Selig Postoffice	431
Senators, Table of.....	250
Settlement at Manchester.....	51
Seventieth O. V. I.....	344 , 349
Seventieth O. V. Cavalry	356
Seventieth Regiment O. V. I.....	344 , 348
Shakespeare, William	657 , 658
Shaw, Maj. William L	139 , 852
Shelton, Thomas	152
Shelton, Thomas J.....	142 , 866
Shelley, Garland B	197 , 202
Shepherd, John.....	99 , 116 , 119 , 413
Shepherd, Hon. Abraham.....	58 , 173 , 245 , 246 , 119 , 257 , 413
Sheriffs, Roster of.....	146
Sherman, Judge Charles R	195 , 177
Shinn, Francis	378 , 379
Shriver, Joseph A.....	867
Shumaker, John	875
Shumaker, Peter.....	109 , 418 , 496 , 121 , 122 , 447
Shumaker, Simon	121 , 122
Shuster Bros. Mills	343
Shuster, William J.....	137 , 876
Siamese Twins	483
Sibley, Judge Hiram L.....	192 , 193

	PAGE.
Silcott, Craven E.....	459
Sill, General Joshua W	342
Silliman, Judge Wyllis	169, 170, 171
Simpson, Robert	110, 141, 128
Sinton, David.....	268, 372, 374, 386, 550, 590, 618, 865
Sinton, John	374, 618
Sinton, Mrs. Jane	621
Slaughter, Judge Robert F.....	167, 170, 172
Slate on South Fork.....	17
Slave, Fugitive, Escape of	583, 586
Sloane, Judge James.....	853
Sloane, Ulric	885
Small, Rev. Gilbert	487
Smalley, Isaac	859
Smashea, Miss Sarah W	512
Smith, George	170, 177
Smith, Henry	122, 339
Smith, Hon. James M.....	148, 478
Smith, Judge John M.....	143, 144, 148, 249, 380, 196, 198, 212
Smith, Hon. Andrew C.....	250, 293
Smith, James	442, 28
Smith, Joseph P.....	855
Smittle, Joseph	491
Soldiers of War of Rebellion.....	9
Soluble Salts	19
Sparks, John	876
Sparks, Charles S.....	865
Sparks, John, The Banker.....	141, 268, 483, 519, 551, 619, 626, 865
Sparks, Salathiel	470, 473, 482
Spargur, Lawrence M.....	161, 864
Spear, Francis M.....	861
Sprigg, Judge William.....	195, 461, 120, 144
Sprigg Township	102, 151, 461
Spring Hill Township.....	101, 103
Spring, Rev. John W.....	881
Sproull, Dr. Oliver T.....	865, 873
Squirrel Plague	63
Stanton, Hon. Edwin M.....	268
Starling, William	94
Station, Massie's	51
Station, Buckeye	235, 382
Station, Graham's	422
Statistics, Year of 1900.....	8
Steam Furnace	400
Steam Furnace, Geology at.....	16
St. Clair, Gov. Arthur.....	77, 78, 83, 235, 527
Steece, Henry	247
Steele, Rev. David.....	417, 625
Steen, Aaron F.....	627
Steen, Alexander B.....	859
Steen, Dr. John A.....	877
Steen, James F.....	353, 878
Steen, Rev. Moses D. A.....	868
Stephenson, Dr. Robert A	140, 441, 139, 148, 861
Stephenson, Col. Mills.....	93
Stephenson, John	93, 96
Stevenson, Capt. Samuel C.....	860
Stevenson, Charles	157, 519, 555, 337
Stevenson, Dr. Titus.....	875
Stevenson, James	108
Stevenson, John	108
Stevenson, William	158

	PAGE.
Stewart, Rev. Robert	<u>490</u> , <u>627</u>
Stivers, John.....	<u>331</u> , <u>434</u> , <u>235</u> , <u>617</u>
Stivers, Col. Samuel K.....	<u>151</u> , <u>622</u>
Stivers, Lyman P.....	<u>147</u> , <u>476</u> , <u>869</u>
Stivers, Hon. Emmons B.....	<u>487</u> , <u>854</u> , <u>891</u>
Stivers, Andrew J.....	<u>858</u>
Stockade, The, at Manchester	<u>40</u>
Stockwell, Capt. William	<u>495</u>
Stockwell's Narratives	<u>495</u>
Stout, Elisha P.....	<u>870</u>
Stout, Isaac	<u>90</u>
Stout, Josiah	<u>105</u>
Stout, Obadiah	<u>96</u> , <u>422</u>
Stout Postoffice	<u>423</u>
Stroman, Sidney	<u>353</u> , <u>45</u> , <u>878</u>
Stroman, Joseph A.....	<u>353</u> , <u>880</u>
Sulphur Springs	<u>17</u>
Summers, Jacob	<u>401</u> , <u>403</u> , <u>908</u>
Summers, Capt. J. F.....	<u>908</u>
Sunken Mountain	<u>19</u>
Surveyors, Roster of	<u>149</u>
Surveys, Manner of Making.....	<u>41</u>
Survivor, Last of Ohio Const. Conven. 1802.....	<u>550</u>
Swain, Hon. Charles L.....	<u>876</u>
Swim, Lazaleel	<u>432</u>
Table of Senators and Representatives.....	<u>250</u>
Table of Members of Congress.....	<u>299</u>
Taft, Hon. Charles P	<u>621</u>
Tarbell, Judge David	<u>169</u> , <u>170</u> , <u>183</u>
Taverns and Inns, The Early.....	<u>124</u>
Tavern Keepers	<u>125</u>
Tax on Lawyers and Physicians	<u>111</u>
Taylor, Francis.....	<u>144</u> , <u>48</u> , <u>108</u> , <u>195</u> , <u>208</u> , <u>87</u>
Tecumseh	<u>34</u>
Territorial Townships	<u>98</u>
Tharp, Isaac F.....	<u>873</u>
"The Fourth of March,"	<u>241</u>
The Iron Industry	<u>400</u>
The Naming of the West Union Seion.....	<u>918</u>
The Whiskey Road	<u>120</u>
Thirty-ninth O. V. I.....	<u>342</u> , <u>343</u>
Thirty-third O. V. I.....	<u>341</u> , <u>342</u>
Three Forks, The	<u>4</u> , <u>23</u> , <u>42</u>
Three Islands	<u>40</u> , <u>51</u>
Three Old Roads	<u>464</u>
Thomas, David W.....	<u>140</u> , <u>145</u> , <u>198</u> , <u>419</u> , <u>139</u> , <u>221</u> , <u>865</u>
Thomas, James B.....	<u>629</u> , <u>886</u> , <u>887</u>
Thomas, James S.....	<u>884</u> , <u>883</u> , <u>886</u>
Thomas, George A.....	<u>885</u>
Thomas, Dr. John W.....	<u>886</u>
Thomas, Dr. Francis M.....	<u>887</u>
Thomas, Dr. George F.....	<u>88</u> , <u>885</u>
Thomason, John H.....	<u>374</u>
Thompson, James H.....	<u>198</u> , <u>394</u>
Thompson, Dugald	<u>142</u>
Thompson, LeGrand B.....	<u>892</u>
Thompson, Judge Albert C.....	<u>299</u> , <u>324</u>
Thompson, Luther	<u>217</u> , <u>220</u> , <u>920</u>
Thompson, Judge John.....	<u>167</u> , <u>170</u> , <u>475</u> , <u>175</u>
Thompson, Harvey J.....	<u>874</u>
Thoroman, Floyd E.....	<u>893</u>
Thoroman, William T.....	<u>874</u>

HISTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY

	PAGE.
Thoroman, James M.....	892
Thoroman, John W.....	874
Thurman, Judge Allen G.....	399
Tiffin Township	102, 468
Tiffin Twp. Justices of the Peace.....	920
Tiffin, Gov. Edward	430
Tillotson, James R.....	883
Tillotson, J. W.....	156
Times, Portsmouth	269
Tobacco	61
Tod's Expedition	31
Tod's Crossing.....	96, 123, 31, 132
Tod's Trace.....	32, 65, 45, 885
Tolle, George A.....	884
Tolle, Denton	152
Tolle, Judge Isaac N.....	140, 148, 139, 871, 899
Tomlinson, Byers	370
Township Officers	99
Townships Under the Constitution	101
Townships, The Territorial	98
Trace, Tod's.....	32, 45
Trace, Zane's	45, 114, 122
Tranquillity	45
Treason Trial	394
Treasurers, Roster of	147
Treat, Samuel.....	479, 197, 145, 920, 897
Treber's Inn.....	127, 126
Treber's Bear Hunt	480
Treber Family, The	669
Treber, Mother	127
Treber, Oliver	920
Treber, William.....	873, 142, 73, 127
Treber, John.....	96, 468, 669, 73, 122, 125, 127, 322, 873, 920
Treber, Jacob.....	141, 472, 670, 672, 73, 127, 480, 920, 873
Trees, Large	6
Trial, Treason	394
Trial Jury, The First.....	90
Trial of Elizabeth Catt.....	424
Truitt, Maj. Samuel B.....	142, 357, 463, 883
Trustees of the Wilson Home	139
Tugman, William M.....	443, 889
Turnipseed, Albert G.....	891
Turk's Head, The	16
Twenty-fourth O. V. I.....	340, 341
Underground Railroad, The	404
Union, Democratic	479
Unity, Village of	453
United Presbyterian Church	489
Union Church, History of	462
Union Township.....	101, 99, 100, 103
Upper Township.....	101, 105, 99, 100
Urbana Citizen	856
Urmston, Benjamin	100, 911
Urton, Capt. Mahlon.....	142, 403, 907
Vallandigham Meeting	62
Vance, David C. Associate Judge.....	919
Vance, Robert C.....	229, 899
Van Deman, Dr. J. H.....	253, 893
Vandeman, John D.....	894
Vandeman, Joseph H.....	893
Vandeman, Mrs. Sarah.....	894

	PAGE.
VanDeman, Rev. Henry.....	<u>894</u>
Van Dyke, Rev. John P.....	<u>255, 371, 379, 380, 651</u>
Van Meter, Judge Joseph	<u>93</u>
Village Register	<u>569</u>
"Villagers," The	<u>20</u>
Vineyard Hill	<u>450</u>
Vinton, Samuel F	<u>388</u>
Virginia Military District	<u>36</u>
Vision of Heaven, Mrs. Minnick.....	<u>600</u>
Vote For Governor	<u>242</u>
Vorhees, Ralph M.....	<u>370, 632</u>
Voris, Dr. William M.....	<u>284, 372, 515, 630</u>
Waggoner's Ripple	<u>423</u>
Waite, Henry	<u>354</u>
Waite, Jonathan	<u>424, 429</u>
Waller, George A.....	<u>277</u>
Waller, Hon. Thomas.....	<u>246, 276</u>
Walsh, Edward K.....	<u>909</u>
Wamsleyville	<u>431, 904</u>
Wamsley Family, The	<u>653</u>
Wamsley, Isaac	<u>653, 106, 119</u>
Wamsley, Jonathan	<u>106, 109</u>
Wamsley, Rev. Jesse.....	<u>654, 655</u>
Wamsley, William	<u>654, 656</u>
Wamsley, Rev. William.....	<u>655</u>
Wamsley, Rev. William M.....	<u>903</u>
Wamsley, Rev. William F.....	<u>905</u>
Ward, James	<u>32</u>
Ward, Capt. Charles	<u>32</u>
Ward, John	<u>35</u>
Washburn, Cornelius	<u>33, 60, 74</u>
Washington, County Seat.....	<u>470, 134, 90, 133</u>
Washington, General	<u>612</u>
Washington, Town of	<u>524</u>
Wasson, Dr. Clarence C.....	<u>896</u>
Wasson, John F.....	<u>277</u>
Wasson, Thomas C.....	<u>633, 910</u>
Wasson, Samuel Y.....	<u>633, 896</u>
Wasson, James P.....	<u>354, 633, 910</u>
Waterford	<u>919</u>
Waters, Thomas	<u>336</u>
Watson, William N.....	<u>440, 895</u>
Wayne, Gen. Anthony	<u>523</u>
Wayne, General Anthony.....	<u>523, 524, 569</u>
Wayne Township	<u>103, 163, 492</u>
Wells, Jacob M.....	<u>198, 158, 898, 899</u>
West, Benjamin	<u>413</u>
West Union	<u>470</u>
West, William W.....	<u>355</u>
West, Napoleon B.....	<u>354, 355, 897</u>
West, William H.....	<u>903</u>
West Union, First Court	<u>110</u>
West Union Bank	<u>478</u>
West Union Incorporated	<u>112</u>
West Union Lodge F. and A. M.....	<u>474, 897</u>
West Union, Altitude of	<u>12</u>
West Union Intelligence.....	<u>919</u>
Westlake, Rev. Hurrongs	<u>652</u>
Whiskey Road, The	<u>120</u>
Whiskey and Tobacco	<u>61</u>
Whipping Post, The.....	<u>95, 94</u>

	PAGE.
White, Chilton A., M. C.....	299
Wickerham Tavern.....	<u>131</u> , 125
Wickerham, Hon. Peter N.....	<u>147</u> , 901
Wickerham, Dr. James O.....	902
Wickerham, John	<u>417</u> , 418
Wickerham, Peter	<u>415</u> , 103
Wikoff, Gen. Allen T.....	<u>154</u> , <u>354</u> , <u>441</u> , <u>353</u> , 900
Wikoff, Cyrus F.....	<u>145</u> , <u>198</u> , 227
Wikoff, George M.....	900
Wikoff, Peter	109
Wilkins, Hon. Daniel P.....	<u>145</u> , <u>180</u> , <u>197</u> , <u>371</u> , <u>372</u> , <u>373</u> , <u>375</u> , <u>475</u> , 200, 898
Williams, Joseph	42
Williams, James	<u>150</u> , <u>429</u> , <u>115</u> , <u>335</u> , 429
Williamson, Rev. William.....	<u>165</u> , <u>284</u> , <u>286</u> , <u>331</u> , <u>332</u> , <u>391</u> , <u>439</u> , <u>515</u> , <u>33</u> , <u>634</u> , 476
Williamson, Jane S.....	<u>442</u> , <u>583</u> , <u>586</u> , 637
Williamson, Rev. Thomas S.....	<u>583</u> , 640
Williamson, Andrew W.....	899
Wills, John S.....	<u>197</u> , <u>98</u> , <u>118</u> , <u>144</u> , 89
Wills, Orville C.....	898
Willson, John O.....	909
Willson, Dr. William B.....	<u>372</u> , <u>535</u> , <u>642</u>
Willson, Jerusha A.....	648
Willson, Dr. William F.....	<u>376</u> , <u>535</u> , <u>644</u> , 909
Willson, Charles O.....	910
Wilson Children's Home	137
Wilson, Joseph A.....	<u>196</u> , 649
Wilson, Hon. John T.....	<u>293</u> , <u>298</u> , <u>299</u> , <u>345</u> , <u>457</u> , <u>458</u> , 318
Wilson, Mrs. Ann N.....	<u>518</u> , <u>643</u> , 644
Wilson, Robert S.....	<u>574</u> , 651
Wilson Soldiers' Monument	480
Wilson, Spencer H.....	319
Winchester	498
Winchester Township	<u>103</u> , <u>163</u> , 492
Wisecup and the Bear	414
Wittenmeyer, Isaac	155
Wittenmyer, Dr. James M.....	<u>148</u> , 904
Wolf Scalps.....	<u>108</u> , <u>106</u> , <u>107</u> , 109
Woman Jury	424
Wood, Benjamin.....	<u>470</u> , <u>471</u> , 912
Wood, Capt. Samuel R.....	<u>141</u> , <u>155</u> , <u>511</u> , 649
Wood, Robert H.....	<u>375</u> , <u>483</u> , 912
Woodrow, Alexander.....	<u>147</u> , <u>372</u> , <u>375</u> , <u>379</u> , 653
Woodrow, Andrew.....	<u>147</u> , <u>149</u> , <u>103</u> , <u>650</u> , 899
Woodrow, Henry B.....	<u>353</u> , <u>373</u> , <u>478</u> , <u>512</u> , <u>917</u> , <u>898</u> , 899
Woodrow, Nathan A.....	353
Wood's Tavern	<u>474</u> , 581
Woodward, Prof. William	71
Woodworth, Richard.....	<u>58</u> , <u>331</u> , <u>333</u> , 917
Worthington, Gov. Thomas.....	<u>87</u> , <u>88</u> , <u>83</u> , 236
Wright, Judge John C.....	196
Wright, Samuel.....	<u>485</u> , <u>488</u> , 156
Wrightsville	450
Yates, Benjamin	332
Yochum, John	449
Young, Hon. John B.....	<u>149</u> , <u>150</u> , <u>250</u> , <u>351</u> , <u>151</u> , 291
Young, James A.....	<u>354</u> , <u>355</u> , <u>429</u> , 905
Youngsville	488
Zane's Trace.....	<u>85</u> , <u>115</u> , <u>117</u> , <u>118</u> , <u>120</u> , <u>121</u> , <u>122</u> , <u>45</u> , <u>114</u> , 125
Zile, J. R.....	142
Zile, J. W.....	161
Zile, Newton W.....	906

HISTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY, OHIO

By N. W. EVANS AND E. B. STIVERS

CORRIGENDA

Adams County in Congress, p. 296.

On February 14, 1892, the State was divided into six Congressional Districts.—For "1892" read "1812."

Ezekiel Arnold, p. 679.

In sixth line from bottom of page read "Miss Nora Tarlton" for "Miss Mary Tarlton."

For "Garmon" in the fifth line from bottom of same page read "Garman."

Present Members of Bar, bottom page 198.

"M. Scott" in line thirty-eight should read "Henry Scott."

"S. N. Tucker" in fifth line should read "Arthur Tucker."

"W. E. Foster" in same line should read "W. S. Foster." To this list of names should be added R. C. Vance and W. C. Coryell at West Union; Dudley B. Phillips and William P. Stephenson at Manchester; and J. R. B. Kessler at Peebles.

David Beckett, p. 392.

The poetry at the head of the page should read,

"Seasons return, but not to me return"

"Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn."

Albion Z. Blair, p. 226.

On p. 227 where it reads, "he is a member of the Presbyterian Church," read "he is an attendant of the Presbyterian Church."

Brush Creek Furnace, p. 403.

This Henry Massie was not the brother of General Nathaniel Massie. Major Henry Massie, brother of General Massie, never resided at Marble Furnace and never had any children. He died in 1830 and his widow survived till 1871. She is buried at Oxmore, eight miles from Louisville, Kentucky.

Burbage Family, p. 657.

Page 658, paragraph 2, last sentence: Strike out the repeated words, "of whom he was more identified with the Earl of Leicester's players of;" so that the sentence will read as follows:

"But from his first coming up (to London) it seems clear that he was more identified with the Earl of Leicester's players of whom his energetic

fellow townsman, James Burbage, was the head, than any other group of actors."

Page 659, first line at top of the page, for "Burbage," read "Burbages."

Page 659, paragraph 3, first line:—For "1722" read "1822."

Thomas W. Connolley, p. 702.

Paragraph one, line three. For "Eleven and Sarah Burbage," read "Levin Duncan and Sarah H. Burbage," so as to agree with the two names as they appear in the article on page 657—"The Burbage Family."

John Campbell, p. 534.

Charles Campbell, the Historian of Virginia, and his son William, the Revolutionary General, were not in the direct line of the ancestors of the subject, but were collaterals. The above named Charles Campbell, and Charles C., grandfather of the subject (each, married a Mary Trotter. Charles Campbell, grandfather of the subject, settled near Staunton, Virginia, about Fort Defiance in or before 1738. He came from the north of Ireland and was a descendant of Duncan Campbell, mentioned at the opening of the sketch. His son, William Campbell, located in Bourbon county in the state of Kentucky, in 1790. In 1798, he located in the Northwest Territory in what was afterwards Adams County, and is now in Brown County. He married Elizabeth Willson, sister of William Willson, one of the first ministers in the old Stone Church, at Fort Defiance, near Staunton, Virginia. His uncle, Burgess Willson, was prominent in politics, being Burgess for twenty-seven years.

Charles Campbell, one of William Campbell's sons, and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, in later years moved to Illinois and died leaving a valuable estate. He married Elizabeth Tweed and he and his wife lived until about 1871, when they died at the age of about 93 years.

David Dunbar, p. 730.

For "1820," read "1840." On page 731, in second paragraph for "1829," date of his birth, read "1820."

Edward Frederick William Erdbrink, p. 744.

For the date of his parents' marriage read "1855," instead of "1865." Date of his marriage should read "June 29, 1892" instead of "January, 1892."

Edward Evans, p. 560.

In the last paragraph on the page the year "1862" should read "1682."

D. C. Eylar, p. 742.

He resigned his position as cashier of the bank in "1888" not in "1878."

J. M. Greenbaum died in February, "1898" not in "1887."

A. W. Eylar in second line of second paragraph should read, "A. R. Eylar."

"Miss Alice Hombeys" in first line of third paragraph should read "Miss Alice Hornberger." Second line of same paragraph "six months" should read "sixteen months."

David Shafer Eylar, p. 736.

For "Manchester" in first line, read "Winchester." In bottom line on same page read "1852", for "1832."

John W. Fristoe, p. 746.

This name should read John R. Fristoe.

James Hood, p. 568.

For "acted" in the second paragraph read "had been."

General William Kendall, p. 285.

For "Central Park" in fifth line from bottom read "central part."

W. B. Lang, p. 791.

"Two daughters, Martha and Lillie" in the last line should read, "one son and one daughter—Martin A., born January 3, 1890, and Lillie, born May 30, 1894."

Hon. Thomas McCauslen, p. 268.

The title to this sketch reads "McClauslen." The name correctly reads "McCauslen."

Judge Samuel McClanahan, p. 603.

Leave out the phrase "and died March 5, 1882," in line four on this page.

James H. McCoy, p. 916.

Was born "May 27th" instead of "May 17th." "William McCoy" in second line should read "William A. McCoy."

James McCoy, grandfather of the subject, served in the War of 1812. The eighth line of this sketch should read, "James McCoy married Susannah Jones of Pike County."

The ninth line should read, "William A. McCoy moved to Sinking Spring" etc.

Subject's father, Wm. A. McCoy, died June 13, 1867, at the age of thirty-seven.

Subject is a Past Master in the Peebles, Ohio, Masonic Lodge.

Samuel McCullough, p. 597.

Before coming to Adams County, and after leaving Rockbridge County, Virginia, Mr. McCullough did business in what is now Point Pleasant, West Virginia, so he must have come from Point Pleasant, West Virginia, to Adams County.

Silas Dyer McIntyre, p. 802.

The children of his second marriage were Pearl, aged 28, wife of Dr. E. F. Downing, of Peebles, Ohio; Jennie Fay, aged 26; Anna L., aged 24; Carl Herbert, aged 23; Wilber Andrew, aged 21; and Homer Marlatte, aged 20. The last five reside at home.

Judge Wm. McKendree Meek.

The name "Judge Wm. McKendree," under the portrait opposite page 485, should be "Judge Wm. McKendree Meek."

Henry Harrison Mechlin, p. 803.

He traveled through the South and Southwest until 1882 instead of "1885." He was married April 18, 1882, instead of "1886."

John Clinton Milner, p. 190.

In the next to the last line of the third paragraph, "fifth district" should read "seventh district."

Miscellaneous, page 408.

In the second paragraph for Col. "Marshall" read "Thompson." For Judge James H. "Marshall," read "Thompson."

Oldest House in Ohio, p. 385.

In second line from bottom of first paragraph read "February 21, 1815," instead of February 31, 1815.

George Washington Pettit, p. 223.

In the second paragraph read "Dunkinsville" for "Dukinsville."

Joseph Riggs, p. 262.

At the opening of the sketch the name of the wife of Stephen Riggs is given as "Annie." On her tombstone in Sardinia cemetery it is "Elizabeth."

Rev. M. D. A. Steen.

The title under portrait opposite page 868 should read, "Rev. M. D. A. Steen."

Charles Luther Swain, p. 876.

For "Agnes N. C. Heberling," third line, read "Agnes W. C. Herberling." For "Miss Anna N. Burkett," in next to last line of first paragraph, read "Miss Anna M. Burkett."

Subject was admitted to bar on "May 30, 1893," instead of "March 30."

Jane Smith Williamson, p. 638.

In fourth line from the top read, Mrs. S. B. Hempstead, for Mrs. D. B. Hempstead.

John T. Wilson, p. 318.

The last line of the first couplet quoted should read: "Dead? we may clasp their hands in awe."

James A. Young, p. 908.

In thirteenth line from top of the page, read Miss Sallie Planck for Planch, as printed. For Clarence Planch in the last line of the first paragraph on page 908, read Planck.



